Ontario. Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

143

VOL. XXXV.—PART VII.

FIRST SESSION, TENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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9/3/04

SESSION 1903.

TORONTO:
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1903.

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ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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Births, Marriages and Death, Report	9	"
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Bribery Charges, Commission, Report, etc	51	*Printed.*
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No. 2.. Estimates (*Vote of Credit*) for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1903. *Not printed.* Estimates (*Vote of Credit*) for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1903. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1903. *Printed.* Estimates (*Supplementary*) for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 10th June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 3.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 4.. Report of the Proceedings of the Inter-Provincial Conference held at the City of Quebec from the 18th to the 20th December, inclusive. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 5.. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1903. *Printed.*

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No. 6.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 5th May, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 7.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed*

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No. 10.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 11th June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 11.. Loan Corporations Statements for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1903. *Printed.*

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No. 12.. Report of the Minister of Education—Parts I. and II.—with Report on Archæology for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 13.. Auditor's Report to the Board of Trustees on Capital and Income Accounts, and Report of the President of the University of Toronto for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March and 8th May, 1903. *Printed.*

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No. 15.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd June, 1903. *Printed.*

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No. 17.. Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 26th May, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 18.. Report of the Inspector of Fumigation Appliances for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 19.. Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 20. Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of Ontario for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 8th June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 21.. Report of the Inspector of San José Scale for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1903. *Printed.*

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No. 23.. Reports of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 8th June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 24.. Report of the Registrar of Live Stock of Ontario for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 8th June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 25.. Report of the Farmer's Institutes of Ontario for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 8th June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 26.. Report of the Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

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No. 29.. Report of the Bureau of Labour for the year 1902 Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 30.. Report of the Ontario Game Commission for the year 1902 Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 31.. Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 32.. Report of the Treasurer *re* Fidelity Bonds, 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 33.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 34.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 15th May, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 35.. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd June, 1903. *Printed.*

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No. 37.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 39.. Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 40 . Report upon the Hospitals and Charities of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 41.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 42.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

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No. 43.. Report upon Neglected and Dependent Children for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 44.. Report upon the Inspection of Liquor Licenses for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 45.. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 46.. Return from the Records of the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly on 29th May, 1902, shewing:—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining Unpolled. (5) The number of Names on the Voters' Lists in each District. (6) The Population of each District as shewn by the last Dominion Census. (7) Similar Statements as to any Elections held since the General Election. (8) A General Summary of Votes cast in each Electoral Division. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 47.. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1903. *Not Printed.*

No. 48.. Return from the Records on the vote for and against the adoption of the Liquor Act, 1902, shewing:—(1) The number of Polling Subdivisions. (2) The number of votes for and against the adoption of the Act. (3) The total number of Votes polled. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists. (6) The number of Ballot papers sent out to each sub-division. (7) The number of Ballot papers used. (8) The number unused. (9) The number of rejected and spoiled Ballots, and (10) The Population of each Electoral District. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 49.. Report of the Temiskaming Northern Railway Commission for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 50.. Report upon the Sugar Beet Experiments in Ontario for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1903. *Printed.*

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Assembly ; and the Report of the Royal Commission appointed, together with the Arguments of Counsel and Evidence taken before the Commission. Presented to the Legislature on the 18th March, and the 4th June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 52.. Report into the loss and damage caused by the Cyclone which devastated a portion of the Province, in Dundas and Stormont during the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 53.. Copies of Orders-in-Council under the provisions of the Judicature Act commuting fees J. F. Hare, Local Master in Essex, and authorizing certain payment to Judge McHugh, of Essex. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 54.. Report of the Commercial Work of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute, during the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 55.. Copy of Order-in-Council with respect to Regulations under the Succession Duties Act. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 56. Copies of Orders in-Council *in re* recommendations of the Education Department. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 57.. Copy of Order-in-Council, respecting Specialist's Courses in the University of Kingston. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 58.. Copy of Order-in-Council as to agreement with the Canada Publishing Company, Limited ; the Copp, Clark Company, Limited, and the W. J. Gage Company, Limited, regarding the Public School Phonic Primer. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 59.. Copy of Order-in-Council as to agreement with the Hunter Rose Company, Limited, respecting High School Euclid. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 60.. Copy of Order-in-Council *in re* Regulations governing Public Schools. Presented to the Legislature, 21st, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 61.. Copy of Order-in-Council as to agreement, amending a certain agreement with the George N. Morang Company, Limited, respecting publication of a first book of Geography. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 62.. Copy of Order-in-Council as to agreements with the George N. Morang Company, Limited, respecting certain school books. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 63.. Copy of an Order-in-Council *in re* Regulations pertaining to School Libraries. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 64.. Statement as to the distribution of the Revised and Sessional Statutes, 1898-1902. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 65.. Report of the Master of Titles in respect to the working of the Land Titles system, in the Province, during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 66.. Agreement between His Majesty, represented by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Rainy Lake Pulp and Paper Company, Limited. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 67.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April, 1903, for a Return showing account in detail of timber dues paid or owing to the Province in respect of timber cut upon Crown lands in the Townships of Elzevir and Grimsthorpe in the season of 1901-2. Also, shewing amount due to the said municipalities during same period. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1903. Mr. *Pearce*. *Not printed.*

No. 68.. Report of the Ontario Historical Society, 1901, 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 69.. By-law No. 16, under the University Act *in re* Faculty of Medicine as to expenditure of $50,000 towards completion of Building. Presented to the Legislature, 6th May, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 70.. Statement of fees received by the Master of Titles during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 8th May, 1903. *Not printed.*

No. 71.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of April, 1903, for a Return from the Office of the Master of Titles, shewing 1. Total number of Certificates issued. 2. Number of registrations for the past three years. 3. Fees received in all offices for the past three years. 4. Expenses. 5. Total amount received from the Guarantee Fund in the different offices during the past three years. 6. Total amount received from the Guarantee Fund since the same went into operation. 7. Losses and all other charges against the Guarantee Fund. 8. Total amount standing to the credit of the Guarantee Fund. Presented to the Legislature, 8th May, 1903. Mr. *St. John*. *Not printed.*

No. 72.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of May, 1903, for a Return shewing the number of young Boys and Girls committed to the County Gaols of the Province during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902 respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 11th May, 1903. Mr. *Hoyle*. *Not printed.*

No. 73.. Return to an Address of the eighth day of May, 1903, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of copies of all Awards made by the Arbitrators between the Dominion and the Provinces, since the date of the last Return. Also, a statement of the Account between Ontario and the Dominion from 31st December, 1892, to 31st December, 1902, as settled by the Counsel for the Province and the Dominion. Together with copies of correspondence between the Minister of Finance of the Dominion and the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 14th May, 1903. Mr. *Matheson. Printed.*

No. 74.. Return to an Order of the House of the Eleventh day of May, 1903, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, agreements and other documents, relating to any application, or agreement between the Government and the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, or any other person, or persons, since the first day of January, 1902, for a grant, or proposed grant of water power from the Niagara or Welland Rivers, for the purpose of generating pneumatic, or other power. Presented to the Legislature, 21st May, 1903. Mr. *Foy. Not printed.*

No. 75.. Return to an Order of the House of the Twentieth day of May, 1903 for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works, or any officer thereof, and any applicant or applicants, for fishing rights or fishing concessions for commercial purposes, in Lakes Nepigon, Manitou and other Lakes in Ontario, since the first day of May, 1902, together with copies of all agreements for fishing rights, or fishing concessions, since said date. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1903. Mr. *Hendrie Not printed.*

No. 76.. Return to an Order of the House of the Twentieth day of May, 1903, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, papers and documents relating in any way to the appointment of one John McMaster, in or about the month of May, 1902, as overseer of work to be performed on Markstay and Warren Road in Algoma or Nipissing, and to the work done, security given and money advanced or expended in connection therewith. Presented to the Legislature, 28th May, 1903. Mr. *Nesbitt. Not printed.*

No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-seventh day of May, 1903, for a Return shewing the amount of money annually expended by the Province under the "Mines Act," for the encouragement of iron mining. The names of the persons, companies or firms to whom the money has been paid. The amount of iron ore annually mined and smelted in the Province; shewing as well the amount of foreign ore annually smelted in the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 29th May, 1903. Mr. *Hoyle. Not printed.*

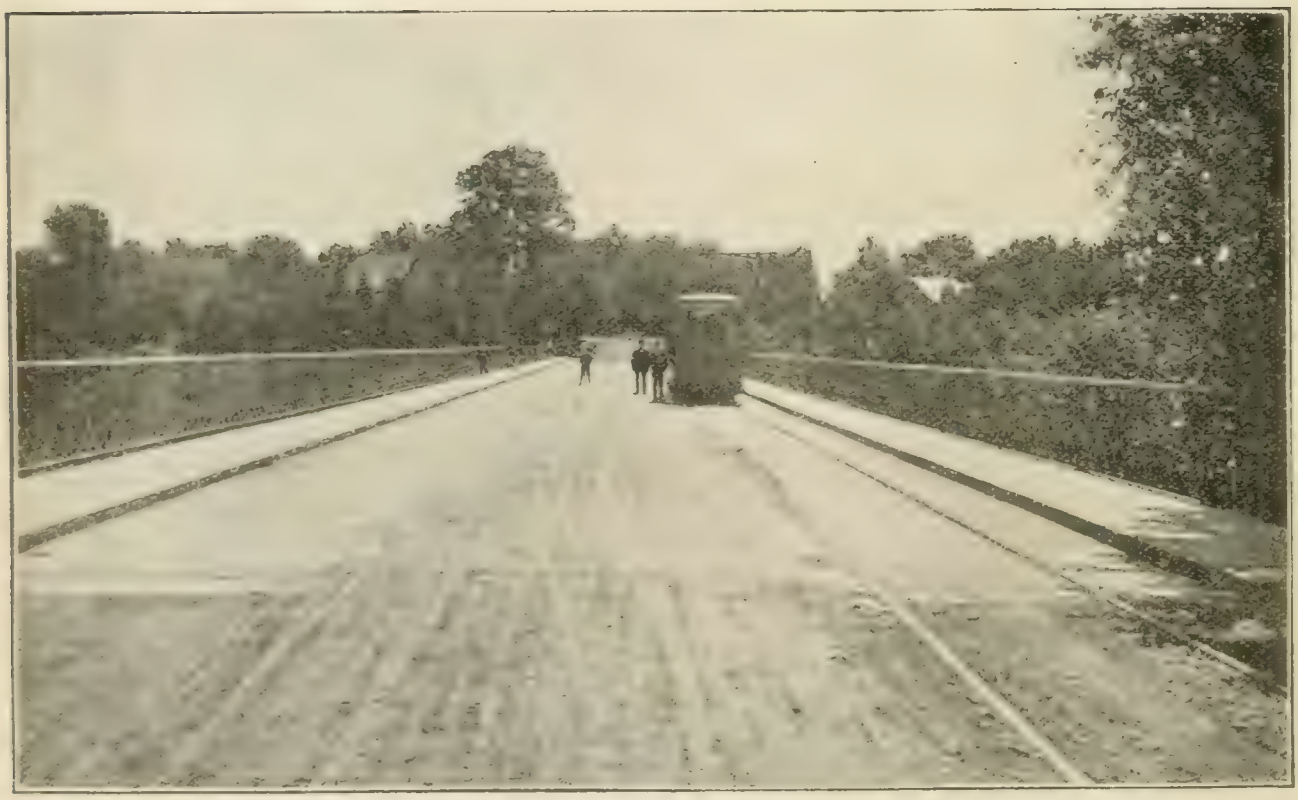
No. 78.. Copy of Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, on the eleventh day of June, 1902, respecting a certain

Agreement with the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, Limited. Presented to the Legislature, 1st June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 79.. Copy of an Agreement bearing date of the seventh day of May, 1903, by and between the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, Limited, and the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Limited. Presented to the Legislature, 1st June, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 80.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of June, 1903, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Attorney-General or any other Member of the Government and the County Council of Frontenac, with reference to a Resolution of the County Council asking for the dismissal of the Sheriff of the County; together with copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and James Dunkin Thompson, Registrar of the County of Frontenac, and Thomas Dawson, Sheriff of the said County, as to the appointment of a Returning Officer for the County, at the last Provincial Election. Presented to the Legislature, 16th June, 1903. Mr. *Gallagher. Not printed.*

No. 81.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of May, 1903, for a Return of Copies of all correspondence between any Member of the Government and James A. Browning of Bellingham, Ontario, relating to the imprisonment of the latter, on a charge of obtaining property on false pretences. Presented to the Legislature, 26th June, 1903. Mr. *Smyth. Not printed.*



The Modern Type of Highway Bridge.

Wilson's Bridge, St. Thomas. Concrete pedestals and abutments; steel superstructure and concrete floor.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS

ONTARIO

1902.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.)

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To the Honorable F. R. Latchford,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the year 1902, being my Seventh Annual Report on Street and Road Improvement in Ontario.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Highways.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario, 26th February, 1903.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT IN ONTARIO.

The problem of transportation has never before received so great attention from the Canadian public as during the past year, and the present outlook is that this interest will be intensified rather than diminished for some years to come. In Ontario the southerly section is already a network of steam railways, yet more are being constructed or proposed. For northern Ontario, numerous railways are being projected. The Ontario Government, in keeping with this spirit, is building a Provincial railway from existing connections, into the territory adjacent to Lake Temiskaming, now being rapidly occupied by the flow of population from the older section to the south. Electric radial railways are asserting their utility, and are steadily being extended from centres of population, along country highways into the surrounding farm districts.

Millions of dollars have been and are being expended by private corporations, the Dominion Government, the provinces and municipalities, upon railways, canals, harbors, lake and ocean steamship lines, for the purpose of transporting the products of Canada's almost illimitable extent of forest, field and mine. Without common country roads, this enormous outlay would be futile, and barren of results. Every ton that is carried by railway or steamer, has first to be transported over the country roads.

The value of land is created by making it accessible, and the more perfect the means of reaching it, the more readily will land attain its greatest value. The great drawback to settlement in new districts, the cause of hardships experienced by pioneers, is the lack of means of communica-

tion. Land excepted, the value of all material things, in part at least, is created by transferring them from their original position to another.

Despite the value of good roads, their improvement in Ontario has not kept pace with the construction of the greater trunk lines, the railways, and the highest development of the resources of the Province have been retarded thereby. While railways have, in some respects, altered the direction and character of traffic on the roads, the actual number of vehicles is greater than it ever was before, and this traffic must increase rather than diminish. The awakening, however, has come, and "good roads" has become the motto of municipal and provincial organizations.

The agitation for better roads has developed two features of the subject: One, to which reference has been made, the value which improved roads would be to the entire Province; the other, the great need for establishing better methods for directing the present outlay upon roads. It is not, at the present time, so much an increase in the amount spent on roads that is needed, but rather that the system of making the expenditure shall be rendered more efficient. A Select Committee of the British House of Commons, nearly a century ago, as the result of evidence regarding road management, said: "The most improved system is demonstrated to be the most economical; "and even the first effectual repair of a bad road may be accomplished with "little, if any, increase of expenditure, and its future preservation in good "order will, under judicious management, be attended with considerable "saving to the public."

What was then true of England, is true of Canada to-day. The money now being expended upon roads, and the work performed, is, in most cases, scattered in small amounts, irrespective of the greater need of certain roads, or parts of roads, and the amount of travel over them. A thin veneering of disconnected improvements is soon lost, and the roads return to their former condition. With the application of money to definite and substantial improvements the results are far different, and in a few years a marked improvement will be made in the average condition of the highways. It is not always necessary that the amount spent shall be large in order that it may be economically expended. The one principle underlies the expenditure of $50 and of $5,000, that whatever is done must be well done.

The origin of what is known as the good roads movement has been traced to various sources by various writers. The bicycle, which a few years ago was so popular for long-distance journeys, has been credited with much in this respect. Some suggest that the marked contrast between the roads of this country and those of the Motherland was an original incentive, and unquestionably many of those who have journeyed to England, or Scotland, or France, are among the staunchest of good roads advocates. Railway companies, manufacturers of roadmaking machinery, railway and other interests, have been pointed to as factors of the movement for better roads. Of late years automobile clubs have joined the ranks of those asking for better roads, and the proposed rural mail delivery promises further aid, as its success is understood to be wholly dependent upon good roads. These, however useful, have been, very largely, but surface features of the stronger undercurrent, and the great sustaining force of the movement has been the Canadian farmer, upon whom devolves the burden of country road construction, and who is most directly benefited by road improvement.

Good roads associations have been formed in almost every Province of the Dominion, those most active being in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, while more or less consideration has been given the subject by all Provincial Governments. Ontario, however, is the leading Province in this movement, both as regards an active

public interest, organized in good roads associations, and in Governmental action.

The Ontario Good Roads Association.

The first definite step in connection with this movement was taken in 1894, when a Good Roads Association was organized for Ontario. A large number of delegates attended the meeting, representing county councils, township councils, farmers' institutes, dairymen's and other associations. A constitution and by-laws were framed, and a careful campaign was launched. This was the parent association that fought the early battles for road reform.

Realizing the importance of good country roads as a factor in transportation, and recognizing their value to the farming community, the Ontario Government in 1896 created the office of Provincial Highway Commissioner, now a branch of the Department of Public Works. With an annual expenditure on road construction, aggregating three and one-half million dollars, being made by municipalities of the Province, it was apparent that there was much need for skilled direction of this large outlay, if only to prevent waste.

By means of literature on the subject, township councillors and others having supervision of road-building throughout the Province, have been instructed as to the best means to adopt in obtaining economical and permanent results. Public meetings have been held in a large number of townships, addressed by the Commissioner of Highways, at which roadmaking in all its branches has been discussed. These meetings, with rare exceptions, have been largely attended, and a strong interest in road improvement has been aroused, which, directly and indirectly, is turned to practical account on the roads of the districts thus visited and in the system of road management. Throughout the Province there has been a general improvement as regards methods of draining roads, grading them, applying gravel or stone, construction of culverts and bridges, and the roadmaking implements used.

To the end of 1901 there were seventy-three townships which had abolished or commuted statute labor, in whole or in part, and had adopted improved methods. This has been increased, by the end of 1902, to one hundred and twenty, and reports indicate that a large number of townships will make the change in the near future. Of these townships, ten have wholly abolished the system, and, for road purposes, collect a rate on the township assessment. Eighty-two commute all statute labor at a rate per day, and the twenty-seven remaining townships have partially commuted.

Changes in settled methods have at all times been opposed, particularly in the introduction of new machinery or new systems which affect or reduce labor. All familiar with these matters must appreciate the fact that it takes a considerable time to make a distinct change in any part of our municipal system. When we consider that the existing methods of roadmaking in this country have held for a century, it is apparent that the point of greatest difficulty in road reform has been passed.

To bring about these changes, there has not been any special effort concentrated upon individual townships or sets of townships. The advocacy of road reform has been general, and the awakening is general. A few years ago a change in a single township was regarded as a good omen. To-day townships are not changing singly but in groups. The campaign has been general, and the results are now making themselves apparent in a corresponding manner.

A discussion of new methods of road management is, to-day, in all districts, a vastly different matter from what it was when the office of the Commissioner of Highways was first created by the Ontario Government. Any reference to the defects of the statute labor system was then very apt to arouse much opposition. A very different feeling now exists. The people have learned that the advocacy of better methods of road control is not being made with an unfriendly spirit towards statute labor. On the contrary, the good that it has done must, in all honesty, be recognized and applauded. The greatest enemy to the statute labor system is, to-day, the man who insists that it be asked to do work for which it was not intended.

For pioneer conditions, statute labor is all that could be wished. But Ontario has outgrown that, and if the Province is to make the progress which every patriotic citizen must earnestly desire, the highways of the country, the chief arteries of agricultural and commercial development, must not be neglected in any degree. To this end it becomes a duty of all to see that the best possible use is made of the available means of maintaining the roads. No true friend of the statute labor system, however kindly he may think of its past results, can risk its reputation by prolonging it into present and future conditions for which it is not fitted. The truest friend of the system is he who welcomes every opportunity of making reforms such as tend to a well adjusted balance of economy and good roads.

The new method of doing road work, of making and maintaining roads, and the new system of management, is no longer an experiment. Township after township has made the change, and wherever it has been given a fair trial in a business-like way the results have been a success beyond expectation. The universal testimony from townships where statute labor has been removed is that the roads improve much more rapidly than in surrounding municipalities where the old system is retained. In some cases it is affirmed that one year of the new methods has been worth five years of the old system in actual improvement to the roads.

The Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association.

In 1901 a second road organization was formed, known as the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association. This association in the two years of its existence has been exceedingly active, and has achieved excellent results. Its chief work has been in connection with its "good roads train," by means of which short sample pieces of road have been constructed in each of eight eastern counties. Manufacturers of roadmaking machinery supplied, free of cost, an outfit consisting of a rock crusher, a steam roller, a grader, wagons, minor implements and expert workmen. Railway companies transported this outfit without charge. County councils each contributed $100 toward the work, and the township municipalities in which the work was done supplied stone on the ground, common labor and teams. In this way the practical demonstration to the people of the eastern counties of what machinery will do, how it should be operated, and how good roads should be made, was a marked success.

Altogether eleven stretches of road were operated on. These were situated as follows: Leeds County, a short stretch some seven miles north of the Town of Gananoque, a second in the Town of Gananoque, and a half-mile stretch near the Village of Lansdowne; in Dundas County, a road leading from the north into the Village of Iroquois; in Glengarry County, a road leading from the north into the Village of Alexandria; in Prescott County, a road running from Plantaganet station to Plantaganet Village; in Carleton County, a road a mile and a half northwest of the Village of Carp; in

Renfrew County, a road running from the Village of Egansville to the Canada Atlantic Railway station, and a road leading into the Town of Pembroke from the east ; in Lanark County, a road about two miles out from the Town of Almonte ; in Grenville County, a road running from the Village of Kemptville to the C.P.R. station at the junction.

Reports respecting these roads show that they have proven a revelation to the people of the districts in which they are located. In every case they were pieces of exceptional difficulty to construct, the councils selecting the worst sections of the road to be found, to make the test as conclusive as

Model Road near Alexandria.

possible, the cost averaging about $850 per mile. The conditions included all kinds, low swamp roads, rocky roads, rough, hilly roads, clay roads, but all are demonstrating the meaning of durability and permanency as far as these are practical under existing circumstances in Ontario. A feature of this work was the construction of concrete culverts, which have since been adopted exclusively in place of timber by a number of the municipalities

The Western Ontario Good Roads Association.

In September last, an association for Western Ontario was formed, the meeting for organization being held in Toronto. Composed principally of progressive municipal councillors, much may be expected of it in the west. The constitution and by-laws adopted were the following :

1. This association shall be called the Western Ontario Good Roads Association.

2. The objects of the association are as follows :

(a) To bring the question of good roads up for discussion in every way possible throughout the various municipalities of Western Ontario.

(b) To organize and hold meetings at central points in the counties of Ontario west of Kingston, at which the various county and municipal representatives will be able to meet, discuss and form intelligent decisions on questions pertaining to the improved construction and management of roads.

(c) To assist in every way possible in having the statute labor question discussed and considered before the ratepayers, with the object of having it

finally commuted or abolished, and a more systematic and permanent system of road management adopted.

(d) To hold an annual large central convention at some point in Western Ontario.

(e) To assist in securing and disseminating information pertaining to the construction of permanent roads.

Officers.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a president, to be elected at the annual meeting; the wardens of counties in the territory of this Association for the time being shall be vice-presidents.

The Chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee in each county are to act as executive officers of the Association.

There shall be annually elected by the Association a secretary and a treasurer in one person.

Membership Fees.

The funds for carrying on this Association shall be raised by donations from councils of the various counties within the jurisdiction of the Association.

(a) Such grants as may be made by the Government of Ontario.

(b) Private subscriptions.

(c) Such membership fees as may be directed by the Association.

Meetings of the Association.

An annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such time and place as may be selected at the preceding meeting of the Association.

Membership.

The president, vice-presidents and members of the municipal councils, persons appointed by county councils, and such other persons as may be elected members and that subscribe to the constitution, providing that no county shall have more delegates than two for each township.

Road Legislation.

The most important development of the good roads movement in Ontario has been the appropriation of one million dollars by the Legislature to aid in the improvement of country roads. The motive for this step has very largely been to encourage county councillors to assume the management of the most heavily travelled roads in each county, thereby forming them into one class, in the construction and maintenance of which the most efficient superintendence, plans, methods and machinery can be employed. One-third of the cost of constructing or reconstructing the roads assumed under a county system will be paid by the Provincial Government, and the Act is so framed as to give county councils the first opportunity to accept this aid. Should any counties fail in this, a proper proportion will be given to townships fulfilling certain prescribed conditions. A sufficient period has not yet elapsed to permit an estimate of the extent to which the Act will perform its mission, but at the present time county councils are everywhere interesting themselves in the matter.

Just as changes with respect to township roadmaking and management have been gradual but universal, so the results of education with respect to county roads may be expected to be general but progressive, and the adop-

tion of county systems will be brought about with increasing rapidity. The seed sown in the early days of the movement is but now maturing, and the time of the harvest has come. The forces at work on behalf of improved roads are many, and the means of bettering the roads are various, but the great object to be attained at the present time is good management, in order that all the energy available may be utilized to the best advantage.

COUNTY ROADS.

The appropriation of one million dollars to aid in the improvement of public highways, by the Provincial Government, has already served a most useful purpose in arousing interest in behalf of better roads.

The aim of the Act is not to oblige the building of an expensive system of complete roads, but to secure uniform and systematic work, to employ and properly operate modern and economical implements, to provide careful, constant and methodical supervision and maintenance; to provide object lessons in the care and treatment of roads, and set examples for those having charge of the remainder.

The measure is not one that demands a large expenditure from the municipalities acting under it, but it is designed to do the greatest amount of good by aiding the counties and townships to help themselves. All the expenditure placed on roads will be spent in the county, and thus returned, in a great measure, to those who contributed it in the first place, together with the Provincial grant.

This Legislative grant is for country road construction only, and is a means of requiring the urban municipalities to aid in the maintenance of the common highways, from which they derive a great benefit, without, heretofore, sharing in the cost. As an illustration, the City of Toronto, containing about one-tenth of the population and wealth of the Province, would ordinarily be entitled to one-tenth of the $1,000,000, or $100,000. None of this grant, however, is spent within the limits of Toronto, but all is spent on the roads of rural or township municipalities.

By-laws under the Highway Improvement Act have passed all stages in Wentworth, Simcoe and Lanark; the Wentworth by-law including the purchase of all toll roads within the county. Hastings and Wellington already have systems of county roads which they propose to bring under the Act. Action towards systems of county roads has also been taken in the Counties of Carleton, Elgin, Frontenac, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, Huron, Middlesex, Victoria, Essex, and Brant.

In Simcoe, one of the largest counties of the Province, the by-law provides for establishing a system of 350 miles of leading roads. This, having failed to receive the assent of over two-thirds of the township councils, as required by the Act, was submitted to a vote of the ratepayers and carried by 1,457 majority. The Wentworth by-law, providing for the purchase of 38 miles of toll roads, to be included in a county system comprising 100 miles in all, was also submitted to a vote of the ratepayers and carried by 956 majority. The Lanark by-law provides for a system of 90 miles, and an expenditure of $100,000; and 300 miles are proposed for Carleton, involving an outlay of $300,000.

The First Step.

The preliminary step taken by county councils has been to hold a conference of all municipal councillors, or representatives of councils within the county. At these conferences, the majority of which have been at-

tended by the Commissioner of Highways, the meaning and intention of the Act has been discussed, and to some etxent a plan of roads considered.

It then rests with the county council to pass a by-law definitely laying down a system of county roads. A copy of this is sent to each township council within the county, and they have three months in which to consider it. Each council will, within the three months, report to the county council their acceptance of the plan, their rejection of it as a whole, or such alterations in the system of roads as would meet their approval. If a township wishes roads taken other than those proposed by the county, in case of failure to agree, the matter will be submitted to arbitration. If more than a third of the municipalities oppose the by-law as a whole, the question must be submitted to a vote of the people. If the by-law meets the acceptance

Model Road near Almonte.

of the municipal councils, or two thirds of them, the county council may, at the end of three months, proceed to perfect their plans for the improvement of the roads.

The Alternative Plan.

Provision is made that county councils shall have until January 1st, 1904, in which to take advantage of the Act. Failing to do so, township councils which fulfill the necessary conditions, may then take steps to obtain their proportion of the Provincial appropriation. The requirements for townships will be, as nearly as practicable, the same as for counties. That is, a certain mileage of roads to be improved must be designated, and the work done will be in accordance with suitable regulations. The work will be confined to leading roads, not greater than would be undertaken by a county system, in order that the improvement may be of a durable character. The township will be entitled to one-third of the cost of the work, up to, but not exceeding, its share of the appropriation.

Reasons for a County System.

It is objected to township control that the township council, having charge of all the other roads in the township, as well as these special roads, will be influenced, after the first expenditure, to make future municipal expenditures on other roads, and those which have received Government aid will be neglected. While other roads in a township remained unimproved, many councils, after once improving a road under the Act, owing to local jealousies, would find it impossible to make a sufficient yearly expenditure to properly maintain it, and under such circumstances the first outlay would not accomplish its chief mission.

County councils, on the other hand, would have charge of these few leading roads only, all of the one class, so that the most economical but efficient system of maintenance could be adopted with respect to them.

Under county control a properly organized corps of men can be employed to build and repair the roads. As at other employments, they become experienced and do better work, and in the matter of repairs are ready to make them as soon as signs of wear appear.

In a county plan an experienced and properly qualified man could be employed to have constant supervision of the work, whereas under township control each municipality cannot afford to pay the salary of such a man. Under very good system it is necessary to have responsibility centralized and defined, not divided and easily shifted from one to another, as it now is under statute labor methods.

Under county control, modern machinery, too expensive for individual townships can be purchased and handled to advantage, an experienced operator can be employed for each implement, and a better and more uniform class of work will be secured.

A greater cost to the individual citizen need not be feared, as no greater road mileage is to be maintained. The effect of a county system is merely to group the most heavily-travelled roads under one management, where they can be most economically maintained.

By a county plan, uniformity of work and system will be immediately secured throughout the various municipalities. Under township control it is by no means likely that the various townships would act in unison, at best there must be delay, while here and there a township will not take advantage of the Act.

The Towns Assist Under the County System.

One chief object in recommending that certain roads be cared for by the county council is to obtain from the towns and villages in the county a fair share of assistance in keeping up the leading roads. There can be no question as to the justice of requiring the towns and villages to contribute towards the cost of this work. Towns and villages are benefited by the improvement of roads, and the county should not hesitate to assess them. This can be done through the county council only. It is not the intention that any of the money should be spent in the towns, but that all should be spent in the townships. Where the county has to raise two-thirds of the total amount, such a percentage of this will be contributed by the towns as to make their contribution, added to the Government grant, equal to about one-half the cost of the work. Where the townships, instead of the county, take advantage of the Act, towns and villages cannot contribute in this way. Under a county system, a portion of the cost of road-building is levied, in the county rate, against the towns and villages within the municipality for road purposes. At the present time, under township systems, the farmers bear the entire cost.

The total assessment of the townships of the Province is $458,811,926, and of the towns and villages, $129,771,310, the latter being 22 per cent. of the combined assessment of towns, villages and townships. Thus, under the average county system, the towns and villages would pay 22 per cent. of the amount raised by municipalities for construction and maintenance ; whereas under the township system the township cannot obtain this assistance.

Under the county system, for every $1.50 spent on constructing the roads, the Province pays 50 cents, the townships 78 cents, the towns and villages 22 cents. Where the townships individually take advantage of the Act, the Province pays 50 cents and the townships $1.00.

While there may be some feeling adverse to townships parting with the control of any of their roads, it is, nevertheless, impossible, under a township organization, in the case of heavily-travelled roads, to levy the necessary taxation equitably, or employ the most economical and at the same time serviceable system. The trend of opinion has turned towards collecting the most important roads of each county, placing them under the management of the county council. It has been shown that, by such means, roadmaking can be placed on a more business-like basis, and consquently greater efficiency is secured. It provides for a more equitable system of levying the cost, for a better use of modern machinery, and for a higher grade of oversight and workmanship. At the present time township councils are unable to maintain the roads by statute labor, and are in consequence compelled to make annual appropriations of money from the general tax. This money is, in the main, spent on the roads which would comprise a county system, but owing to the contracted character of the township system, township councils cannot expect to apply this expenditure to the greatest advantage.

Distribution of Expenditure.

The distribution of the expenditure, where the work is undertaken by a county council, is not defined by the Act, but is left almost wholly to the judgment of the county council. It is not required that the expenditure shall be in proportion to the assessment of the various townships, to their area, nor road mileage, but this may be determined if so desired, by the county council, in framing their by-law.

The Act does suggest, however, that the mileage of roads to be maintained by the county shall be, as far as practicable, distributed among the various townships, in proportion to their area, in order that all the townships may be benefited.

The actual improvements may be placed wherever they will be most serviceable and effective in bettering the condition of the roads. It is quite possible to conceive of a case in which the greatest benefit to one township will arise in making almost the whole expenditure in an adjoining township. Take as an example a township where road material is plentiful and where liberal use of it has been made on the roads, bringing them all to a good and serviceable condition. If the people of this township, in order to reach their market town, have to pass through an adjoining township in which road material is scarce, and where, through the character of the soil and difficulty of drainage, roadmaking is difficult and expensive, and the roads bad in consequence, it is apparent that the greatest benefit to the first township will arise from building and maintaining a good road through the second township, leading to the common market. Having in view such a condition as this, of which instances are common throughout the Province, the reason for leaving the distribution of the expenditure to be governed by local circumstances will be apparent.

Amount of Expenditure and Grant.

The amount of money a council shall spend on the roads is not limited by the Act, except that, in case money is raised by the issue of debentures, these debentures shall not exceed two per cent. of the equalized assessment of the county.

The only restriction is with regard to the amount to be received as Government grant, this to be one-third of the cost of the work, up to, but not exceeding the county's proportion of $1,000,000.

This money, payable by the Government, may be drawn as the work progresses, and the rapidity with which it is drawn will depend upon the expenditure the county decides to make. It may be drawn in one year if a sufficient amount of work is done by the county. Or the work may be extended over several years, and the proper proportion of the money due under the Act will be paid from year to year as earned.

The roads to be assumed must not be confused with any previous county systems which have existed, many of these having become of secondary importance owing to the building of railways and the growth of new local markets. Only those roads should be selected which can make good their claim to being still the roads of greatest travel.

HAULING AND SPREADING BROKEN STONE IN THE RIGHT WAY.

This is a matter which county councils, with the advice of township councils, will undoubtedly view from a county standpoint, and by them the best possible selection will be made, so that it is not a matter upon which the Act places any restriction.

The roads to be assumed under a county system, should, however, be those which are most used by the public, and which will best serve the requirements of the people in each section. These roads may consist of one road in each township, or several roads; or part of one road, or parts of several roads, may be selected. As a general thing, they should consist of what are now the most heavily travelled roads in each township, leading to the market town or village, of the district.

The roads should preferably connect, so as to form a continuous system--but it is not necessary that they should do so. In some counties the trend of travel is all in one direction, leading to one market centre. In other counties the trend of travel is divided into a number of distinct sections, each township, it may be, having one or two market centres. Nor is the trend of travel marked by county or township boundaries, but divides according to local conditions, the most important factor in determining the line of travel, being, as a rule, the nearest or best market. These circumstances must be all taken into consideration in framing a county system of roads, and the aim should not be so much a connected system as a most useful system.

Statute Labor.

Whether the county or township council proceeds under the Act, the statute labor assessed against the lands fronting on the improved roads may be commuted by the township council in which the lands are situated, if the council so desires. The property adjacent to the improved roads will undoubtedly derive a direct benefit which should render it liable to such a measure. The commutation money will belong to the township, to be used as the council may direct. A natural step would be to use it in improving other roads in the township; while some townships propose using it in paying the rate levied against the township for county roads.

Character of Improvement.

A fixed standard of road to be constructed is not defined by the Act, nor will it be controlled by the Department of Public Works. Expensive work is not desired. The nature of improvement undertaken by any county must necessarily depend on many local circumstances—the work already done on the roads, the road material available, the extent of traffic, and similar details.

For example, in going over a road which falls within a county scheme, the first mile, owing to its having already been graded, gravelled, and drained, may only require patching and simple repairs to put it in good condition, at a cost of not more than $100; whereas the next mile, unimproved and neglected, through swampy land, might cost $500 to drain, grade and gravel or stone. And the next mile, being at the outer end of such road, on favorable soil, and receiving but little traffic, might be made equally good and serviceable by proper draining, grading and a light coat of gravel, at a cost of a couple of hundred dollars.

It will be necessary for the county council to submit a report showing what is proposed, but so long as it embodies the elementary principles, proper drainage, crowning, and as far as possible, uniform grading, and a systematic application of material, it will meet requirements.

Special provision is not being made for Government inspection. The certificate of the county commissioner or engineer, as to the completion of the work, the manner of doing the work, and expenditure of money, will be accepted. It is desired that the services of the Public Works Department in this respect will be advisory rather than that of inspection. Any consultation or assistance of this nature rendered by the Department will be without expense to the municipalities.

The regulations referred to in section 6 of the Act, are therefore very general and are the following:

All road improvement under the provisions of I. Edward VII., Chapter 32, is to be done by a capable commissioner appointed by the council.

A plan of the roads to be improved, a report as to their present condition, and approximate amount of travel over them, specifications showing what work of improvement is to be made, together with an estimate of the cost, shall be prepared by the said commissioner, these to be presented to the Department of Public Works for approval. The improvements must be of a character suited to the requirements of the locality and may consist of: (a) Re-surfacing and substantial repairs on old gravel or stone roads; (b) Draining and grading the roads; (c) Draining, grading and gravelling the roads; (d) Draining, grading and metalling the roads with broken stone. These plans and specifications shall, as far as practicable, provide as follows:

1. The steepness of hills should not exceed a rise of one foot in twelve.

2. The roadway graded for traffic should be in the centre of the road allowance and should have a uniform width of 24 feet between the inside edges of the open ditches. The width of roadway on cuts and fills should not be less than eighteen feet.

3. Side slopes in cuts and fills should be one and one half feet horizontal to one foot vertical.

4. The crown given the newly finished roadway should be uniform and have a rise of one inch to the foot from the edge of the ditch to the centre of the road.

5. When gravel or broken stone is used it should be placed to a width and depth sufficient to form a serviceable road, having due regard to the character and extent of the traffic.

6. The gravel or broken stone used on the road should preferably be obtained in the vicinity of the road, but must be of good quality.

7. As a rule the gravel or stone should not be of a less width than eight feet, nor of a less depth in the centre than nine inches.

8. Where roads have heretofore had gravel or broken stone placed on them, they should be repaired by cutting off shoulders, shaping with a grader, and adding a sufficient amount of gravel or broken stone, to fill ruts, depressions, properly crown and make a road sufficiently strong to accommodate the travel.

9. The gravel or broken stone placed on any road should be thoroughly rolled; otherwise the grade should be maintained by careful raking or scraping until compacted by traffic.

10. An open drain should be made at each side of the road, and given a sufficient fall to a free outlet.

11. Durable sluices and culverts should be built where necessary.

12. Tile underdrains should be laid, so as to carry away excessive sub-soil water, lower the water-line, and secure a dry roadbed, wherever a moist, damp, or springy condition of the sub-soil exists.

13. Modern machinery and implements should be used as far as possible to secure the greatest results from the expenditure, and to provide the best work.

14. Where, owing to special local conditions, any departure from the foregoing regulations may be desired, upon application of the council, an examination of the road or roads in question will be made, free of charge, by an engineer of the Public Works Department, for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable plan.

ACT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The complete Act for the Improvement of Public Highways, 1 Edward VII., chap. 32, which received the assent of the Legislature, April 15th, 1901, is as follows :

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :

$1,000,000 appropriated for road improvements.

1. The sum of $1,000,000 is hereby set apart to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province to aid in the improvement of public highways, subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

Townships to report acceptance or rejection of by-law.

2. (1) The highways to be improved in any county may, before the 1st day of January, 1904, be designated by by-law of the county council, and a copy of such by-law shall be transmitted forthwith to the clerks of the townships of such county.

By-law designating highways to be improved.

(2) The municipal councils of the townships shall within three months of the receipt of such notice from the clerk of the county council, take into consideration the highways so designated in said by-law, and shall report their acceptance or rejection of the same to the clerk of the county council.

Arbitration where one-third of the townships are adverse.

(3) On the receipt of such reports by the clerk of the county council from the clerks of the township councils in the county, if it should appear that one-third of the township councils are adverse to the highways designated by the county council as county highways, then the roads within such townships as reported adversely, which are to form part of the county highway system of such township shall be determined by arbitration as provided in the Municipal Act.

Rev. Stat. c. 223.

(4) Where it appears that more than one-third of the township councils disapprove of the system of highways designated in the by-law submitted by the county council, the county council shall then submit to the ratepayers of the county qualified to vote on money by-laws the question, "Are you in favor of a county road system?" If a majority of the votes cast is in favor of a county road system, the roads to be designated and assumed within any township, the council of which disapproved of the roads designated by the county council, shall be determined by arbitration as provided in the Municipal Act.

Submitting question to ratepayers.

Submitting by-law for assuming roads

3. Before the final passing of a by-law by a county council designating and assuming roads as provided in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the preceding section, the county council may submit the same for the approval of a majority of the ratepayers of the county qualified to vote on money by-laws.

When local municipalities may adopt road scheme.

4. In case the by-law or question so submitted fails to receive the assent of a majority of the ratepayers of the whole county so voting or the county council neglects to take action as provided in section 2, then the council of any local municipality in the county may, on or before the first of January, 1904, pass a by-law designating the roads within such local municipality to be improved, but no by-law for the improvement of roads in any municipality shall take effect until such by-law is approved by a majority of the ratepayers of such municipality in the manner provided by the Municipal Act with respect to by-laws for the creation of debts.

Application of grant to purchase of toll roads.

5. Any municipality may apply the whole or part of the moneys to which it may be entitled under this Act towards paying any expenses that may be incurred for the purchase of toll roads within such municipality, or for freeing the same from tolls. Such toll roads as are purchased shall be included in the roads to be designated and assumed or improved in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Regulation and inspection.

6. Any highway, in order to come under the provisions of this Act as to aid, shall be constructed or repaired according to the regulations of the Public Works Department with respect to highways.

Mileage assumed to be proportioned to assessed area.

7. The road mileage to be designated and assumed in accordance with this Act shall, as nearly as practicable, be in proportion to the assessed area of each township and county, provided always that no township or county shall receive out of the said sum of $1,000,000 more than the sum to which it is entitled under this Act.

Grant of one-third of cost of improvement.

8. On the completion of any work of road improvement under this Act the council of the municipality under which such work was carried on shall submit to the Public Works Department a statement setting forth the cost of such work, such statement to be certified by a competent engineer, who shall further certify that the regulations of the Public Works Department

have been complied with, and on the receipt of said statement by the Provincial Treasurer, certified and approved by the proper officer of the Public Works Department, the municipality shall be entitled to receive out of the moneys hereby set apart for public highways an amount equal to one-third of the cost of the work, but not to exceed the proportion of the appropriation to which such municipality is entitled.

Issuing debentures for expenditure on highways.

9. The municipal council of any township or county taking advantage of this Act may raise by debentures, payable in thirty years, as provided by the Municipal Act, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet any expenditure on highways under this Act, but in no case shall the debentures issued under this Act exceed two per cent. of the equalized assessment of the county.

Statute labor on improved roads to be commuted.

10. The statute labor, for which all lands fronting on roads constructed or repaired under this Act may from year to year be liable, may be commuted and may be applied towards the improvement of the other highways of the municipality as may be determined by the township councils concerned.

Amount of colonization road grant to be deducted.

11. In the case of any township receiving grants from the consolidated revenues of the Province for colonization roads, the amount of such colonization grants shall be deducted from any sum of money to which such township is entitled under this Act.

Grants made before passing of Act to be deducted.

12. Where any township has been in receipt of grants for colonization roads out of the consolidated revenue fund, for the five years previous to the date of this Act, the assessed area of such township shall be deducted from the area of the county in which such township is situated, in determining the sum to which the county is entitled under this Act.

THE COUNTY ROADS OF HASTINGS.

There is some misapprehension as to the meaning of a county road system as suggested in connection with road reform in Ontario. A county road system would not disturb existing lines of travel. It would include the market roads, or a portion of them, now subjected to heavy travel, and does not contemplate a resurrection of old county systems which traffic has largely abandoned. It means that, under a county rate, supplemented by a Provincial

appropriation, the construction of these main roads would not fall upon the townships alone, but would be borne, as is only just, by all tax payers of the Province who are benefited by good roads, whether they live in city, town or township. The county roads of Hastings are frequently referred to as a practical example of a county road system, and the history of these roads is instructive, they having been maintained by the county for about forty years.

When the movement for good roads commenced in Hastings there were many difficulties to be overcome. The settled portion extended about fifty miles back from the Bay of Quinte. From Belleville roads radiated through

out the county, but they are said to have been equal to the worst kind of mud roads. After considerable agitation, a county system comprising 100 miles was established, and to meet the cost, toll gates were placed on these, but they became very unpopular and were in a few years removed. The county roads have been systematically extended as they were required, to meet the needs of a growing population. One of the first additions to the original 100 miles, was occasioned by the purchase of thirty miles of toll roads owned by companies.

Several systems of maintaining these roads were tested. The council first tried contracting for material, broken stone and screened gravel, delivered and spread under the direction of a county road superintendent, or foreman appointed by him from time to time. This was found expensive and unsatisfactory. The councillors did not come in touch with the work, and the roads began to run down.

The next system tried was to divide the entire system into sections of from five to twenty miles, and the work of maintaining each section was given out by contract, these contracts specifying how gravelling and ditching should be done and how culverts should be built or repaired. This method, however, was found still more unsatisfactory than the first. Conflicts were constantly occurring between the county road superintendent and the contractors, and there were continual appeals to the council.

The next system tried, however, proved successful, and is the one which has been employed for over a quarter of a century. A road committee of from five to seven members is appointed at the beginning of each year by the county council, and this committee elects a chairman. The county has a permanent superintendent of roads, whose duty it is to meet, report to, and consult with the road committee from time to time, as may be necessary. The superintendent organizes gangs of five to seven men, each under a foreman, for the purpose of constructing roads and keeping them in repair.

Each foreman reports to the superintendent, the superintendent reports to the road committee, and the committee reports to the council. These foremen and men are appointed by the committee, with the advice of the superintendent. The men are given continuous employment for most of the year, dependent on their rendering good service.

Each gang is moved from point to point where work may be needed, and work is done where it is needed the most, with no inducement to slight it. At the same time every ratepaper becomes a road supervisor, for if he finds a man or a foreman shirking his work, he at once notifies the council for the division, and the matter is attended to without delay.

Under this system the men become skilled in their work and the foremen become expert. The superintendent knows all details. The members of the committee become conversant with the progress and character of the work done, and with the work needed to be done. Through the committee, the council becomes equally well informed.

Under this system the good roads of Hastings have been extended from year to year. Of first-class gravel roads, under the county council, there are now over 400 miles, while the influence of these roads on township road improvement has been very great. Every neighborhood has its cheese and butter factory, and good roads are constructed from the main lines to these by the townships. The townships have been relieved of the cost of caring for the main lines of travel, and are in many ways encouraged to perfect their own roads. As soon as the snow is off the ground in this county, the means of communication are nearly as good as in midsummer.

The cost of maintaining these roads is about $12,000 annually or $20 a mile. Bridges are very numerous on the county roads, there being about one

hundred, and $3,000 is raised annually for maintaining these, and for extending the county road system. The county has a full outfit of roadmaking machinery including a grader, a rock crusher, a traction engine, and roller, these alone enabling the county to do much more finished and economical work than can individual townships.

The people of Hastings have every faith in their system of road management, and have no thought of giving up their county roads. These good roads, and the increase of comfort and convenience they have produced, have largely advanced the value of property all over the county. The difference between five and ten miles to a market has become a matter of little consequence. The agent of the Canada Company states that he values land at the rear end of the county at double the price of lands almost adjoining in the Counties of Addington and Peterborough.

THE TOLL ROADS EXPROPRIATION ACT.

Toll roads now exist in comparatively few of the forty counties of Ontario, and the present indications are that these will, in a short time, vanish. The County of Wentworth was the first to take steps, and under the recent Toll Roads Expropriation Act, it has done away with practically all toll roads within that county, has established a system of county roads, and has received its portion of the Provincial grant. Other counties in which steps are being taken towards the abolition of tolls are Carleton, Elgin, Frontenac, Middlesex, Lanark, Oxford, and Brant. The County of Norfolk has a short section of toll roads, while they remain also in Essex, and Leeds.

The roads owned, as a general thing, by private companies, are roads subjected to much travel, and usually accommodate the people of more than one township. For this reason, it is generally difficult to have these roads freed by mutual consent. Townships through which the roads do not pass are averse to being taxed to pay for what they consider a road in another township, although in practice, through the payment of tolls, many of them are doing so.

Again, a large section of the people in the township in which a toll road is located may be averse to assuming the responsibility of keeping up that road within their limits when, as they contend, it is being largely maintained by tolls collected from outsiders; that as these roads are not used exclusively by the township in which they are located, it is hardly fair to impose upon them the expense of keeping up these main arteries for the accommodation of heavy and extensive traffic collected from elsewhere.

The weight of this theory, however, is much less than is generally supposed, as the cost of maintaining a toll gate and keeper, and the dividends paid to owners of the road, usually amount to considerable, so that a toll road, even for one township is apt to be an expensive matter.

The collecting of tolls for the purpose of maintaining the road at the expense of the users, may have some argument in its favor. The principle involved is that the users only are benefited, and that it matters not from whence the traveller comes, he must pay, whether he is from the township in which the road lies, an adjacent township, or another county.

That the users of the road are the only ones benefited is not the case, however, because every individual in the community is affected by the uses made, and the users of the road.

As a rule a distinction cannot be drawn between the user of the road and those whom he serves. But the maintaining of a road by tolls may in certain cases relieve municipalities from the injustice that they would suffer by obliging each township to maintain its own roads regardless of location,

conditions, or who the users may be. For these reasons, where roads have been freed of tolls, their condition, which is usually moderately good, has often been neglected and allowed to get out of repair. All these objections and difficulties may be overcome, a proper system of economically maintaining these roads in good condition, an equitable system for adjusting the cost of maintenance, can be established through the county council.

The many reasons, profitable to the ratepayers, that may be given in support of a county council's maintaining certain roads in every part of the county, are so convincing to the student of the question that one is surprised to find that there should be any hesitation in adopting the county system. Much is often sacrificed by considering these matters, not from the standpoint of the whole community, but from that of the individual township. The county, as a whole, has duties and responsibilities, such as the maintenance of large bridges on certain lines, and the maintenance of roads for joint use, while it is fair to rest the responsibility for minor roads upon the townships.

It should be more agreeable to place main roads in the care of a county council, a representative body of the ratepayers, than to leave them to the care and management of private corporations. There is no good reason why a certain few of the roads in a county should be controlled by private companies, and supported by tolls,, while all the other roads are free. We could not think of passing roads generally into the hands of companies. All the

Crushing Stone near Almonte.

roads should be free, and to allow a private company to place a bar across the highway is something that is permitted only because it affects so few. Roads should be free—tolls should be abolished. Main arteries should be maintained by the county council. To do this, little difficulty should be experienced. The Toll Roads Expropriation Act provides an easy method of fixing a fair valuation of the roads. It also provides for an equitable adjustment of the cost by assessing it against the whole county, if the whole county is interested, by confining the assessment to a section of the county, if only a section will be benefited, or by paying over to any townships not materially or only slightly benefited by the purchase of these roads, such a sum by way of bonus, as may be deemed a fair equivalent for the amount which such municipality or municipalities will be required to pay towards the purchase of the roads.

The Act appropriating one million dollars to aid in the improvement of highways provides that a county council may lay down a system of main

roads which will fairly serves every part of a county. This plan may comprise the toll roads and such other roads throughout the county as the county and the township councils may agree upon as being the roads that will best serve the requirements of traffic. The system does not require to be a connected one, nor must it be designed to lead the traffic in any fixed direction, but may be the particular road or roads in the township upon which the councils think the money should be spent to serve the best purpose. The Act does not attempt to define the roads, but leaves this entirely in the hands of the councils.

Under the Toll Roads Expropriation Act, the first step is for the council to procure a valuation of each road, and to submit an offer to the owners. If a price cannot be agreed upon, the council may then pass a by-law appointing an arbitrator, a copy of which is to be served on the toll roads company.

Having fixed a price for the roads by arbitration, the council can pass a by-law for raising the necessary amount by the issue of 30-year debentures. This by-law may or may not be submitted to the people.

In the case of townships which would not be benefited by the abolition of tolls, amounts may be agreed upon to be paid to each as compensation for the amount they will be assessed in the county rate. Or the arbitrators may determine whether or not the by-law should be sectional, only certain townships or parts of townships being assessed.

The council may collect tolls for a period of not more than ten years, the amount so received to be applied to the payment of the debentures.

THE WENTWORTH BY-LAW.

The two Acts (the Toll Road Expropriation Act and the Highway Improvement Act) may be united in one by-law, as was done in the County of Wentworth, where their by-law designates a system of county roads, including all the toll roads, and providing for the improvement of others. This by-law is as follows :

Whereas, the county council of the said county did, on the 5th day of August, 1902, read a first and second time their by-law designating certain toll roads therein mentioned as roads to be assumed or improved by the said council under the provisions of the said Act, and designating certain other roads in such by-law, mentioned as roads to be improved in the said county by the said council under the provisions of the said Act, and caused a copy of such by-law to be transmitted to the clerks of the eight several townships comprised within such county, such by-law being in the words and figures following :

By-law No. 476 of the County of Wentworth.

Whereas, the County Council of the County of Wentworth took proceedings under the provisions of the Toll Roads Expropriation Act, 1901, and amendments thereto, to ascertain in the case of each of the five several roads mentioned in the first column of Schedule One, hereto, the amount to be paid to the owners of such road in order that the tolls thereon might be abolished, and whereas in the case of the Waterdown and Port Flamboro' road the sum of $1,000 was agreed upon between the county council and the owners of the said road, and in the case of the other four roads the respective sums were determined by the award of Colin G. Snider, to whom, as sole arbitrator, the matters were referred and the amounts awarded by him, and

by whom payable, are as set out in the second, third and fourth columns of Schedule One.

And whereas, the said county council are desirous of obtaining its proportion of the $1,000,000 set apart under the Act of the Province of Ontario, 1 Edward VII., chapter 32, and for the purpose of carrying out the purchase of the said toll roads mentioned in Schedule One, and also for improving other roads in the said county, and there are set out in the first column of Schedule Two, hereto, the other roads to be improved, and in the second column of said schedule the respective amounts to be expended thereon by the county council.

And whereas, the county council in their plan for abolishing the toll roads deem it fair to provide for the raising of the sum of $6,550 and paying the same as follows :

To the Township of Beverly	$2,100 00
To the Township of West Flamboro'	2,700 00
To the Town of Dundas	1,750 00

As a partial equivalent to those respective municipalities for the amounts that they respectively will be required to pay towards the purchase of the said toll roads, these being the amounts said municipalities paid for the Dundas and Waterloo and Sydenham Mountain roads.

It is hereby enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Wentworth :

1. The said municipal council hath designated and doth hereby designate the several and respective toll roads mentioned in Schedule One, hereto, as roads to be assumed or improved by the county council under the provisions of the said Act, 1 Edward VII., chapter 32 (Ontario).

2. The said municipal council hath designated and doth hereby designate the several and respective roads mentioned in Schedule Two, hereto, as roads to be improved in the said county by the county council under the provisions of the said Act.

3. That a copy hereof be sent to the clerk of each of the township municipalities that go to compose the County of Wentworth, pursuant to the said Act.

Schedule 1.—Toll Roads, their prices and by whom payable.

Toll Roads.	Price.	Payable by County of Wentworth.	Payable by others.
Ancaster Toll Road	$10,000	$10,000.00	
Barton & Glanford Road, Mount Albion Branch	4,800	3,000.00	$1,800 by City of Hamilton
Mount Hope Branch	17,200	15,000.00	$2,200 by City of Hamilton
Barton and Stoney Creek Consolidated Road	24,000	24,000.00	
Hamilton and Nelson Road	14,000	10,104.34	$3,895.66 by County of Halton
Waterdown and Port Flamboro Road	1,000	1,000.00	

Schedule 2.

Roads to be improved.	Estimated cost.
Long's to Hall's Corners, 7 3-4 miles	$12,000
Waterdown to Flamboro' Centre, 2 1-4 miles	1,000
Town Line road, between East and West Flamboro', from terminus of county road to Freelton, 5 1-2 miles	1,000

Sydenham Mountain road, to line between 2nd and 3rd concessions West Flamboro, 2 miles	2,000
Dundas and Waterloo road, in West Flamboro, 3 1-4 miles	1,200
Dundas and Waterloo road, in Beverly, 12 miles	3,000
Governor's road, Copetown to Lynden, 4 1-2 miles	6,750
Lynden to Troy, 4 miles	4,000
Hall's Corners, eastward 2 1-2 miles	3,750
Town line, eastward from Elfrida, 2 1-2 miles	3,750
From Walker's Grove on Ancaster toll road southward, 5 miles	7,500
Concession road between 8th and 9th concessions of Beverly, continued through West Flamboro' to Town line between East and West Flamboro', 11 miles	2,400

And whereas, the municipal councils of the said townships have, with the exception of the Township of Beverly, reported to the clerk of the county council their acceptance of the said by-law, and the county council have determined, with the approval of the ratepayers of the county, to finally pass such by-law, and to authorize the issue of debentures to provide the means required for the several purposes in such by-law mentioned, and for that purpose it will be necessary to issue debentures to the amount of $98,000, in addition to the sum which the county is, or will be, entitled under the said Act out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Ontario.

And whereas, the said sum of $98,000 is the amount of debt intended to be created by this by-law and the debentures to be issued therefor are to be repayable in annual instalments during the period of thirty years from the issue thereof.

And whereas, the amount required to be raised annually by special rate for paying the said annual instalments and interest is the sum of $5,496.60.

And whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the county, according to the last revised and equalized assessment roll thereof is $14,236,115.

And whereas, the amount of the existing debenture debt of the said municipality is $21,585.84, and no principal or interest in arrear.

It is hereby enacted by the Corporation of the County of Wentworth as a by-law hereof as follows :

1. The said corporation do hereby approve of and confirm the said by-law hereinbefore set out, and authorize and require the issue on or before 2nd day of July, 1903, of debentures of the said corporation to the amount of $98,000, payable in thirty annual instalments from date of issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 3 3-4 per cent. per annum, for the purpose of making the payments herein recited, such debentures to be in annual sums of $5,496.60 each, thus including in one debenture the amounts falling due in each year for principal and interest.

2. The warden and treasurer of the said county are hereby authorized and required to sign each of such debentures, and to cause the corporate seal to be affixed thereto.

3. During the currency of said debentures there shall be raised annually by special rate on all the rateable property in the said county the sum of $5,496.60 for the purpose of paying the amount due in each of the said years for principal and interest in respect of the said debt.

4. This by-law shall take effect on the final passing thereof.

5 The votes of the electors of the said county shall be taken on this by-law at the following times and places, that is to say, on Wednesday, twenty-second day of October, 1902, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock

in the forenoon and continuing till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day by the following Deputy Returning Officers :

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

6. On Saturday, the 18th day of October, 1902, the warden of the said county shall attend at the office of the county clerk, in the Court House, in the City of Hamilton, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to appoint persons to attend at the various polling places aforesaid, and at the final summing up of the votes by the clerk on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing the passing of this by-law respectively.

7. The clerk f the council of the said county shall attend at his office in the said Court House at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, the 25th day of October, 1902, to sum up the number of votes for and against the by-law.

Dated at Hamilton the —— day of —— A.D. 1902.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law, which has been taken into consideration by the Council of the Corporation of the County of Wentworth, and which will be finally passed, in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained, after one month from the first publication thereof in the Dundas True Banner, the first publication thereof being on the 25th day of September, 1902, and that the polls will be held for taking the votes of the electors thereon, at the hour, day and places therein fixed.

Dated at Hamilton this 20th day of September, 1902.

J. W. JARDINE,
Clerk of the Council of the County of Wentworth.

STATUTE LABOR,

The inefficiency of statute labor is forcibly illustrated in an extract from a report of the Clerk of the Township of Tuckersmith (Huron County) :

"We annually let contracts for laying on about 200 cords of gravel (this "year 191 cords, at an average cost of $1.52), which is under the direct super- "vision of the council. This is a great help to the roads, and is nearly al- "ways put on to good advantage.

"We have 2,812 days statute labor, which this year laid down for us "3,676 loads. We showed the electors at nomination that if the above days "were commuted at 75 cents per day, the proceeds (at same cost as our job "work, $1.52 per cord) would lay down 6,000 yards, clear of all expenses, "and would be better material and more intelligently laid down. It seem- "ed to almost stagger those who had never given the matter serious thought."

Not an increased expenditure on the roads, but better methods of applying the present outlay is the great object to be attained by the good roads movement in Ontario. The townships of this Province are, as a rule, dealing very generously with their roads, in so far as the amount of money and labor spent on them is concerned. The great difficulty is that this money and labor is not so directed as to secure the greatest and most lasting results. It would appear that the farmers of this country have been so actively engaged in improving their methods of farm work, and in advancing what seem to be their more personal interests, that the importance of making similar progress with regard to road management has been overlooked.

The advantages of methodical and systematic management are becoming more and more recognized in all departments of industry, from the most simple and commonplace, to the most complex and comprehensive. In none is it more noticeable than in farming, and in the sowing and rotation of crops, the handling of stock, the use of machinery, every farmer can, from his own experience, find instances of new and better method and system. Between good management and bad, between suitable methods and unsuitable, between system and the absence of system, there is all the difference between the successful and the unsuccessful farmer. Good management and bad management, good roads and bad roads, stand on precisely the same footing.

While in a number of instances, and with excellent effect, county councils take charge of the main highways, yet the great body of roads must still remain under the exclusive control of township councils, and the township methods with respect to road improvement are, therefore, in the highest degree important. In the township system the general rule has been, for many years, that the roads are maintained by statute labor, together with

A Nicely Crowned Road.

money grants annually made by the council. The roads of each township are divided into beats or divisions, and a pathmaster is appointed to each. The average length of road division varies in different townships, but is commonly one to two blocks in length, thus ranging from about one and a quarter to three miles. The number of pathmasters thus varies in accordance with the size of the township and the length of road beats, there being ordinarily from 50 to 150 in each township. A pathmaster is appointed for one year only, and rarely does he hold office for two years in succession. It is considered that by appointing a different man from year to year, it enables each to make such improvement as he thinks desirable in front of his own farm.

Early in the year, after his appointment, each pathmaster receives from the county clerk a list of those required to do work in his division, with the number of days each should perform. This number of days is fixed by the Assessment Act, according to the assessed value of property, but each township council has the privilege of adopting a schedule of its own. This many have done, and in place of using the assessed value as a basis for levying the statute labor, some determine it according to acreage.

After receiving the statute labor roll for his division, the pathmaster "calls out" for a certain day, or days, those on his list. Each man appears with such implements as he wishes to use. If he brings a team of horses, this, with a driver, is estimated as the equivalent of two days. Under the direction of the pathmaster, who is not himself required to work, the labor is performed.

The statute labor system as thus outlined was in keeping with the spirit of pioneer days, when the need for roads was urgently felt, when the work consisted of cutting down trees, clearing the road allowance of logs and stumps, of corduroying swamps and throwing up a dirt grade. For such conditions, and for such improvement, statute labor was admirably adapted, and did a vast amount of good.

To-day circumstances are very different. The need of roads is not so keenly felt as in the time of early settlement, and there is not the same incentive for hard and careful work. Men work on the roads very much as they work on their farms. Some are shiftless, some lazy, some stupid, some careless, and so the list might be carried on. Each works, plans the work, or oversees it according to his own ideas. The statute labor system in this respect is not so much a system as an entire absence of system.

Township roads, however, are not kept up by statute labor alone. The ratepayers of many townships who know only of the grants for small repairs, scattered here and there over the township, do not realize how much money is, in the aggregate, spent on their roads in the course of a year. The amount is in no sense objectionable, and if the money were applied to the best advantage there are few townships which could not spend even more than they are now doing on road improvement.

The difficulty arises from the fact that this money is spent on the statute labor basis. The making of money appropriations was commenced many years ago with a view to supplementing statute labor. They were then very small amounts, but with the growth of the Province, this practice has increased, until, in many instances, the total money appropriation exceeds the statute labor for the year valued at one dollar a day. Thus the money spent has constantly increased until it is of greater consequence than the statute labor, but the latter is permitted to govern the expenditure of the former.

At the last municipal elections a number of by-laws for the abolition or commutation of statute labor were submitted to a vote of the people, being carried in several cases. Alhough not necessary, nor provided for in the Municipal Act, some councils prefer this course to assuming the responsibilty of passing the by-law without a plebiscite. Wherever rightly placed before the people a substantial majority should, and can be, procured for these by-laws. The people of Ontario, almost without exception, want good roads. They are very few indeed who do not want better roads than they have at present. While there are some who always object to a change of any kind, who seem born to oppose progress of any description, they are and always will be in the minority. The mass of the people want better roads, and they want a better system of maintaining them.

It merely remains to show them in a plain manner, not merely the faults

of our present system, and the defects of our roads, but what plans are to be adopted that will effect an improvement. To place these matters before the people should be the work of municipal councillors, and where statute labor by-laws have been defeated, there is safe evidence that councillors have not made the most of their opportunities.

Some by-laws have not been successful because the people feared that the change would create wholly new and expensive methods. On the contrary, it is plainly a measure of economy, securing the best possible results with the present expenditures. Farm help is now scarce and expensive. There are few farmers who, during the summer season, cannot better afford to pay 50 cents or 75 cents a day for statute labor, than to leave their farms to work on the road. If there are those who wish to work on the road they can be given ample opportunity to do so, and to even work out more than enough to pay their tax. This is particularly helpful to the poorer farmers, in need of a chance to earn a little money. The systematic grading of roads, operation of the grading machine, draining the roads, building concrete culverts, hauling stone or gravel by the cord, or letting work in small jobs throughout the township, affords all who prefer working to paying, a chance to earn back their tax. Others, at a busy season, when labor is scarce, will much prefer paying 50 or 75 cents in consideration of their road work.

It is sometimes feared that all the money will be spent on leading roads or in one section of the township. The work, however, is kept in the hands of the council, and their practice is very different. It is the general rule that the commutation money from each road will be required for and spent on that road. But, instead of scattering the expenditure over long distances, the good pieces receiving as much attention as the bad, work is concentrated on the worst pieces first, ultimately making them equal to the best, and in that way making all good. By seeing that the worst parts of the roads throughout a township are fixed each year in a permanent manner, the improvement in a few years is so striking as to satisfy all.

DEFECTS OF THE STATUTE LABOR SYSTEM.

The defects of the statute labor system may be briefly summarized as follows :

Responsibility is too much divided. No one can be held directly responsible for the condition of the roads, nor for the proper expenditure of money and labor upon them.

The payment of a tax in labor is too vague and clumsy to meet modern conditions.

The annual money appropriations, small at first, have been constantly increasing for many years, until they are of greater consequence than the statute labor, but the latter is permitted to govern the expenditure of the former, and the money is scattered in small grants among pathmasters, is spent in temporary patchwork and repairs, and durable work is not attempted.

Work is done at one time of the year only, the rest of the time the roads are neglected and repairs are not made when first needed. Once placed in good condition, roads are allowed to become almost impassable before repairs are made.

The work under statute labor is not done at points where it is most needed, but it is understood that the pathmaster for the year will do such work as he desires in front of his own farm.

No matter how urgently grading or ditching may be needed, if it is more convenient for the farmer to haul gravel he does so, or vice versa. The wishes of the man who is to do the work, not the work itself, are the first consideration.

The statute labor system encourages the men who are interested in securing money grants to neglect their own roadwork. It follows that those who do their roadwork faithfully must also pay for the work done by means of money grants for the men who will not perform their statute labor.

While one road section may be good, and statute labor properly performed, there are other sections in the township where work is only half done. It is almost useless for one section to keep up its roads when those who do the work on them are certain to drop off at the end of them into bog holes and impassable mires of the surrounding sections.

A great amount of statute labor is wholly wasted—the time spent by a hundred or so pathmasters attending the clerk's office to qualify for office, calling out those on their road list, and acting as bosses ; the time lost by those who come to work too late or stop too early ; the time lost in doing work as an annual holiday, in carelessly planning the work, in hauling sand and loam instead of gravel, in working at wrong seasons of the year, in having too few teams or too few shovellers, etc.

Stone Arch Bridge, Stratford.

The system is unjust. Some men give a full day's work, others pay one dollar or the township rate of commutation. Other men give only a part of a day's work, and in some townships methods are so lax that they can escape without giving either labor or money.

The basis of levying statute labor is not equitable, as a difference of a dollar in assessment, or of an acre in the extent of a farm, may make a difference of a day in the amount of statute labor required.

A good pathmaster will create ill-feeling between himself and some of his shiftless neighbors if he demands even a reasonable performance of their statute labor. Rather than do this, most pathmasters permit their men

to work as they see fit, or come equipped with any class of tools, wagons or teams.

Good methods of roadmaking cannot be expected, as pathmasters do not retain their office long enough to become expert.

With so many pathmasters, and the annual system of rotation, uniformity is impossible, with the result that some roads are graded forty feet wide, some thirty, some twenty, or less, with corresponding differences throughout all the details of roadmaking. All cannot be right.

Work cannot be carried on continuously from year to year, in pursuance of a well-defined plan, so that improvements as now made have little or no connection with one another. The work of one pathmaster may be rendered useless by the work of a new pathmaster the following year.

The system does not provide for the economical and efficient use of graders and other modern road machinery.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

The chief points of the system of road management in townships where improved methods have been adopted include the following :

Statute labor is commuted at a fixed rate per day, and the amount is collected at the same time as the other taxes by the township tax collector; or, if preferred, in place of commuting statute labor, a special rate on the township assessment may be levied for road purposes, thereby entirely doing away with statute labor.

One road overseer is appointed for the entire township ; or, if desired, the township is divided into a convenient number of divisions for road purposes, usually two, three or four, and a road overseer is appointed over each. This practically amounts to a reduction of the number of pathmasters and the enlarging of road beats. It is essential to the success of the proposed system. To merely commute statute labor and retain the former number of pathmasters, giving each a small amount to spend, means a perpetuation of most of the defects of the statute labor system.

The duties of the road overseer are :

(a) To supervise all work and repairs done on the roads and bridges within his division.

(b) To acquaint himself with the best methods of constructing and maintaining good roads, and of operating graders and other road machinery used by the township.

(c) To employ, direct and discharge all men and teams required to carry on the work, and to purchase necessary materials.

(d) To see that all washouts, drain and culvert obstructions, bridge failures and other unforeseen defects are repaired and protected, with the least possible delay, so as to prevent further injury to the road, or accident to the users of the road, and to otherwise act promptly in all cases of emergency.

(e) To report to the council early in each year as to the work required the coming season, and to carry out the instructions of the council with regard thereto, and to perform such other services as may be required of him from time to time, under the written instructions of the council.

(f) To collect the poll tax in his road division.

(g) To keep an accurate record of the men employed and the work done, and to furnish this written form to the reeve at proper intervals in order that the reeve, upon being satisfied of the correctness of the statement, may issue cheques for payment thereof.

(h) To stake out all works and see that they are undertaken systematically, so that no time will be lost in taking men, teams and machinery from one part of the township to another.

(i) To supervise the performance of all work done by contract, and certify as to completion, acting as inspector for the township.

(j) To supervise the opening of snow roads under such regulations thereto as, in the opinion of the council, the needs of the township may require.

(k) To report to the council at the close of each year, showing in detail the character, location and cost of each separate work undertaken.

(l) Works, the cost of which will exceed a certain fixed amount (ordinarily from $10 to $20, as may be determined by the council), may be let by contract to the lowest satisfactory bidder, but in the event of any work being duly advertised to be let by contract, and the tenders being too high, in the opinion of the commissioner or the reeve, it should be the duty of the former to undertake the work by day labor under his own direction.

The commissioner should be retained in office as permanently as circumstances permit, in order that his experience, increasing from year to year, may enable him to do more perfect and economical work. He should have exclusive control and management of the maintenance, repair and improvement of all the public roads and bridges within his division, in so far as the commutation and other moneys belonging or appropriated to his division will enable him to do so, subject always to such written instructions as he may receive from the council, or from the road and bridge committee of his division.

It is of the greatest importance that the commissioners should be men of good judgment, practical, with ability to direct labor to advantage. The selection of suitable men as commissioners is of the greatest importance, as upon them will largely depend the success of any system adopted.

It is not best for councillors to act as road commissioners. Councillors, like the pathmasters of the old statute labor system, are elected annually, and cannot become experienced. There is a tendency for them to use their office not so much for the benefit of the roads as to gain votes for the next election. The ratepayers are apt to become dissatisfied unless councillors perform the duties of commissioner without remuneration.

Work is distributed throughout the different sections of each road division as evenly as possible, always endeavoring to make the roads permanent, giving preference in this respect to highways most used by the public.

The division of the township is made not only to separate the work of the overseers, but also to assist in adjusting the expenditure. Any method which seems to concentrate expenditure on a few roads will meet with disapproval.

The council should constitute itself a "Road and Bridge Committee," to suit the road divisions, in order that the road overseers may consult the proper councillors as occasion arises, with regard to details of the work.

Work for the grading machine should be staked out in advance by the overseer, so that each piece can be taken up consecutively. Otherwise much time is lost in moving the machine from one part of the township to another. The grader should start work early in the spring, and be kept continuously in operation until the season's work is completed.

The usual road appropriation is made from the general funds of the township, this to be used for the purchase of tools, machinery and materials or for small jobs and contracts.

The residents of the township are employed to do the work, provided they come properly equipped, and will do a fair amount of work, preference being given to ratepayers of the division in which the work is being done,

in order that as many as so desire may have an opportunity to earn back the amount of their commuted statute labor.

Work is paid for in cash if desired, but preferably by cheque ; where a bank is convenient, payment to be made in accordance with the pay roll submitted by the road overseer, accompanied by necessary vouchers and such information as may be considered necessary.

A general plan for road improvement should be laid down by the council for the overseer to follow.

This plan should specify the width to be graded, width and depth of road metal, character of drainage, etc., of all roads.

All roadmaking machines should be under the care of the road overseer.

The same men and teams should be hired to operate the machinery for the entire season, as they become proficient and do better work. This applies particularly to the operation of a road grader.

The council or overseer appoints foremen in different parts of the township to collect the necessary labor, and act promptly when roads are blocked with snow, the men employed to be paid in cash by the council.

STATUTE LABOR COMMUTED AND ABOLISHED.

The following is a list of 120 townships which have abolished or commuted statute labor, wholly or in part, and are establishing in its place more approved methods. There are in Ontario about 400 township municipalities so settled and organized that they can be expected to take advanced steps in roadmaking. With 120 of these included in the following list, or about 30 per cent. of the entire Province, and other townships rapidly falling into line, it is apparent that the good roads agitation is having a beneficial influence.

Elsewhere in this report are communications from residents of a number of these townships, in which the results of the change are discussed. To merely do away with statute labor by commuting it or levying a rate in lieu thereof, is not the end to be obtained, but only a means to that end—the real object being to establish a more efficient system in place of statute labor. It is useless to do away with statute labor unless councils are determined to put something better in its place. That this can be done there is ample evidence, but it is only by appointing active and capable overseers in place of pathmasters, by adopting good methods of roadmaking, by seeing that all expenditures, small or great, are carefully and judiciously made, by doing all work systematically with a view to durability and permanence. This is what is being done almost without exception wherever the councils have progressed so far as to wholly commute statute labor, and the result in actual road improvement is most encouraging.

Township.	County.	System as it Affects Statute Labor.	Year change as made.	No. of Road Divisions.	No. of road commissioners or overseers.	Special road or commutation rate.	Remarks.
Adolphustown	Lennox	One-half commuted	1902	7	3	60c. per day	
Ameliasburg	Prince Edward	Two divisions commuted	1901			75c. "	
Ancaster	Wentworth	Wholly commuted	1898	23	23	50c. "	See page 40.
Atwood	Rainy River	" "	1902	1	1	$1.00 "	
Barton	Wentworth	" "	1894	9	9	20c. "	Abolition proposed.
Bastard	Leeds	Four divisions commuted	1898			50c. "	
Bayham	Elgin	Wholly commuted	1903				
Bedford	Frontenac	" "		62	62	$1.00 "	
Bertie	Welland	" "	1901	4	2	75c. "	See page 41.
Binbrook	Wentworth	" "	1896	27	27	50c. "	Reduction of number of commissioners proposed.
Blanshard	Perth	Abolished	1899	60	60		
Blenheim	Oxford	Fourteen divisions com'ted	1898			50c. "	
Bromley	Renfrew	Wholly commuted	1901	5	5	75c. "	See page 41.
Burford	Brant	Thirteen divisions com'ted	1898			50c. "	
Camden	Kent	Wholly Commuted	1903	5		40c. "	
Camden East	Addington	" "		200	200	75c. and $1.00	
Carlow	Hastings	" "	1901	5	5	60c. "	
Cavan	Durham	" "	1902	41	41	75c. "	
Clinton	Lincoln	" "	1893	4	4	50c. "	It is proposed to reduce the number of commissioners to two.
Colchester, N.	Essex	" "	1903	2	2	50c. "	
Crosby, N	Leeds	Two divisions commuted	1898-1900			60c. "	
Cumberland	Russell	Wholly commuted	1901	2	2	50c. "	See page 42.
Darling	Lanark	" "		24	24	$1.00 "	
Derby	Grey	Abolished	1902	4	4		
Dorchester, N	Middlesex	Wholly commuted	1900	22		40c. "	See page 43.
Dorchester, S	Elgin	" "	1902				
Downie	Perth	Abolished	1901-02	5	5		See page 44.
Dumfries, S	Brant	Wholly commuted	1901	5	5	75c. "	
Elizabethtown	Leeds	" "	1902	6	6	50c. "	Rate to be increased.
Elzevir	Hastings	" "		37	37		
Eramosa	Wellington	" "	1902	4	4	50c. "	See page 45.
Etobicoke	York	Partially commuted				$1.00 "	See page 45.
Ferris	Nipissing District	Wholly commuted	1902	2	2	75c. "	
Fitzroy	Carleton	" "	1902			75c. "	See page 46.
Flamboro, W	Wentworth	" "	1902	3	3	50c. "	See page 46.
Fullarton	Perth	Abolished	1901	5	5	½ mill on $1.00 assessment	

Gloucester	Carleton	Wholly commuted	1901	5	2	50c. per day	See page 47.
Gosfield, S	Essex	Abolished	1902				
Goulburn	Carleton	Wholly commuted	1901	4	2	60c. per day	See page 47.
Grimsby, N	Lincoln	" "	1897	2	2	50c. "	See page 48.
Grimsby, S	Lincoln	" "	1891	3	3	65c. "	See page 49.
Guelph	Wellington	Abolished	1902	4	4		See page 50.
Hallowell	Prince Edward	Wholly commuted		56	56	50c, "	
Hamilton	Northumberland	" "	1903				
Hawkesbury, E	Prescott	Part commuted	1902	3	3	$1.00 "	
Hawkesbury, W	Prescott	Wholly commuted	1902	2	2	60c. "	
Himsworth, S	Parry Sound Dis.	" "	1902			$1.00 "	
Huntley	Carleton	" "	1903	4	1	60c. "	
Kincardine	Bruce	" "		81	81	75c. "	
King	York	" "	1903				
Kingston	Frontenac	" "	1903				
Kitley	Leeds	One sub-division com'tes.	1902			65c. "	
Korah	Algoma District	Wholly commuted	1902			75c. "	
Lanark	Lanark	Six divisions commuted	1901			75c. "	
Lancaster	Glengarry	Wholly commuted	1902	3	3	75c. "	
Leeds & Lansdowne R.	Leeds	" "	1901	5	5	75c. "	
Louth	Lincoln	Half commuted	1895	20	20	50c. "	It is proposed to wholly commute.
Macauley	Muskoka Dist.	Wholly commuted	1901	9	9	$1.00 "	
Malden	Essex	Abolished	1891				
Markham	York	Wholly commuted	1903				
Matilda	Dundas	" "		50	50	60c. "	Abolition proposed.
McIrvine	Rainy River Dis	95% commuted	1898	2	2	$1.00 "	
Medora and Wood	Muskoka District.	Wholly commuted	1902	9	9	$1.00 "	
Monaghan, N	Peterboro	" "	1895	4	4	75c. "	
Monck	Muskoka District.	" "	1901	4	4	75c. "	
Nairn and Lorne	Algoma District	" "		3	3	$1.00 "	
Nelson	Halton	" "	1900	2	2	50c. "	See page 50.
Nepean	Carleton	" "					
Niagara	Lincoln	Partial commutation	1900	58	58	50c. "	Abolition proposed.
Norwich, N	Oxford	Wholly commuted	1900	55	55	50c. "	No. of overseers to be reduced.
Norwich, S	Oxford	Partially commuted		48	48	20c. "	See page 51.
Oliver	Thunder Bay Dist.	Wholly commuted	1902	2	2	$1.00 "	
Orillia	Simcoe	" "	1900	8	8		See page 52.
Osgoode	Carleton	Partially commuted	1902			50c. "	Three out of five div. commuted.
Otonabee	Peterboro	Seventeen divisions com'ed	1900-02			50c. "	See page 53.
Oxford, W	Oxford	Partially commuted	1898	71	71	60c. "	It is proposed to wholly commute.
Oxford, N	Oxford	Wholly commuted	1902	2		50c. "	See page 53.
Papoonge	Thunder Bay Dist.	Never had statute labor					See page 53.
Pelee Island	Essex	Wholly commuted	1899	4	4	50c. "	

Township.	County.	System as it Affects Statute Labor.	Year change was made.	No. of Road Division.	No. of road commissioners or overseers.	Special road or Commutation rate.	Remarks.
Pelham	Welland	Wholly commuted	1900	2	2	50c. "	See page 53.
Pickering	Ontario	" "	1900	21	21	60c. "	See page 54.
Plummer Add'l	Algoma District	" "	1900	1	1	$1.00 "	
Prince	Algoma District	" "		10	10	$1.00 "	
Puslinch	Wellington	" "	1903	4	4	50c. "	
Rama	Ontario	" "	1903				
Ratter and Dunnett	Nipissing	" "		12	12	$1.00 per day	
Reach	Ontario	" "	1903	15	15	50c. "	
Richmond	Lennox	" "		83	83	75c and $1.00 per day	
Russell	Russell	" "					
Salter and May	Algoma District	" "	1902			50c per day	See page 54.
Saltfleet	Wentworth	" "	1893	3	3	35c. "	
Sandfield	Manitoulin Dist	" "		17			
Sandwich, E	Essex	" "		5	5	$1.00 "	
Sarawak	Grey	" "	1896-03	4	4	60c. "	See page 54.
Scarboro	York	" "	1903				
Schreiber	Thunder Bay Dist	Partially commuted	1902			25c. "	
Shuniah	Thunder Bay Dist.	Abandoned	1883				
Sidney	Hastings	Wholly commuted	1901	5	1	50c. "	See page 55.
Southwold	Elgin	" "	1903				
Stafford	Renfrew	Abolished	190	1	1	2½ mills on $1.00 assessment.	See page 55.
Stamford	Welland	Half of township commut'd	1896			50c. per day	Proposed to wholly commute.
St. Joseph	Algoma District	Wholly commuted	1902	3	3	75c. "	
Tecumseth	Simcoe	Abolished	1902	6	6		See page 56.
Tekummah	Manitoulin Dist	Wholly commuted	1902	2	2	80c. per day	
Thorah	Ontario	" "	1902	2	2	50c. "	
Thorold	Welland	Nearly all commuted		73	73	75c. "	
Tilbury, N	Essex	1-5 of township commuted	1898			50c. per day	
Toronto Gore	Peel	Abolished	1898	2		basis of 65c. per day	Councillors act as commissioners see page 56.
Watt	Muskoka Dist	Wholly commuted	1903	7	7	$1.00 per day	
Westminster	Middlesex	" "	1902	4	4	45c. "	See page 57.
Westmeath	Renfrew	" "	1902	2	2	75c. "	See pages 57 and 59.
Whitby	Ontario	" "	1900	12	12	60c. "	
Whitby, E	Ontario	One half commuted		37	37	50c. "	
Whitchurch	York	Part commuted	1897			75c. "	Farms on Yonge St. and a few villages commute.
Winchester	Dundas	Wholly commuted		60	60	75c. "	Foremen under Tp. engineer, see [page 59.
York	York	" "	1900	4	14	$1.00 "	See page 60.
Zorra, E	Oxford	" "	1902	1	1	50c. "	

TOWNSHIP REPORTS.

The following letters and extracts from reports, written at the request of this Department, are from township, and Farmers' Institute officials, and other representative men in townships included in the foregoing list, where statute labor has been commuted or abolished. These communications are thoroughly practical, containing numerous excellent suggestions in the matter of road management and construction, and will repay careful study by all interested in road improvement, whether in townships where an approved system has been adopted, or where changes are being considered. It will be noted that the opinion of these correspondents is, without exception, favorable to the new system, and many are enthusiastic with regard to the change. Last year, as mentioned by a number of correspondents, was very unfavorable

THE CRUSHER AND SCREEN ATTACHMENT.
Loading from the bins.

to roadmaking in most sections of the Province, owing to the exceptionally wet weather, which kept all roads, except those well gravelled or macadamized, in a soft and muddy condition. The high price and scarcity of labor, was also a matter of difficulty last year. In spite of this adverse circumstance there is no note of discouragement from any, but a firm conviction that, with a reasonably business-like effort to make it a success, the new method will have a most beneficial effect on the roads. Some opposition is referred to in a few instances, but this is taken philosophically, as a necessary part of any system; the dissatisfied ones being very much in the minority. The number of road commissioners is a matter in which there appears to be a good deal of diversity of practice, with a tendency to reduce rather than increase the number. Special emphasis must be placed upon the fact that not mere commutation or abolition of statute labor is necessary, but the main requisite is a good and comprehensive system in its place, practical in all its details, seeking permanency of work, in keeping with economy in expenditure.

The various letters are arranged in the alphabetical order of the townships.

Ancaster.

The Township of Ancaster covers some 47,000 acres, and is triangular in shape, the northerly boundary or base being about fifteen miles in length and the length of the sides, approximately, ten and thirteen miles. It is cut up into lots and concessions, the concessions being one and one-quarter miles in width and the side roads one and one-half miles apart. The township is cut in two by what was the Ancaster Toll Road, twelve and one-quarter miles in length, now taken over by the county and freed from tolls. This road has been for nearly thirty years maintained by the township as a toll road and is as good a macadamized road as can be found in the county. The stone is taken from the mountain side, broken by hand—the quarries being near Ancaster village, which is on the toll road about five miles from the Hamilton or easterly terminous of the road. There are gravel pits also in the neighborhood of Ancaster village and gravel is used as a top dressing for the Governor's road ; that is, the county portion of the Governor's road, being five miles of the base line or northerly boundary of the township above mentioned. The quarry stone is limestone of not extra good quality for road construction purposes. These two main roads, the Ancaster toll road, twelve and one-quarter miles, and the Governor's road, five miles, are the only roads upon which stone or gravel is generally used. All the other roads in the township, the concession and side roads, are kept in ordinary repair by grading, etc., without any expenditure for metal.

The general features of the township are : All kinds of soil; some heavy clay and some very sandy soil, and a medium between the two; there is also every variety of surface, flat, undulating and hilly, and the roads would be easily drained.

Statute labor was commuted in 1898. There appear to have been, before that time, eighty-one pathmasters and eighty-one road divisions. Upon the commutation of statute labor at fifty cents per diem, in 1898, by township By-law No. 433, the township was divided into six road divisions with one township councillor and three ratepayers as overseers for each of five divisions, a sixth being the Village of Ancaster, with a single overseer to supervise it.

There were also appointed two operators for the two road graders owned by the township, the field of operation for the one grader being the portion of the township north of the toll road, and for the other, the southern portion.

The overseers were to have control of the operations and to direct them when and where the work was to be done. The overseer had power to hire teams to work on road machines, and to hire laborers, the wages of all parties, operators, teamsters, and laborers, being fixed by by-law. Owing, as I have been given to understand to the fact of these divisions being found too cumbersome (it was said that some sections were neglected, and it was difficult to get word to the overseers when any repairs were required), in the following year the number of the road divisions was increased to twenty-three, and a single overseer was appointed for each, (By-law No. 442, 1899), the two grading divisions remaining as before, north and south respectively, of the Ancaster toll road, all overseers being under the general supervision of the township council. The overseers have, as before, power to hire teams and laboring men, "giving ratepayers living in their subdivision the preference," the operators being responsible for the safe keeping of their machines, and receiving their instructions from the different overseers, subject to the supervision of the council. The overseers have general control, apparently, of the purchase of material as well as hiring of men, and teams; all accounts, etc., being submitted to the township council at the then next subsequent

meeting. All work appears to be done by day work, and the wages of overseers and operators are fixed at twelve and one-half cents per hour, and laboring men at ten cents. There appears to be no change of consequence in the general system of management to the present time.

As regards the benefits of the present methods, although I have heard it intimated that the existing system does not work out in practice just like clockwork, owing probably to the neglect of the individual overseers to perform the duties prescribed, and taking it as a matter of course that there are sore heads and born objectors in every community, from what I can learn the general sentiment is that persons of ordinary common sense would not favor for one instant a return to the old system of statute labor. Any suggestion to do so would be simply regarded as ridiculous. And as regards the improvements in roads brought about by more systematic work and the use of road graders, one of our country medicos whose daily rounds take him over the greater part of the township remarked to me not long since, that he noted a wonderful change for the better, the improved drainage doing away with most of the sloughs, which formerly made many of the country roads impassable at certain seasons of the year.

As regards the expenditure, I am sorry to say that I have not the information available, and it would take some little time to hunt it up and institute comparisons—the fact of the roads being undoubtedly in better condition, and the commutation being placed at fifty cents per diem should be some indication that, unless wear and tear and farmers' time count for nothing, the new system is comparatively inexpensive.

There are few bridges in this township of any importance. I understand that a party here has obtained the forms for making cement culverts, and that some few have been used with good satisfaction, in place of tile and wood work in this township. Nothing has been done by way of inducement for the use of wide tires, but many persons in this neighborhood find it to their interest and benefit to use them. Edward Kenrick, County Councillor, Ancaster.

Bertie.

Changing the rate of commutation is discussed, some desiring increase to $1.00, a few wishing it reduced to fifty cents, majority favorable to seventy-five cents. There is no desire to return to the old system, there now being much better results; more permanent improvements, and money on hand for emergencies. Two points in the by-law need strengthening: (1) Provision for snow roads; (2) By-law provides that ratepayers shall have an opportunity to work out their commuted labor; this leads to difficulties, ratepayers claiming that they should be warned out; and commissioners are thereby hampered in the letting of contracts. A. H. Kilman, Township Clerk, Ridgeway.

Bromley.

Statute labor was commuted in this township in 1901, at a rate of 75 cents per day, and the township was divided into three road divisions, with a commissioner in each. We found this to work better, as, in the smaller division, the commissioner understood the requirements of the road better in his own locality. The wages fixed by the by-law were 15 cents per hour for the commissioner, 25 cents per hour for man and team and 12 1/2 cents per hour for a man. The amount levied in 1902 at the rate of 75 cents per day was $900. As to the result of the change from statute labor, there are various opinions upon it. There are two small villages in the township, and in these there is a decided improvement.

In the country districts it must be admitted that it has not come up to our expectations, but this is mostly due to the scarcity of labor in some

cases. The commissioners find great difficulty in getting men at all to do the work at the wages laid down by the by-law. As to the general features of the township, it is about half loam and half clay, with a chain of rocky hills running diagonally across it. We have a few pieces of good road in the clay parts of it, made by heavy grading and gravelling on top. There are perhaps half a dozen places in the township where good gravel can be got. Whether from commuting labor or what, there appears a tendency to more permanent roadmaking. Concrete tile are being manufactured in the township for the last two years, and since that time we have used no other where they are large enough. The sizes made are 8 and 12 inches; the former we get for 40 cents per foot and the latter for 50 cents, with an additional $1 per culvert for delivering on the ground in any part of the township. Cedars cost 40 cents to 50 cents each for culvert timber, but they are nearly exhausted in this section. The Snake River and the well-known McLaren Pond, which at the present time are under consideration by the Department of Public Works, are situated in the township, and are crossed by six bridges. The river has low, marshy banks, and with the back water from the dam, the bridges range from two acres to eight acres in length. These bridges were built when cedars could be bought for 8 cents each, but that was thirty years ago, and a lot of them are about giving out. If a scheme which the municipality has on hand now of buying out the dam at Osceola can be carried out, the most of these bridges can be made a permanent dump.

As to the operating of the grader, the commissioner goes ahead to lay out the work, has the breaking done, and the man operating the grader keeps the men's time. A good man to operate the grader is a very important part of the work. There are very few wide-tire wagons in use in this locality yet, though they are coming into use. Thomas Gorman, Reeve, Osceola.

Cumberland.

I think the change from statute labor to our present mode is a good one; under any circumstances more work can be accomplished with the 50 cents per diem cash than otherwise. We have only had the statute labor commuted one year, and the season was bad for the machinery used, viz., a road grader. I certainly would hate to go back or advocate statute labor.

We in this township are blessed with any quantity of stone and good gravel pits, and there is not the slightest reason why we should not have good stone roads under proper management. The soil in our township varies from sandy loam, heavy clay and gravel, and drainage not a very serious question.

The township is divided into two sections, with a road commissioner over each section. The work is done by day labor, and I think somewhere about $1,300 or $1,400 was spent last season. One benefit was that some roads that never had a day's work on them were graded up, and I believe that if statute labor was still in force we would never have a day's labor on them.

Culverts are now made of cement from eight inches to two feet. Wide tires are not much used yet, but those purchasing new wagons are getting wider tires than those used some time ago. J. S. Cameron, Cumberland.

Cumberland.

The principal discussion is drainage of roads. Since the road commissioners have taken hold, the road ditches previously made by the council (except where award under the Ditches and Watercourses Act) are

causing farmers draining into the road ditches to do their share of benefit. If not voluntarily done, then the Act (D. and W.) is applied, and much improvement is made. W. W. Dunning, Township Clerk, Cumberland P.O.

Dorchester North.

As far as I know, and have heard, few, if any, wish to return again to statute labor, but the distribution of expenditure, or roadmaking, over the different divisions in the township is complained of as being very unequal. Thus, in one division $170.30 was expended, in another only $13.14. There may be a good cause for this difference, but people think the difference is too much.

For each day's work of statute labor, forty cents is collected as road tax. For a good hundred-acre farm there would be eight days' labor, according to the old scale of assessing statute labor. That gives only $3.20. It is not enough to keep the roads in good repair, equal to the old system. Of course, the council could easily remedy that.

In doing away with statute labor our council has made no provision for cutting noxious weeds on our roadsides, and although that was indifferently attend d to by statute labor, yet weeds have increased wonderfully

Stone Arch Culvert, Almonte.

since it was given up. The council says that every man should cut the weeds along his own side of the road. A few farmers have principle enough to do this, but the great majority will not do it, and there is no way to make them. In consequence of this, our side roads and concessions are a nursery of weeds. This state of things is very unfair to the careful farmer. He may cut on his own side of the road a lifetime to little avail, when his neighbor on the other side of the road only laughs at him.

The Township of Dorchester is moderately level, yet rolling enough for excellent drainage. Soil, with few exceptions, is a rich clay loam. The south and western part has no gravel beds, hence gravel has to be drawn six and eight miles, costing from $3.00 to $4.00 per cord. This makes roadmaking in the best part of the township very dear.

The township owns a road grader. Know nothing about its merits compared with other implements of a like kind manufactured. I know this, however, it takes a long time to grade a piece of road. It is operated by day work. $3.00 a day for man and team, three teams used on it, the operator $1.50 per day. Some times it is difficult to get teams, as farmers are busy.

The township is divided into twenty-two sections. About $883.00 was expendd last year on roads, or in round numbers $40.00 per section. Culverts are now large cement pipes.

Each councillor is a commissioner, for which service he gets $42.00 and $2.00 per day for anything special. When they do the commission work is a mystery, for no one has ever seen them on the road on duty.

No wide tires in the township. Low wheels with wide tires are used on farms for drawing manure and hauling grain. Alex. A. Brodie, Gladstone.

Downie.

Statute labor was commuted in 1901, and abolished in the spring of 1902.

The township is divided into five polling sub-divisions, and each councillor superintends a polling sub-division. In 1901 a road commissoner was engaged, but he had too much to attend to, and could not undertake the work. In 1902 the council dismissed him, and roads are superintended as above stated.

All of the large bridges in the township (11) are of iron with stone abutments—concrete and vitrified tile are used in every case when not too small. In smaller bridges we are building cement abutments and steel beams, with no wood except the covering.

We began to build iron bridges about twenty-five years ago or more. By keeping the abutments pointed and bridges painted, they have given good satisfaction. The first iron bridge ever built in the township is in first-class condition to-day, with the exception of the pine stringers on which the flooring was laid, which had to be replaced last year.

In the western portion of the township we have scarcely any gravel, but where it is too coarse for roadmaking we use the crusher. We have quite a quantity of roadmaking material, which, when crushed, makes a beautiful road. In the eastern portion of the township we have nothing coarse enough for the crusher, and the gravel is too fine, particularly for a coarse enough for the crusher and the gravel is too fine, particularly for a roadway that has not been gravelled. All the concessions throughout the township have been gravelled, and also some of the side roads. Next year we intend to go on with the crushed stone. I think on the whole that our township is well to the front in the matter of roads, and yet we should be a great deal further advanced if we had gone rightly to work years ago. P. Smith, Township Clerk, Sebringville.

Downie.

Our township is crossed by the River Avon, a small tributary of the Thames. Along its course the land is high and rolling, but a little distance on either side it becomes flat, and at one time was considered swampy, but that day is past. The soil over the larger portion of the township is such as produces black ash and soft elm, and is not favorable for road construction, but gravel was fairly plentiful, and nearly all the roads have now a coat of that material. The supply of a good quality of gravel being about exhausted, resort is now being had to crushed stone for the leading roads, and this is found to be a great improvement, although the cost is considerably higher.

The soil is of excellent quality, but requires draining, and this has been so well attended to that nothing further is to be desired on that score.

I cannot give you the number of road divisions or of pathmasters, but may say that the principal part of the work is done by contract, day labor being only resorted to in the case of spreading gravel, cutting weeds, etc.

I understand that our road machinery is also worked by the day, but this is only for a short time at the beginning of the season.

I cannot give you the expenditure on our roads, and the abolition of statute labor took place so recently that I consider it too soon to say whether the change will be beneficial or otherwise.

Our bridges are nearly all of iron, with stone abutments, and of late years culverts have been built of concrete. I think very few of these structures will require to be replaced during the lifetime of the present generation. Geo. Hamilton, Sebringville.

Eramosa.

The commutation of statute labor is giving satisfaction. Many, however, feel that a competent, salaried road overseer would be much better than the four councillors acting in that capacity. Hugh Black, Township Clerk, Rockwood.

Etobicoke.

The total statute labor assessment in the township for 1902 is 1,384 days; of this amount 1,365 days are commuted, including non-resident. The statute labor in the villages has been commuted for a number of years, and a road division or two is being added each year.

The township is divided into 106 road divisions. Each division not commuted is placed in charge of an overseer. Overseers are appointed over some of the commuted divisions; others are in charge of the road commissioners, each member of the council being a road commissioner.

The sentiment is growing in favor of commutation, but the majority of farmers in the township are opposed to it yet.

On account of the large amount of non-resident statute labor in the township, the council feel that if the commutation was reduced to 50 or 60 cents it would mean a large loss to the township, and many of those who are favorable to commutation are not in favor of charging the present rate, $1.00 per day.

Ordinary culverts are constructed with sewer pipe, a factory being situated in the township; larger culverts are built with stone and plank covering. All new bridges, from 20 feet and upwards, are being built of steel. Sewer pipe for culverts has been in use for 12 or 13 years, and has given general satisfaction.

Three leading roads, Dundas street, Lake Shore road and Albion road, run through the township, and are chiefly maintained by broken stone, broken by hand. Gravel is now being generally used for road purposes on all roads where it can be secured conveniently. The township rents three pits, and gravel is procured from river bottoms and lake shore. When the graders were procured nearly all the roads in the township were well graded during the first two years. Since then nearly all the statute labor has been expended by gravelling, grants being made to leading roads to supplement the statute labor.

This township being situated near the City of Toronto, there is a vast amount of travel over the leading roads running east and west, and the ratepayers of the township are put to the expense of keeping up the roads for the people of Halton and Peel Counties, who get the benefit of good stone

and gravel roads without costing them a cent. It is the opinion of the thinking men of the municipalities surrounding Toronto, and I fancy that it applies to other cities as well, that the Provincial Government should make a grant to the local municipalities who are responsible for the maintenance of roads leading to the larger cities. J. A. L. Macpherson, Township Clerk, Islington.

Fitzroy.

It is proposed to divide the township into a certain number of road divisions and proceed to improve along the lines as laid down by A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways.

The highways here are largely used for conducting the water from the adjoining farms to an outlet. This will (until remedied) always be a barrier to the making of good roads, and I think the Ditches and Watercourses Act should be amended so as to compel men who use the highway for the purpose of draining their farms to take care of the water until it reaches an outlet, and repair the road where it is injured by said water. This, I think, would cause the farmer to conduct the water (in many cases) through his own land to the outlet. A. Murphy, Township Clerk, Antrim.

Flamboro West.

As we have had but one season's experience with the commutation system, no changes are proposed until it has a further trial. A number of the ratepayers in one division were at first very much opposed to the change, but they seem to be nearly all reconciled to it now.

We have in this township a few culverts made of vitrified sewer pipe. Some of these culverts have been in for about ten years, and where there is plenty of fall at the outlet for the water to get away quickly, they are giving excellent satisfaction. Ira N. Binkley, Township Clerk, Greensville.

Fullarton.

I have made it a point to find out the views of a number of leading men in the township, including the ex-reeve, J. S. Russell, and the concensus of opinion seems to be decidedly in favor of the new system of road management. Of course, in all radical changes for the betterment of any community, there are apt to be a few "kickers," but these, so far as the late change is concerned, are gradually falling into line with the progressives.

For the sake of brevity perhaps it would be better to answer your questions seriatim :

1st. This township, generally speaking, may be classed as one of slightly rolling land, with the River Thames wandering through the central portion, and receiving in its course the tributary waters of Black and Flat Creeks. 2nd. Gravel pits abound in many sections, and all are available for road construction, some supplemented by crushed stones and the use of a grader. In former years the council hired one, but seeing the benefits derived from using a road machine they have purchased one of the same kind. 3rd. The soil is mostly clay loam, and as a rule badly in need of drainage. 4th. The number of road divisions is five, no commissioners being appointed. 5th. Each councillor looks after his own section, and the labor thereon is let by contract. 6th. In the adjoining Township of Blanshard a traction engine is used for operating the grader, but here the same work is performed by horsepower. 7th. The money expended on each division is somewhere in the neighborhood of $600 annually—say $3,000 since statute labor was abolished. 8th. The benefits or recent changes in road improvement are now in

striking evidence all around, and thoroughly appreciated by every wayfarer in these parts. 9th. Re culverts—the old-fashioned wooden fixtures have been substituted by cement tile, and found in every way more satisfactory. 10th. Our bridges are built with quarry stone abutments and steel superstructures. There are seventeen in use throughout the township. 11th. Wide tires are seldom seen in this locality. The opinion, however, prevails with some who have studied the matter that they might be of great service on our roads hereafter. Trusting the foregoing facts may help to aid the cause you have so much at heart, and in which you have proved yourself to be an ardent and practical exponent. J. D. Stewart, J.P., V.-P. South Perth Farmers' Institute, S. Zorra.

Gloucester.

Statute labor has been abolished for the past two years, and is a decided improvement. Our township is divided into five sections, of fifty miles each. There are two road commissioners, with five road graders and one hundred drag scrapers for draining and levelling, five foremen handling the machinery. We have had five times as much work done this year, as under the old system, at a cost of 35 cents per day. We paid commissioner only out of general fund, and had a balance at end of year unexpended. Our township is a most difficult one, owing to it being bounded by Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, a distance of some twenty-five miles, and numerous gullies emptying into said rivers, necessitating a large outlay for expensive bridges. We have a complete outfit of concrete moulds, from nine inches to thirty-six, and made about five hundred dollars' worth of pipes this year (1902). In 1901 a number were put in, and have given satisfaction. The above was all done by day labor. Our (statute labor) road appropriation for 1901 was $3,761; 1902, $2,705. Better organization gave better returns for thirty-five cents than in previous years for fifty cents per day. In 1901, roads and bridges appropriation was $6,024.25; in 1902, $4,839.11. In 1902 a large and expensive pile-driven bridge was built, and in 1901 no large bridge was built. You can readily judge that improved system, owing largely to your efforts and printed information, we have been able to show better results. F. E. Caldwell, Reeve, Manotick.

Gloucester.

It is proposed to make application to the Legislature that it be compulsory in this snow-bound portion of Ontario, for wire fences to be substituted in place of the old log fences, especially by people who object to their fields being used in winter to travel on, and who cling to the log fence, because legislation backs them up.

It is the intention to turnpike all township roads, and get proper drainage. They intend gravelling and stoning later, and also may raise rate to 50 cents on same scale, with perhaps only one commissioner. It is intended to put in stone or concrete piers for bridges, and iron superstructure, owing to advance in value of timber and its poor quality. Some are not satisfied with amount of work done in their immediate locality—partly remedied this year (1902) by a reapportionment of the township or division appropriations on the basis of the amount levied in what were the old pathmaster sub-divisions. It is not likely that the old statute labor system will be returned to, judging by indications. H. B. Billing, Township Clerk, Billing's Bridge.

Goulbourn.

Replying to your inquiry of the 16th inst. with reference to the working of the new system in Goulbourn Township, I am pleased to be able to report that it is giving splendid satisfaction. On its introduc-

tion two years ago, we experienced a good deal of opposition from the anti-party, but I may say for the encouragement of others, that this only existed for the first season, and I can safely say that during the second season, just closed, I have not had a single elector giving any opposition, but, on the contrary, many of them have openly expressed themselves as perfectly pleased with the progress being made.

After the passing of the by-law, in January, 1901, we divided the township into four divisions, and appointed one road commissioner at a salary of two dollars per day for every day he was employed on the road. We were successful in securing a good gravel pit in a central locality, and immediately commenced hauling the gravel in sleighs provided with loose-bottom boxes, with a capacity of one and one-half to two cubic yards. Although the snow was quite deep, and heavy storms set in shortly after starting, yet we had two and one-half miles of road gravelled inside of two months. Two men cleared the snow and assisted in unloading gravel into the road-bed. In the early spring the gravel was well levelled, and has since proved to be a success. The following season one mile was completed, and up to date this winter two and one-third miles have been completed. Teams are engaged at $2.00 per day of ten hours, and shovellers at from $1.00 to $1.25.

We have also found a great improvement in operating the grader. Three teams were hired and a man to operate the grader, and furnished them with a camping outfit, at a total cost of $10.50 per day. They went from place to place with but little delay, and did good service. Next a gang of three men and one team were engaged during the summer, building and repairing culverts, and making general road improvements. During the past season we did not require so much grading, and devoted more time to gravelling. We have not built any concrete culverts, but have built a number of stone ones covered with cedar, which is fairly plentiful in this township. We do not use a stone crusher, but put considerable stone on the roads and then cover them with gravel.

As a proof of the success of the system, when the county system was proposed our people stated that, with the present results, we would soon have good enough roads. I am in favor of the county system, but think our "county fathers" have been extreme in their idea of 300 miles for Carleton County. I may state that the cost of gravelling has never reached $1.00 per rod on an average in winter, and the saving in general road repairs has proved a great saving over the old system of "letting out contracts."

From the above you can easily see there is very little fear of the by-law being repealed in this township. We propose buying a two-span road roller this spring, which we trust will materially assist in the good work. For the present year we have engaged an additional road commissioner at $2.50 per day each, and we believe we have the right men in the right place. S. Mann, Reeve, Stittsville.

Grimsby North.

As regards the commutation of statute labor, this township was among the first converts to the new system.

The Helderleigh range of mountains extends through the municipality, dividing it into two unequal parts. That portion lying between the mountain and the lake is for the most part of a sandy and red clay soil, either of which make a good road when graded and covered with from six to ten inches of lake gravel.

The southern portion of the township is mostly a black loam, with natural drainage, and when properly graded resists water fairly well.

Rock and field stones in this section are the only available materials for roadmaking, and the cost is about four dollars per cord on the road.

The municipality is divided into two divisions, with an overseer for each, all work being done under their supervision, by day labor. The road machine is operated by a man who furnishes the teams necessary to work it.

The expenditure varies from twelve hundred to two thousand dollars per year for roads and bridges. The wooden bridges and culverts are replaced with sewer pipe, and iron bridges with plank floors when required.

Wide tires are not compulsory, but are being generally introduced by parties purchasing new wagons.

ONE OF THE STONE CULVERTS AT INGERSOLL.

In summarizing would say that a general system governing the whole township makes the roads throughout have the appearance of being looked after at the proper time. Thos. Allan, Reeve, Winona.

Grimsby South.

Statute labor was commuted by the Township of South Grimsby two years ago. There was considerable opposition to the change at the time, but, owing to the marked improvement in the roads in so short a time, all opposition seems to have died out.

Our township is about ten miles long, east and west, having an average width of about three miles north and south. The unincorporated Village of Smithville is situated near the eastern part of the township. It has a population of nearly four hundred. We have three road divisions, viz., Smithville, Eastern and Western, each having a commissioner. The soil is chiefly clay, there being no gravel convenient in the township, nor in the surrounding townships, consequently our roads are, with the exception of about four and one-half or five miles stone road, clay.

The commissioners, each in their respective divisions, superintend the work, which is done by day labor, and also direct the operation of road machinery, although the only road machinery as yet owned by the township is one road machine, which gives good satisfaction, and is passed from

one commissioner to another, but harrows and rollers hired from the farmers are used to complete levelling the roads. The first season in operating the road machine horses were used, but last season traction engines were used (being the ordinary ones used in threshing grain), and they seemed to give good satisfaction.

Oak plank is chiefly used for culverts, but the past few years quite a number of tile have been used, and more still will be used in the future. I believe we will see greater improvements still on our roads, as the road commissioners become more conversant with their duties. Edward Irvine, Township Clerk, S. Grimsby, Smithville.

Guelph.

The council divided the township into four road divisions, with a member of council as a commissioner for each division, and the reeve to have general oversight.

The road grader was worked in shaping the road for about thirty days. Gravelling was performed by contract, but on account of the increased cost of the work, less gravelling was done than intended, which was rather against the scheme for the first year, but the ratepayers appear to be satisfied that it is a move in the right direction. J. McCorkindale, Township Clerk, Guelph.

Nelson.

The statute labor in the Township of Nelson has been commuted for the past three years, the rate of commutation being fifty cents per day. Our township is about twelve miles in length by six in width, and is divided into two divisions, each about six miles square, with one commissioner for each division.

The soil is chiefly clay loam, and only requires surface draining, with the exception of some quicksand subsoil near the lake, and some clay hills which we have found necessary to underdrain to keep from becoming boggy in the spring. So far our work has been principally grading and rebuilding culverts and bridges, which, through the old system, had become in a very bad state. The material for culverts has been chiefly sewer pipe, but for large ones, say from two to four feet in width, we are using good large stone both for walls and covers, as we have plenty of such material. When grading extensively the commissioners endeavor to use the same teams right through the work, as the horses do much better work when they become accustomed to the work. All work is done by day labor.

Our expenditure on road account averages about $3,000 a year. About one-half of this amount is raised by statute labor tax, and the balance from the general account.

As the culverts and bridges are now in pretty good condition, I believe the council contemplate putting on gravel where it can be had within a reasonable distance, as there is some very good gravel in the north part of the township. In the south we have none, but have plenty of limestone and hard heads, and the council have under consideration the advisability of purchasing a stone crusher.

Now, in conclusion, I would say that under the new system we have more and better work done for the amount of money expended, and that every ratepayer must contribute his proper share ; and not as formerly, when, in a great many divisions the work was not done at all, and in many instances where it was done, the pathmasters undid what their predecessors had done. Although there was strong opposition to passing the by-law, I firmly believe that, after a trial of three years, you could not find twenty ratepayers

who would be willing to go back to the old system, and would recommend that, in townships where commutation is not in force, the council would make no mistake in taking the same course as the council of the Township of Nelson, even though they would face strong opposition. A. P. Alton, Treasurer and ex-Reeve of the Township of Nelson, Appleby.

Norwich South.

I have for one seen the necessity in past years for some kind of a change in our system of doing statute labor in the Township of South Norwich. About three or four years ago some of us, as ratepayers, asked the council to submit the question to the people as to commuting statute labor at the rate of fifty cents per day. It was not brought before them in the shape of a by-law, but was just put on small paper, and asked to be marked for or against. It was lost by a small majority, a number returning the papers unmarked. The next general municipal election I was instructed to submit it to the people again, and it was carried by a good majority. We then started out on what seemed to many a new system, but it was practically the old system with a somewhat different appearance. The overseers are appointed in each road division, of which we have fifty-five in all.

The road lists are made out with the name of each ratepayer on the division, and the number of days each one is entitled to do. The overseer is then in a position to know whether anyone residing in the division is entitled to pay poll tax, which he collects and credits on his list. The overseer can tell how many days he has or, turned into money at fifty cents per day, how much money he has to expend. He can then go over his division and lay out his work. Having done this he gives the ratepayers on the beat a chance to put in their time if they desire. If at drawing gravel, he states a price he will pay, or at any other work he says what he will give. If the ratepayers do not see fit to do this, the overseer then lets a contract to some one to the amount he has to expend. When the work is completed, he comes to the Township Treasurer and draws the full amount for his road division (which is advanced by the council), and collected along with other taxes in the fall, and he settles with the person or persons performing the work on same division. I find one very material advantage in this. The overseer must give his returns to the Clerk of how he expends his money, and to whom paid, before he can draw the money from the Treasurer. This enables the council to know how much gravel has been put on the road, and how much they have to pay for. Instead of paying for it, as of old, by the load, which oftener meant a small amount than a large one, we pay for it by the cord. As the overseer now is the boss, he will accept no smaller load than the quarter of a cord, which he is paying for.

Our township is composed of different soils. In one part, a light sand and very level with a sort of water sand a little distance below the surface, and is hard to drain. In another part the soil is a heavy sand, or a sand loam and rather rolling. The third is a very good clay and is of a rolling nature. We have also two or three large creeks running through the entire breadth or length of the township, and it is no small amount of work to keep the same bridged. We are working into iron or steel with either steel piles or stone abutments. We have a very good supply of gravel throughout the township, which, except in the east end does not require very long distance hauling. We put sandy gravel, a gravel that comes from sandy soil, on clay roads, and clay gravel on sand roads, and we find it works very well.

The township is pretty well drained, as the farmers have been interested in drainage, there being a number of drains, more particularly in the southern portion. We have a road grader which is operated by one man, paid by

the council, who works under the instructions of the overseer. It is the general opinion that no more road should be graded than can be gravelled, but it seems to me that the more you get a road graded and get the water into the ditches and away, the better effect it will have on the road in the future. There has been expended by the council on bridges and roads for 1902 about $1,500; the amount of statute labor paid, about $1,200. On account of the very wet season a number of the divisions have done nothing, thereby lessening the expenditure by about $300, which is in the treasury for future use to the credit of the said divisions. As there were no bridges built last year we can take it that the $2,700 was spent in the repair of some bridges, and the remainder on culverts and roads.

During the first two years of the change, a decided improvement in the roads was noticeable, as more gravel was being drawn for the same amount of labor, and as each load was to be a quarter of a cord, the road was more even than if the loads had been of different sizes, as of old. But as before said, on account of the almost ceasless downpour of rain last year, the road work did not show up as favorably as before. There is one thing noticeable that, where the residents are favorable, the present system is bound to succeed in preference to the old, but where there are persons who are opposed to any change in the method of road work, you may expect that there will not be that marked improvement as in the first instance.

In regard to wide tires : The general size of the wagon tire is three to four inches, instead of the old one and three-quarter-inch one, which you will seldom see, and I think it is being a great saving to roads. Now, while I think that our present method is in advance of the old, I can see that something more is needed. That is, instead of having our township divided into fifty-five different sections, if it were divided into a much smaller number, and have the gentlemen appointed over these sections confer with the council, and decide upon some method to be adopted in regard to the building of roads, these men being appointed a few years in succession, I believe it would be a step in advance. Under the overseer system at present, the said overseer is changed yearly, and what one does this season will be undone by someone else the next season.

But these changes must come slowly, as the people must be led to see the benefit to be derived from such a change, before they will be willing to try it. I do not think that the township generally would be in favor of going back to the old statute labor system by a large number. As I am not a practical road builder, I am not in much of a position to give any suggestion about building roads, but would say that if any township is thinking of abolishing the statute labor system and commuting the same at a rate per day, I believe that it will not only be a benefit to the roads, but will lengthen the life of their Clerk by a few years at least, which would be some consideration. Hoping that this may be something of what may be required, and that it may be of a little benefit to some one. Alex. McFarlane, Clerk of South Norwich, Otterville.

Orillia.

In 1901 four commissioners were appointed. These were increased to eight last year with apparent satisfaction, and there is no likelihood of any change this year.

Since commutation three years ago our people are generally quite wedded to the new system, and no talk of going back to the old. A few are of the opinion that too many commissiners are now appointed, and advocate a reduction to one only, who should give his undivided attention to the work.

One of our commissioners takes that view quite strongly, but it will be sometime before our people agree with him. John Rose, Township Clerk, Orillia.

Otonabee.

The money now, instead of being frittered away by eighty-four roadmasters, is expended by efficient and expert roadmakers, who are employed all summer. Great difficulty is found in procuring men in the harvest months, consequently a great deal of the money is expended in the fall to the detriment of the roads, and for that reason considerable of the money is unable to be expended. So the council hesitate to have the whole township commuted, as it then would be almost impossible to get men to do the work when it should be done. J. M. Drummond, Township Clerk, Keene.

Oxford West.

The township is divided into two road divisions, and during the last year, which was the first or trial year, two members of the council acted as commissioners for each division, but it is generally understood that the council will endeavor to secure a competent man to superintend the improvements to highways for the whole township, or at least one for each division.

Although the commissioners were greatly handicapped during the past season on account of the scarcity of labor and very wet weather, as well as their inexperience in handling the crusher, there was not a suggestion made at our nomination meeting to return to the old system. The feeling seems to be very general that the new move is a step in the right direction. T. R. Mayberry, Ingersoll.

Paipoonge.

Our municipality consists of five townships, viz.: Neebing, Paipoonge, Blake, Pardee, and Crooks. There is a councillor elected for each, and he is appointed road commissioner for the township he represents, and it seems to work well. A few electors who never saw the time-killing, gossip-dispensing style of statute labor advocate it about election time.

For a new country, as we have, our roads are a credit, 1st to the Government, 2nd to the municipality. They are not quite up to the Ekfrid roads, as I have come from there. But we have lots of good clay for tile and gravel for roads. So it is a question of a little time till we have roads as good as any. Our road work is all let by tender, and works well. James M. Munro, Township Clerk, Slate River, Paipoonge.

Pelham.

It is proposed, 1st, to do the work earlier in the season ; 2nd, to get a heavy roller for gravelled roads ; 3rd, some condemn using road machines on sand roads.

At the annual town meeting on Monday last, one candidate discussed the statute labor, and the way it is put in, in this township, for nearly half an hour. He asked for a show of hands as to how many were satisfied and dissatisfied, with the way the commutation money was being expended. Out of about 250 ratepayers present, only half a dozen voted to condemn, and another half dozen in approval. No speaker at the meeting advocated going back to the old system.

But many of us feel that the council do not require of the two road commissioners what they should. I look for some improvements this year. J. C. Crow, Ridgeville.

Pickering.

The township is divided into twenty-one divisions, with a commissioner over each. It is proposed to reduce the number of road divisions and commissioners, also to have a competent man in charge of the whole township, with a foreman in each road division.

I do not think our system differs much from that in vogue generally, where statute labor has been commuted, unless it be that our appropriations for improvement of roads are also expended under the superintendence of road commissioners, supervised by a member of the council, and both commutation and grant money is expended by hiring man and teams, ratepayers in the road division getting the preference. Faithful work is exacted, and current rates of wages paid. A rock crusher and road roller would further the good roads movement in this township. Donald R. Beaton, Township Clerk, Whitevale.

Sarawak.

Two wards commuted statute labor about six years ago, the third ward last year, and the fourth ward will do so this year. There are four divisions and four commissioners, the commutation rate being sixty cents per day. It is proposed to have one commissioner. We have very good

Stone Culvert, Cornwall.

roads, and talk of making permanent what is done hereafter, and not so much patching.

We have a small township, only 11,000 acres, and have one road grader, which works well, and would do twice as much work as we require, or have money to do each year.

We cannot suggest anything new which we have tried that would come up to your advanced improvements, which your Department are creating all over Ontario, and trust you are only beginning the good work. John Mackenzie, Township Clerk, Presque Isle.

Salter.

Last year we passed a by-law wholly abolishing statute labor in the three townships embraced in this municipality, and it, in my opinion, was successful on the whole. We had a plebiscite at our election in January, and found that one township (Harrow) gave a small majority in favor of the old system. Harrow township will have statute labor this year, Salter and May will have the commutation tax—fifty cents in lieu per day, same as last year.

It is proposed that the members of municipal council act as road commissioners, without remuneration.

Statute labor in a municipality which embraces a village cannot, we find, give satisfactory results. We have a population of 500 in the village, with the result that more money was contributed by the village than the balance of the townships. Streets did not require this amount annually, and practically all that was needed year after year, was fixing side walks. Fifty cents in lieu per day, more than covers the amount required to be expended. After operating one year, and taking a vote, only three votes were recorded against the present system. John G. Campbell, Township Clerk, Massey Station.

Sidney.

We have one superintendent for the whole township. He engages foremen to look after the work and hire men to perform the work. One foreman will have from two to five miles, perhaps more, to keep in repair. He keeps the men's time and gives it to the superintendent. He pays the men, and they sign a pay list, as a voucher that they received their money. The township is not divided into divisions. There are simply foremen placed where the superintendent thinks is necessary. He gets $1.25 per day, and men $1.00. Team and man $2.00 per day of ten hours.

Some of our roads need grading and draining. We purchased a grader this summer, and think it is what we want. We have gravel in almost all localities. We may have to draw it in some cases four or five miles. In making culverts, we use the culvert pipe. Where we have an outlet, we think they are the best for culverts.

We expend on our roads from $2,300 to $2,600 yearly, commuting statute labor at fifty cents per day, which gives us about $2,100. The rest we take out of the general tax. The soil in this part of our county is clay, and clay loam, in some places sandy loam. Geo. Nicholson, President W. Hastings, Farmers' Institute, Wallbridge.

Stafford.

On the leading roads of the Township of Stafford there are a few heavy hills, yet the township, as a whole, is not very rough.

There is plenty of gravel, also plenty of stone that could be broken for the roads, but neither the gravel nor the stone is convenient to much of the road. The flat stretches of roads are clay, not much drained, though draining would be a great benefit to the clay roads.

We have one road division and one road commissioner. Work is done by day labor. The commissioner has full control of all the work, he hires the men, operates the grader, is time keeper, and presents his book to the clerk every week. Before commencing work in the spring the commissioner and some of the council go over the roads, and lay out the work. Then the commissioner takes a team and man, and takes out stumps and stones that would interfere with the grader, then ploughs wherever the road can be ploughed for two or three miles, then takes the grader with four teams, and grades all that has been ploughed. The teams then go home till another stretch is ready, and so on till the finish. Last year we spent about $150 on the roads. This year we will spend more.

On the whole the new system was a wise step. Of course, there are some kickers, and I presume always will be, but fortunately they have not much influence. The leading men of the township would not go back to statute labor on any account.

The commissioner repairs all culverts, and small repairs on bridges, at the time he is going over the roads; culverts needing repairs afterwards are

attended to by the councillor who is convenient, or sometimes the reeve sends the commissioner.

Two years ago we put in three culverts of sewer pipe; they are giving good satisfaction. This year we intend to put in some more sewer pipe, also some concrete tiles. Wide tires are not much in use in this township, still there is a growing feeling in favor of wide tires.

I notice that many townships are commuting, instead of entirely abolishing statute labor. We adopted the latter, and think it is the only fair method. We put a special rate on the assessment of real estate to meet the road fund, then, if A. is assessed only $5.00 more than B. he pays a couple of cents more road money. John Kidd, Township Clerk, Stafford.

Tecumseth.

Statute labor has been commuted at fifty cents on the dollar, and the township has been divided into three divisions under a commissioner, who hired men and teams at so much by the hour. I do not know the figures. As to how this system has worked, I think perhaps it is an improvement on the statute labor. The main or leading roads have been improved, and perhaps the back lines have not been so well cared for, little or no work having been done on them. Some of the commissioner's roads are too narrow and rounding, which was all right in summer, but when ground was icy was not safe for waggons, and the snow could not lie on the road in winter. After the road is in good shape I think the system will be able to overtake the work. The road scraper could plane off a great deal of road in a day. The most part of this township has no gravel; it is hauled for three or four miles some places.

Cedar is scarce for culverts and we have been using sewer pipes which have been giving satisfaction. The township has been building some bridges which they claim works well.

I think broad tires on waggons would be an improvement, and keep roads better. I think that it is acknowledged that this is an improvement on statute labor. John Semple, V.P. South Simcoe Farmers' Institute, Tottenham.

Toronto Gore.

In reply to your favor of the 16th of January, addressed to Mr. Porter, Reeve of this township, respecting the progress made since the abolition of the statute labor system of roadmaking, I am instructed to say:

In 1899 the council of this township, after considerable discussion and inquiry, decided on a radical change in the mode of roadmaking, and at that time passed a by-law completely abolishing the old system of statute labor, substituting instead, the levy of an extra rate of 65 cents per day on the prescribed statute labor, or about $650 annually on the rateable property of the township, to be expended by the commissioner or an engineer, appointed by the council. As there was no engineer within a reasonable distance, and as the township was too small to warrant the employment of a competent man from a distance, the council decided to have the experiment tried of having the work done by commission work, and divided the township into two divisions for that purpose, two members of the council acting in one division, and the other three acting in the larger division. This has been continued with fairly good success up to the present time. The amount paid for commissioners work in 1902 was about $70.

A competent man is appointed each year to take charge of the grader, with power to engage men and teams, and is always under the direction and instruction of the commissioner for the division in which the work is being per-

formed. The larger bridges are built by contract, while some of the smaller ones are built by day labor, under the instructions of the commissioner. Considerable improvement has been made on some of the leading roads of the township by gravelling, but, having to rely wholly on drift beds or creek gravel, the supply is limited. There is a large quantity of stone in the township, which the council purpose utilizing, as the county council have purchased a rock crusher, and intend letting it out to the local municipalities, so that, with the assistance of the Government grant, we are in hopes of having all the leading roads of the township gravelled or macadamized in the near future.

As the soil in the township is a heavy clay with clay subsoil, the experiments with underdraining so far have not been very successful. Wide tires are not used to any great extent in the township.

I might say that overseers are still appointed in each of the old road divisions, whose duty it is to have general supervision of the roads and bridges within their division, and either repairing any breach or giving way, or reporting to the nearest commissioner, and also employing men and teams for the purpose of keeping the roads open during the season of sleighing in each year. For this work they are allowed at the same rate as commissioners, that is twelve and one-half cents per hour.

In conclusion I might say that, although the statute labor has answered a very good purpose in its day, still we are thoroughly satisfied that any municipality, abolishing or commuting statute labor, and giving the change a fair trial, would not revert to the old method of roadmaking. Nicholas Harrison, Clerk of Toronto Gore, Castlemore.

Westmeath.

We are not in a position to give very much information in regard to commutation in our township. In the first place, we passed a by-law dividing our township into two divisions, and appointed two road commissioners, who also run the graders. I might say at the outset that we were handicapped for funds, no provision being made the previous year, and to help matters we had an outbreak of smallpox, which cost us a good deal, but the council pulled through without borrowing money, and spent about $1,000 on the roads. The commissioners hired teams by the day, $3.00 for man and team for ten hours work.

The work done this year was principally grading, and where the grading was done it was favorably spoken of, as the work was done in the right place, stumps removed, and the road straightened, but we are in a good position to give it a fair trial next year. We have the commutation money to spend, in addition to the usual grant to roads and bridges. We commute at seventy-five cents per day to start with.

We have a great deal of good gravel in our township, and we have purchased a set of moulds for making concrete tile, and have made some, and expect to make a quantity in the spring. We were too late starting to make them, and found out that the cold wet weather was against us, but we are in good shape to give it a fair trial next year, when I trust to be able to give a favorable report. There are no restrictions on the width of tires in our township. John Brown, Township Clerk, Beachburg.

Westminster.

We are not yet in a position to give a definite opinion on the matter, owing to several causes. In the first place, 1902, was the initial year, and it was an extremely wet season, greatly hindering the working of any season.

The general features of the Township of Westminster are very mixed. It is bounded on the north by the River Thames, and the land is rolling and hilly southward to the water shed, a distance of one to one and a half miles. The height of land contains sand and gravel pits, principally in the western half of the township. To the south of the water shed the land slopes gently to Dingman's creek, which runs westward through the centre of the township to the London and Port Stanley gravel road, when it trends to the northwest and enters the Township of Delaware, cuts through the water shed and enters the Thames. South of Dingman's creek the land rises gently until the second water shed is reached in the fifth concession and in lots 20 and 21 there are immense deposits of gravel, and there are also deposits in the West Talbot road survey and northward. In fact the north and west is rich in gravel. Then from the second height of land in the fifth and westerly in the sixth concession, the township slopes gently to the basin of Kettle creek, and the roads are easily graded; and with two town line bridges over Kettle Creek and the Dingman Creek bridges, which are the only expensive structures, there is a good chance to have good roads, and we have them.

Our culverts are mostly of concrete pipe, and in many instances were too small for this wet season. The township is divided into four divisions, and each councillor commissions one of them. The work is let by contract except in emergency. Wide tires are not favorably viewed, as they catch more loose stones, and are rougher to ride, and harder to draw.

As to the benefits derived from the commutation of statute labor, they are certainly not few. The tax is equitable, and the shirk cannot escape; the roads will be equalized and the general standard raised; competent overseers instead of careless pathmasters; and the farmer can attend to his farm and need not trouble his head about road work; it saves him valuable time; saves him money, as forty-five cents is the rate instead of seventy-five cents, and the roads must and will improve. I have no words of blame, but plenty of praise.

We have not got the system perfected yet from my point of view. One man cannot look over a quarter of a township without local assistants, as damage may easily happen to the public by snow drift, flood, or break down of bridge or culvert, and there should be some local men to either repair or at once notify the commissioner. The noxious needs are neglected without pathmasters to fulfill or enforce the Act.

We have a grader, it is run over the roads by traction, and sometimes by horse power. It is worth a cohort of statute laborers. Our winter roads are getting worse and worse. The drift settles in the track where there is one, and blows off the exposed grades and east and west roads. It is a pity that the public could not be interested in evergreen tree planting. It is the greatest present need both for the road and also for the traveller.

If something is not done to provide wind breaks, we cannot expect to have good sleighing or comfortable travelling. The report I send you will give you an idea of the amount of snow shovelling paid for, and a good many farmers never send in an account. Wire fences are of very little service to the road, as the snow piles in the beaten track raising it dangerously high. We have a piece of road with white thorn hedge on the west side; and it is the most troublesome piece of shovelling we have. The best wind-break would be Canadian pine, cedar or Norway spruce planted thickly in double or treble rows. As they grow up they could be thinned, and the timber or poles sold, and the money would repay the cost in a short time. As the roadways are now formed the roots would not interfere.

There is also the telegraph and telephone poles; it appears that those companies think they own the highway, as they plant their poles where they

p'ease, and even cut across corners, and hack shade trees. They cut the entire top off a young maple which was planted upon my own land, and dropped it into the growing crop, and left it there. These gentry need straightening. James A. Glen, Glanworth.

Westminster.

So far as the abolition of road work is concerned, I was heartily in accord with it, but having as yet only one year's experience of the system, cannot say much about it until it is thoroughly organized.

The roads throughout this township are fairly well graded so that the subject now is rather a matter of maintaining than construction. Gravel pits are well distributed, and I expect that the plan of letting contracts for hauling will, in a few years, show a marked improved condition, if only from the greater quantity of gravel that will be put on the roads.

The land is generally undulating, and the soil of a nature necessitating little to be done in the way of road drainage. So that the main outlay is for gravelling, repairing culverts, and building bridges. Colonel Robert McEwen, Byron.

York.

We have had three years' experience with commuted statute labor. The township is mostly heavy clay, and hilly. The material for roadmaking is gravel, obtained from banks and river bed of the Humber river, which is the west boundary line between York and Etobicoke townships. The soil is

How Stone should be Spread.

heavy clay, but the hills save it from needing underdraining to a certain extent.

I do not know how many divisions or road commissioners there are. The work is done by day labor. The commissioners are not strict enough. The work is done some better than by statute labor, but there is room for improvement, but imperfect as it is, it is a vast improvement on the old way. The work can be concentrated where it is most needed, and a more finished job made. The greatest difficulty is to get the farmers to understand they are working for so much per day, and should do a fair day's work; in hauling gravel, to haul a square yard, and not trot off with a wheelbarrow full. I do not know what the expenditure is on our roads, there seems to be a little more than the commuted labor expended, but a great number pay instead

of working. They have that privilege. R. L. Crawford, Secretary W. York Farmers' Institute, Emery.

Zorra East.

Statute labor has been commuted, in part, in East Zorra, for several years past, and last year, wholly, at fifty cents per day. Statute labor divisions were abolished and one commissioner at $500 per annum substituted. Now this has been repealed, and 101 road overseers appointed as formerly. Last year was a very unfortunate one in most respects in this township for the working of one commissioner, as the summer was, on the whole, very wet, and laborers were very scarce and wages high. The amount of money raised by commutation was about $2,500, and about one-half of this has, as yet, been unexpended by the commissioner for these reasons. A stupid little amendment to the Municipal Act, prevents the placing of gravel on the roads during sleighing, so that nothing can be done until the spring mud season. If this was amended so that a good and sufficient other road might be provided, it would result in a marked benefit to the roads during the season when labor is cheap, and farmers' teams for the most part idle. We have a fairly good supply of gravel of good quality, in this township, but it is all purchased by the yard, or load, and very few of the pits are stripped of surface soil.

Concrete pipe up to fifty-four inches diameter is and has been used for culverts, very few or no wooden ones being built. All bridges over twenty feet span are being built of steel on quarry stone abutments. About $10,000 has been spent in this work, in the past six years. This included the approaches and guard rails to five bridges. A good deal of draining of roads has been done, tile being plentiful, and very reasonable in price.

The wide tire movement is beginning to be felt, the first move being to provide six-inch tires for all gravel contractors. Most of the farmers' waggons are now three inch, and quite a few four inch, and very few of the narrow style are being sold.

I fancy that this year will be the last of the road overseer business, but the township is rather too large for one commissioner to manage, if he has to see all weeds cut, and keep roads open in winter. However, the snow business is nearly solved, as the fences bordering the highways are now nearly all of wire, and high board fences in cuts.

Nearly all of the work done on the highways is by contract, the exception being the work done by the road machines, of which we have two, and have had for five years past. This work is done and paid for by the hour for team and driver. The operator is paid in the same way, work being under the supervision of the commissioner, or a member of the council, as is found most convenient. In conclusion I may say that statute labor will be worked out in this township no longer, but there is a strong tendency to have all improvements paid for out of the general rate. Getting along, as we are, may be slow, but we are very sure that we are having piles of experience, even if our roads are improving very slowly. James Anderson, Clerk East Zorra, South Zorra, P.O.

A BY-LAW TO COMMUTE STATUTE LABOR IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ERAMOSA.

Whereas the highways in the Township of Eramosa have been maintained by statute labor performed thereon, supplemented by grants from the township funds;

And whereas, for several years, an agitation has been gaining strength to have statute labor commuted, or paid in money, instead of being worked

out as heretofore by the ratepayers, under the direction of the pathmasters appointed for the several road divisions;

And whereas the ratepayers of the township, so far as the council have been able to ascertain are, generally, in favor of the commutation of the statute labor, and desire its adoption, and the council are satisfied that better results would be obtained if the change of system were inaugurated;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Eramosa as follows;

1. That after the passing of this By-law, all statute labor to which any person, resident or non-resident, may be liable in the Township of Eramosa, shall be commuted at the rate of fifty cents for each day's labor, and the amount of such commutation tax shall be entered in a separate column, opposite such person's name on the collector's roll, and shall be collected and accounted for like other taxes, subject, as regards persons liable to assessment for statute labor under Section 97 and 100 of the Assessment Act, to the provisions by law appointed for enforcing payment of such commutation tax.

2. That the subdivisions of the public highways of the township into seventy six statute labor divisions, as at present, is hereby abolished, and the township shall be divided for road purposes, under the commutation system, into four road divisions, to be known as follows;

The South Division, comprising lots numbers one to fifteen, inclusive, in the first, second, third, and to the centre of the fourth concessions.

The East Division, comprising lots numbers one to fifteen, inclusive, in the east half of the fourth concession, the fifth, the sixth, and the seventh concessions.

The West Division, comprising lots numbers sixteen to thirty-two, inclusive, in the first, second, third, and to the centre of the fourth concessions.

The North Division, comprising lots numbers sixteen to thirty-two, inclusive, in the east half of the fourth concession, the fifth, sixth, and seventh concessions.

The said road divisions shall include the concession roads, the cross roads, and the township boundary line roads, within each of the aforesaid limits, so far as the council has jurisdiction over the same, but they shall not include the county road.

3. The council for each year shall, as soon as practicable after its organization, appoint an Overseer of Highways for each of the said divisions, such overseer being hereinafter called a commissioner.

4. The Reeve of the township shall have a general oversight of the highways and bridges in the township, and the commissioners shall confer with him as often as may be necessary as to the repair or improvement of highways or bridges within their divisions.

5. Moneys derived from the commuted statute labor tax in each year are to be applied in that year exclusively towards the repair and improvement of the highways in the division of the township in respect to which such moneys have been paid, in place of the statute labor which has hitherto been used for that purpose within each division, and the council may in each year supplement the moneys derived from the statute labor commutation tax by grants from the general funds of the municipality, such grants to be expended in such divisions as the council may direct.

6. Each commissioner shall be required, between the first and fifteenth days of May, not later than the fifteenth day of May, in each year, to prepare and lay before the council estimates of the probable cost of repairing and improving highways and public drains, culverts and bridges within his division, and the council may direct such repairs and improvements in the different divisions of the township as it shall think proper, and make such grants

towards the same from the general funds of the municipality as it may see fit, and it may direct the work to be done and materials provided by contract or by days' labor or otherwise, as it may see fit.

7. A commissioner in whose division a village is situated may cause side walks to be repaired or laid therein. After sidewalks have been laid it shall be the duty of the commissioner to see that the same are kept in repair.

8. Whenever the council directs work to be done or materials provided by contract, tenders shall be called for.

9. Wherever the council accepts a tender, such acceptance shall be considered conditional upon the person tendering forthwith depositing with the Commissioner for the division a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the contract price as security that he will faithfully perform all the conditions of the contract, such deposit to be forfeited if the person fails to perform his contract by the time agreed upon.

10. Where contracts shall be let for the repair or improvement of roads or bridges it shall be the duty of the commissioner for the division to superintend the performance of the contract, and see that the work and materials are according to contract; the commissioners shall see that all persons contracting for road work, or for the delivery of lumber, stone, gravel, or other material for roads or bridges, duly fulfil their contracts, and the commissioners shall be held responsible for the delivery of improper or insufficient quantities or qualities.

11. No contractor shall be entitled to be paid, where the contract is for a job costing $10 or less, until he shall produce an order in writing from the commissioner for payment; and where the contract is for work or materials over $40, no contractor shall be entitled to be paid until he shall produce an order from the commissioner, countersigned by the reeve, and it shall be the duty of the reeve, before countersigning such order, to make a personal inspection of the work, to satisfy himself that the contract has been properly performed; unless the council otherwise directs, it shall be the duty of every contractor contracting for the performance of road and bridge work to complete his contract in all respects not later than the first day of August in every year; and all persons entering into contracts for road or bridge work, or materials, in this township, shall be held to be bound by the provisions of this clause with respect to the payment therefor.

12. It shall be the duty of the commissioners, unless the council otherwise orders, to cause all work not done by contract to be completed on or before the first day of September in each year, except, however, that in case of emergency it shall be the duty of the commissioners to cause repair work to be done at any season that may be necessary.

13. Any moneys that the township council may grant or apportion for the repair and improvement of highways, otherwise than by contract, shall, unless the council otherwise directs, be expended under the direction of the commissioners respectively, and it shall be their duty to report to the council not later than the first day of December in each year, how the moneys granted or allotted by the council have been expended, and they shall produce vouchers to the council, showing that the moneys have been properly expended according to the terms of the said grant. They shall also report to the council in what manner contracts have been performed, and the amounts paid thereunder.

14. Each commissioner shall also perform the following duties:

(a) Generally, to see that the public roads, streets, bridges and highways in his division are kept in repair according to the requirements of the Municipal Act.

(b) To employ such labor as in his judgment may be necessary for the due performance of such work as the council may have authorized, where the work is not done by contract. He shall have full control of the men while so employed, and may dismiss any man whom he may deem necessary.

(c) To see that all working tools belonging to the corporation for highway purposes in his division, are properly cared for, and be responsible for their good order and safe keeping.

(d) To keep and render full and accurate accounts of the working time of the employees under his control, also of the highway or part of division in which such work has been done, and to sign employees' time sheets, and certify to the correctness or otherwise of all accounts that may be presented for work or materials for highways or bridges in his division.

15. A day's work for all persons employed by the commissioners hereunder shall consist of ten hours of faithful service, exclusive of the time spent in going to and coming from work, but payment in all cases, except upon job or contract work, shall be by the hour. Men shall be allowed not more than 15 cents per hour for their work.

16. Operators of grading machines shall be allowed 15 cents per hour, and teams employed in hauling gravel or at other work shall be paid 30 cents per hour.

17. The remuneration of the commissioners shall be 20 cents for every hour necessarily devoted by them to their duties hereunder.

18. The road graders belonging to the township shall be used for the benefit of all the highways in the township, and shall be used where and by whom the reeve shall designate from time to time.

19. This by-law has relation only to the roads and bridges within the jurisdiction or partial jurisdiction of the township council.

20. Nothing herein contained, or which may be contained in the recommendations hereinafter mentioned, is intended, or shall be construed or held to increase or otherwise affect the liability, civil or otherwise, of the said corporation under the municipal law, in respect to the keeping of public roads, streets, bridges and highways in repair.

21. The commissioners are recommended, as far as practicable, to consider and follow the recommendations referred to in the schedule attached to this by-law.

This by-law shall take effect from and after the date of the passing hereof.

Passed the seventh day of April, A.D. 1902.

NOAH SUNLEY, Reeve.
HUGH BLACK, Clerk.

SCHEDULE.

Recommendations or Suggestions to Road Commissioners.

1. To begin the annual labor as early in the spring of each year as the condition of the roads will permit, and work continuously until the appropriation to his division for the year is exhausted.

2. To cause to be plowed or scraped any of the roads in his division whenever in his judgment they may require it.

3. To cause to be properly protected, by railings or otherwise, all pits, precipices, deep waters, and other places dangerous to travel.

4. To see that the provisions of the Act to prevent the spreading of thistles and noxious weeds upon the highways and road allowances are carried out.

5. To do what he reasonably can, having regard to circumstances, to cause the roads in his division, in time of sleighing, to be kept open.

6. In order to remedy the inequalities that at present exist throughout the township in the width of those portions of its highways which are intended respectively for the use of vehicles and of persons travelling on foot, in reconstructing or regrading any highway, to aim at a uniform standard width of track or roadway for vehicles, of not less than twenty or more than twenty-eight feet (according to the importance of the road) in the centre of each highway, between the outside edges of the side ditches, unless the confines or formation of the roads as such as, in the opinion of the council, to require a deviation from this rule.

7. To cause to be constructed ditches to drain every highway immediately adjacent to and parallel with the travelled roadway, and separating same from any foot-paths. Every side ditch to be of such width and depth as may, in the judgment of the commissioner, be required, and to have an outlet to which water will flow freely, and not to be held to soak into and soften the foundation of the travelled roadway; the outside edges of all ditches to be lined true and straight, as far as practicable, and the sides evenly sloped. Shoulders should not be allowed to form next to the roadway.

NOAH SUNLEY, Reeve.

ROADMAKING OUTLINED

1. Every good road has two essential features:

(a) The earth subsoil is well drained, naturally or artificially, making a strong, unyielding foundation, acted upon to the least possible degree by frost.

(b) The wearing surface is a smooth, hard and compact crust, which sheds water readily, and distributes the concentrated wheel load over a greater area of subsoil.

2. The surface covering is generally a coating of gravel or broken stone, which should be put on the road in such a way that it will not, in wet weather, be churned up and mixed with the earth beneath. That is, it should form a distinct coating.

3. To accomplish this:

(a) The gravel or broken stone should contain very little sand or clay—it should be clean.

(b) The roads should be crowned or rounded in the centre so as to shed the water to the open drain.

(c) Ruts should not be allowed to form, as they prevent water from passing to the open drains.

(d) The open drains should have a sufficient fall and free outlet, so that the water will not stand in them, but will be carried away immediately.

(e) Tile underdrains should be laid wherever the open drains are not sufficient, and where the ground has a moist or wet appearance, with a tendency to absorb the gravel and rut readily. By this means the foundation is made dry.

4. Do not leave the gravel or stone just as it drops from the wagon, but spread it so that travel will at once pass over and consolidate it before the fall rains commence.

5. Roll the gravel or stone with a road roller until it is smooth and hard, otherwise keep the road metal raked or scraped into the wheel and horse tracks until consolidated.

6. Grade and crown the earth road before putting on gravel or stone, also roll the earth road before putting on the metal, if a road roller is available.

7. The grader should start work early in the spring, and be kept continuously in operation until the season's work is completed. Work for the grading machine should be staked out in advance, so that each piece can be taken up consecutively; otherwise much time is lost in moving the machine from one part of the township to another.

8. A fair crown for gravel roads on level ground is one inch of rise to each foot of width from side to centre.

9. The road on hills should have a greater crown than on level ground, otherwise the water will follow the wheel tracks and create deep ruts, instead of passing to the side drains. One and one-quarter inches to the foot from the side to centre will be sufficient.

10. The work of cutting down hills should be undertaken systematically, a few being taken up each year and made good, the worst or most necessary being first looked after. Gravel or stone can then be put on permanently. The rise should not exceed one foot in twelve.

11. Repair old gravel roads which have a hard centre, but too little crown, and which have high, square shoulders, by cutting off the shoulders, turning the material outward across the ditch if necessary, and placing new gravel or stone in the centre of the road. Do not cover the old gravel foundation with the mixture of earth, sod, and fine gravel, of which the shoulders are composed. The shoulders can be most easily cut off by means of a grading machine.

12. Roads of importance should be about twenty-four feet in width, between the inside edges of the open ditches, with the central eight feet gravelled or metalled with broken stone. Roads of least travel should not be less than eighteen feet in width.

13. Wherever water stands on the roadway or by the roadside, or wherever the ground remains moist, or is swampy in the spring and fall, better drainage is needed.

14. Look over the roads after heavy rains and during spring freshets. The work of a few minutes in freeing drains from obstruction, or diverting a current of water into a proper channel, may become the work of days if neglected.

15. Surface water should be disposed of in small quantities; great accumulations are hard to handle and are destructive. Obtain outlets into natural watercourses as often as possible.

16. Instead of having deep, open ditches to underdrain the road, and dry the foundation, use tile.

17. Give culverts a good fall and free outlet, so that water will not freeze in them.

18. In taking gravel from the pit, see that precautions are taken to draw only clean material. Do not let the face of the pit be scraped down, mixing clay, sand and turf with good gravel.

19. Gravel which retains a perpendicular face in the pit in spring, and shows no trace of slipping, is generally fit for use on the road without treatment. Dirty gravel should be screened.

20. Plan and lay out the work before getting the men on the ground.

21. When preparing plans keep the work of succeeding years in view.

22. Have on the work only such number of men and teams as can be properly directed.

23. In laying out the work estimate on a full day's work from each man, and see that it is performed. Specify the number of loads of gravel to constitute a day's work. Every wagon box should hold a quarter of a cord.

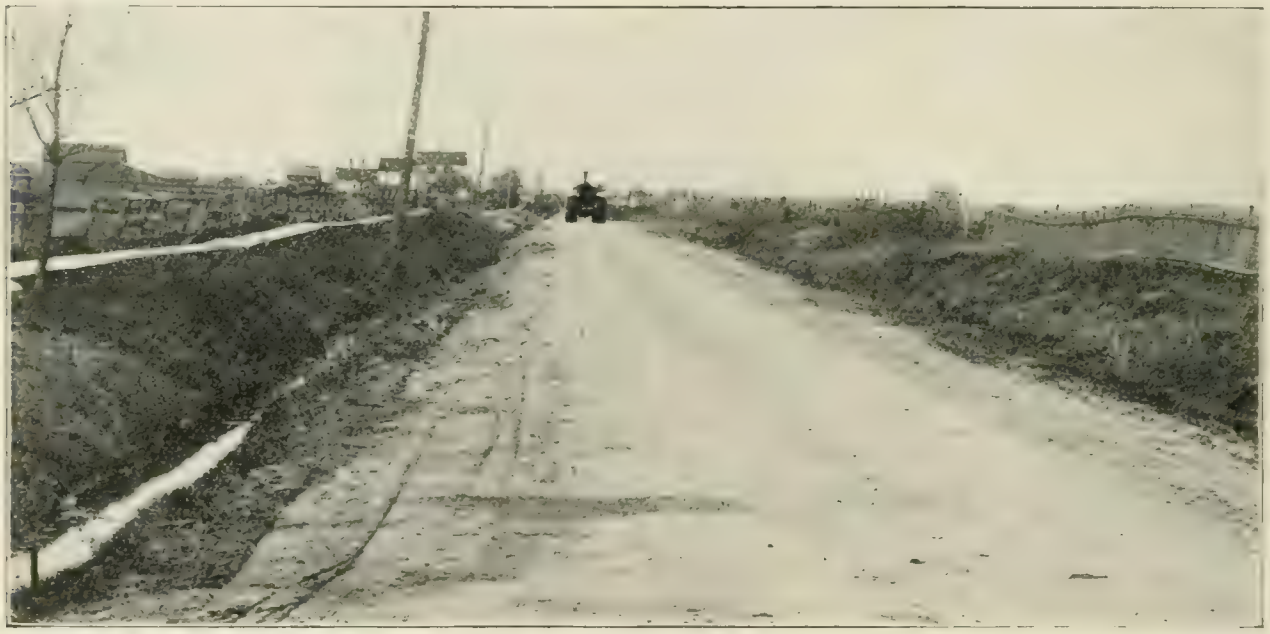
24. Make early arrangements for having on the road, when required, and in good repair, all implements and tools that will be needed.

25. Do all work with a view to permanence and durability.

MODERN ROADMAKING.

Among the earliest roads of which we have definite information were those built by the Romans, chiefly as military highways, leading east, and west to the remote provinces, from which arose the proverb, "All roads lead to Rome." So substantially were these roads built, of layer upon layer of stone and concrete, three and four feet in thickness, that many of them still remain, and are commonly supposed by the peasantry of Spain and of other countries of Southern Europe, to be of supernatural origin. These roads were built at an enormous waste of money and labor, and while of the greatest durability, they lack the first essential of modern construction—a properly balanced union of economy and efficiency.

For several centuries after the downfall of Rome, roadmaking became a forgotten art. In France, during the eighteenth century, under the engineer Tresauguet, road construction was revived, but on very different principles from those followed by the Romans. The type of road built by the French engineer was that introduced into England by Telford,



and consisted of a foundation of large stones, laid on edge and carefully shaped, upon which was placed a coating of finer broken stone. Early in the nineteenth century, McAdam advocated and constructed in England a still more economical design, in which the foundation of large stone was omitted, but greater care was given to draining the roadbed. McAdam's system is that most commonly followed to day, with a number of important alterations consequent upon the introduction of roadmaking machinery.

In the time of McAdam the best method attainable was to break stone by hand, which was then placed loose on the roadway and left for traffic to consolidate. The process of consolidation was slow, during which a considerable amount of the stone was forced into and mixed with the earth subsoil, injuring the consistency of the road. Under present methods, by means of a crusher, stone is broken much more cheaply than it could be done by hand.

Stone dust and chips (screenings), are created in the process of crushing, which are used to fill the voids, instead of waiting for this to be produced by traffic, or allowing the clay or loam from beneath to be forced up among the stones. With a roller the road metal is made thoroughly compact, forming a strong, waterproof covering over a firm subsoil. The result is that

more perfect work is done in a few days and at less cost than the methods of McAdam or Telford would accomplish in several months. The main features of present-day roadmaking, which are of recent introduction, are :

(a) The use of grading machines for forming the earth foundation and open drains.

(b) The thorough drainage of the earth subsoil.

( ) The use of a crusher to prepare the road metal.

(d) The screening of broken stone so as to grade it for application to the roads in layers, according to size.

(e) The use of stone dust and fine chips (screenings) as a binder.

(f) The use of a roller to consolidate both the earth foundation and the surface covering of broken stone.

THE ROAD SURFACE.

A road surface of gravel or broken stone performs various services. The ordinary dirt road of clay or loam alone ruts readily, softens quickly after a rain and has little supporting power. A well-compacted layer of gravel or broken stone over it distributes the concentrated wheel load over a greater area of subsoil ; it does not rut readily, and affords good surface drainage ; it gives a smooth, hard, wearing surface; water does not easily penetrate it so as to soften and reduce the supporting power of the subsoil.

The depth of gravel or stone to be used must vary with the quality of the material, the amount and nature of traffic on the road and the nature of the subsoil. A dry, compact and stony subsoil needs less metal than does a plastic clay, difficult of drainage. A definite rule cannot be laid down to accurately meet all conditions, but from six to twelve inches of well-consolidated material will afford a sufficient range to accommodate most circumstances. Ordinarily ten inches of metal should accommodate the heaviest traffic to which a gravel or broken stone roadway can be economically subjected.

A very notable defect of most country roads is the flat, or even concave surface Others present the opposite extreme, and are so rounded up as to be dangerously high in the centre, making it difficult for vehicles to turn out in passing. Roads must be crowned sufficiently to shed water from the centre to the open drains at the side, otherwise water will stand in the roadway, soak into it, soften and cause rapid wear, resulting in ruts and holes; but a crown higher than is necessary to properly drain the surface is also objectionable. The smoother and harder the surface of the road, the less crown is needed.

The amount of crown should not be more than sufficient to provide for surface drainage. A sharp crown tends to confine traffic to the centre of the road; and also in turning out, the weight of the road is thrown on one pair of wheels in such a way as to rut the side of the road. The shape of the crown is a matter on which road experts differ, but with the class of material available for roads in Ontario, and the methods and plans of construction, a form as nearly circular as possible will be found serviceable, and most easily obtained.

From the edge of the open drain the graded portion of the roadway should be crowned with a circular rise of one inch to the foot from side to centre. That is, a driveway of twenty-four feet wide should be one foot higher at the centre than at the side. This amount of crown may at first appear excessive, but with gravel roads and roads metalled with the qual-

ity of stones commonly used, is not more than enough to provide for wear and settlement consistent with good surface drainage.

The elevation of the road above the level of the adjacent land need not be greater than is sufficient to provide against the overflow of storm water, which should always be guarded against. The depth of the open drain must vary according to the amount of fall and the quantity of water to be provided for; also according to the sub-drainage needed and provided. When tile sub-drains are used the open drain can often be shallow, in which case the width of the graded roadway can be narrowed, there being no danger of accidents such as are caused by a deep trench at the roadside. The tile drains should be placed below severe frost, and usually a depth of three feet will answer.

ROAD DRAINAGE.

Roads should be built and maintained very largely (and by some it is argued, solely) with a view to good drainage. The travelled roadway should be kept hard and smooth and sufficiently crowned, so that water will not lie upon it in depressions or ruts, but will flow immediately to open drains at the side. These open drains should have a regular and constant fall to a free outlet. Further than this the underflow, or subsoil water, should be removed, where necessarily, by tile drainage.

Water should be disposed of in small quantities, along natural watercourses, otherwise if carried long distances and gathered in large bodies along the roadside, it gains force and headway, resulting in extensive washouts, and is in every way more costly to handle. It should be taken away from the roads as quickly as possible, for an excess of water is the great destroyer of roads.

The drainage usually found on existing roads consists of open ditches on each side of the graded portion, with a depth of about eighteen inches. They are frequently carried through rises of ground, past natural watercourses. Little attention is given to the regularity of the grade in the bottom, or to the amount of fall, as evidenced by the varying depths of stagnant water at wet seasons. The object of these drains was more to procure earth to raise the centre of the road above the water line than to lower the water.

A drain without an outlet is useless—or worse than useless. If there is not an outlet, the water is held in elongated ponds by the roadside, to soak into and soften the travelled roadway. This water is drawn up into the entire roadway by capillary attraction, just as a sponge will absorb water and hold it in all its pores.

The introduction of graders, wheeled scrapers and modern road machinery requires that a roadway should, in order to construct it economically, without hard labor, be such as the implements will readily form. For this reason deep, open ditches, with sharp angles and narrow bottoms, are not now suitable; but instead, a cross-section of a road should show gentle curves, the rounded surface of the road not sharply defined from ditch. The latter should be about two feet wide in the bottom, where a wheeled scraper can work, and about eighteen inches in depth.

The best practice does not direct that the old open drains should be deepened for the purpose of draining the subsoil. Deep, open drains are expensive, dangerous and unsightly, and the excavated earth generally does more harm than good to the road when used to round it up, especially if piled on top of gravel or stone. When the combined cost of construction

and maintenance is considered, a tile drain laid under the bottom of open drains is cheaper and more serviceable.

It may be accepted as a general rule, that roads tiled without gravel are better than roads gravelled without tile. All roads except those on pure sand can be improved by tile draining. A single line of tile, if placed about three feet below the bottom of the open drain, if the graded portion of the road is about twenty-four feet wide, will accomplish nearly all that tile drainage will do. If one side of the road is higher than the other, lay the tile on the high side so as to intercept the subsoil water as it flows down the slope. A four-inch tile meets most conditions, but the size will depend on the length of the drain and the amount of water to be carried away. Care must be taken to give the tile a uniform grade, so that there will be no depressions. If possible, give a fall of at least three inches in one hundred feet. The cost will be about fifty cents a rod. The work, if properly done, will be a permanent and substantial improvement to the road, and will save many times the cost by lessening the amount of gravel needed on the road.

Municipalities need not undertake to at once underdrain all their roads in this manner, following the one rule. The preferable plan is to place these drains where they are evidently needed most, in low-lying sections, where water is seen to remain longest on the surface in the spring, or after a heavy rain, where springs have a tendency to appear, or where the ground is found to be cold and wet during the summer.

The name "macadam" is commonly applied to any road surfaced with broken stone, and in this respect is a very unfortunate misnomer. It is the neglect to provide a dry subsoil that is the greatest cause of the unfortunate condition of roads throughout Canada to-day. Roads which are not well drained are but a repetition of the English roads as they existed before the time of Macadam—they are the roads which the system of Macadam displaced. A roadbed in which sub-drainage is not sufficiently provided is the opposite of a macadam road.

The importance of drainage cannot be too thoroughly impressed. Clay in thick beds, when dry, will support from four to six tons per square foot of surface, according to the quality of the clay. If but moderately dry it will support from two to four tons only per square foot of surface. If the clay is wet and soft it will yield to almost any load. Gravel, if well compacted, forms a much stronger roadbed, is less yielding to the action of moisture, and for this reason, even for a thin surface coating, strengthens the road somewhat. But the real strength of the road must lie in the subsoil. Vegetable molds and alluvial soils are weak, having a sustaining power of only one-half to one ton per square foot, and for this reason it is well to remove such soils, securing, if possible, a gravel, clay or sand foundation.

A dry subsoil becomes of greater necessity in a cold and humid climate, such as prevails throughout Ontario for a considerable portion of the year. The injury done to roads by frost is caused entirely by the presence of water. Water expands on freezing, and the more there is under a road and above the frost line, the greater is the injury. In freezing, the particles of soil in immediate contact with the water are first compacted. When room for expansion ceases within the body of the soil itself, owing to its saturated condition, the surface is upheaved. When thawing takes place, the subsoil will be found honeycombed, ready to settle and sink beneath traffic. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the soil should be relieved of all water of saturation as quickly as possible by under-drainage. The impassable condition of the roads during spring, often axle-deep with mud, is to be attributed very largely to a wet subsoil which has been honeycombed in this manner.

The making of a strong foundation thus resolves itself largely into a question of under-drainage, and the means whereby proper under-drainage is obtained must be adapted to the manner in which water finds its way under the road, and the nature of the soil. A soil retains in its texture, by capiliary attraction, a certain amount of water. In the case of a plastic clay soil, which will absorb nearly one-half its weight and bulk of water, the water retained in this way may be the cause of injury. In the case of gravelly, sandy or other porous soil, it is necessary to remove only the water held by hydrostatic pressure in the foundation of the road. The effect of this is, that, with a clay subsoil, under-drains are nearly always beneficial in securing a strong foundation, and are necessry for traffic of even moderate degree. With porous soils, on the other hand, the necessity and means of drainage will depend upon the height to which the water rises in the foundation, and the direction from which it comes. When a strong foundation is needed these underdrains should be three or four feet below the surface of the subsoil.

Their location with respect to the road should be varied with circumstances. The most effective type of drainage employed is a system in which there is a tile drain on each side of the roadway underneath the open gutters, with V-shaped drains at intervals from the centre of the roadbed to the side drains. From this the scale descends to drains at the sides of the roads only; then a drain at one side only, or in the centre of the road; then only an occasional drain at springy or damp points.

It is of advantage to understand the manner in which underdrains act in different cases. With porous soils, in which the water rises under hydrostatic pressure, the water enters the tile from below, just as water rising in a vessel finds an outlet in the sides or flows over the top, so the under-drains supply the necessary outlet for this excess moisture at a proper depth from the surface ; it "lowers the water line."

With clay the process is different. Absorbing and holding as it does, like a sponge, a large quantity of water, drains are less effective, but none the less necessary. The cracks and fissures which appear throughout the surface of a baked soil during the summer drought, afford a clue to the action of under-drains upon the soil. As the clay yields up its moisture, it shrinks, is torn apart. These fissures, commencing at the drain, spread in different directions, and each fissure thus becomes a new drain leading to the tile. This process goes on, the fissures become filled with sand, vegetable and other porous matter, so that they assume a degree of permanency, and, in clay soils, underdrainage is more effective after several years than at first.

BROKEN STONE.

Broken stone, when of a suitable quality and properly applied, is a more durable surfacing material for roads and streets than gravel. Owing to the greater cost, it is used by those townships only which have not a supply of gravel. As ordinarily used, broken stone gives less satisfaction than gravel, because the latter binds quickly under traffic owing to the presence of sand and clay. To get the best service from broken stone a road roller should be used to consolidate it; otherwise the stones roll loosely for a considerable length of time. The feeling of councils with regard to its use is that it makes a passable road for a short time in fall and spring, but that a good dirt road for summer use is spoiled. Townships which have only broken stone for road metal, will receive decided benefit from the use of a steam or horse road roller, which will at once consolidate the stone, and make a thoroughly good and smooth road for all seasons of the year.

The different kinds of stones for macadam roads cannot be completely approached from the standpoint of names. Granite, limestone, sandstone, are rocks common in this Province, but to say that granite is better than limestone, or that limestone is better than sandstone, while true of the best qualities of each, may be quite incorrect as regards particular varieties, since a good sandstone may be preferable to a poor limestone or granite. The best stone for a macadam road is that which is hard and tough, not easily affected by the atmosphere, moisture, or the varying conditions of climate. The choice will generally lie between a cheaper and less durable stone near at hand, and a more costly but better stone from a distance.

A great proportion of the macadam roads in Ontario will be constructed of limestone, since this rock is the most common, quarries being within easy access of almost any part of the Province. In quality it ranges from that which is useless to that which is almost equal to trap. Limestone, if it is tough and close grained, is an excellent material for roads on which the weight of traffic is not excessive. Some dolomitic limestones, while hard, appear to lack in toughness. Other limestones, of a slatey texture, have not good wearing qualities, are rapidly disintegrated on exposure to the atmosphere, and should be avoided. Some limestones of an open, porous nature, yield readily in this climate to the effects of moisture and frost, merely turning into mud. The excellent binding qualities of limestone make up largely for a lack of hardness, a weak cement being formed by the dust, which adds very much to its durability.

All things considered, hardness and toughness to resist wear and atmospheric action, the relative desirability of rocks is ordinarily in the following order: 1, trap; 2, syenite; 3, granite; 4, schist; 5, gneiss; 6, limestone; 7, quartzite; 8, sandstone; 9, slate; 10, mica schist; 11, marble. Of these, the last four, sandstone, slate, mica schist and marble, are of little value in road-making except for the lower courses, when they are surfaced with a durable stone that will resist wear.

In determining the best quality of stone for road purposes, there are four prominent destructive agencies which have to be considered: 1, the crushing of loads; 2, the grinding action of the wheels; 3, the blows from the shoes of horses; 4, climatic influences of air, water and frost.

With respect to the first three, a stone may have great hardness and splendid crushing strength, but at the same time be brittle, yielding readily to the grinding effect of wheels, and the blows administered by the hoofs of horses. On the other hand, a stone may be able to resist, in a measure, the second two wearing agencies, those of "abrasion" and "impact," and yet be so soft as to crush readily.

The fourth agency, the decomposing effect of the atmosphere, is one of very great importance. The denser stones, those which absorb the least water, are usually best able to resist the injurious action of frost and moisture. The weight, or specific gravity of a stone is an indication of durability in this respect, the lighter stones usually being those which are most porous and in consequence are subject to atmospheric decay.

Another other feature which a good rock for roadmaking should possess is that, when crushed, it will break into a compact form. A stone that, in breaking, takes thin, flaky shapes, will not wear so long as one that breaks into cubical pieces, nor will it consolidate so readily in a roadbed, for a wheel, in passing over the side of a flat stone, will throw it out of place and loosen the stones adjoining.

The tests usually applied in determining the qualities of stone are those which indicate crushing strength; the power to resist impact and abrasion; the density, determined by the weight of the stone; the amount of water

absorbed. While elaborate trials may be made, a practical man can judge of the qualities of a stone by applying simple tests; by breaking the stone with a hammer; wearing it on a grindstone; crushing it in a blacksmith's vice; scratching with an iron nail; breaking small pieces with the fingers. By such simple means, a general idea of the stone can readily be formed, but no test is so conclusive as actual wear on the road.

Broken stone produced from boulders has been objected to as road metal on various grounds. The rounded sides do not permit consolidation with the minimum of vacuum. If they have been exposed to the atmosphere the boulders are apt to be decomposed, are soft and will crumble readily. The mixture of different kinds of rock on the road surface, some hard, some soft, permits unequal wear, and produces a rough surface.

While these are defects which certainly are not to be overlooked in the choice of a road metal, boulders nevertheless, constitute a very valuable material for the construction of a road, particularly in localities where they are plentiful and gravel or bed rock not readily obtainable.

In selecting field boulders, care should be taken to discard all rock which shows signs of having "weathered," or having been decomposed by the action of the atmosphere. Sandstones and granites are peculiarly subject to this disintregation, while soft limestones are very common. Rocks which should be condemned from this cause are those which crumble readily under successive blows of a hammer, or which show iron stains when broken. A little experience will quickly teach a judicious roadman to detect the stone which is unfit for road purposes.

Railway companies have shown a desire to assist in the building of roads, especially those leading the traffic to their own lines, and in some instances have delivered the material free, in others not charging more than half freight rates. When they are permitted to carry the material at slack seasons, they have expressed a willingness to do the work at actual cost of hauling, which would place some municipalities in a position to procure first-class material at even less cost than can others where material is considered plentiful. In this way, too, many towns and cities now using gravel of an inferior quality would be enabled to use a first-class quality of durable material.

THE QUANTITY OF BROKEN STONE REQUIRED FOR MACADAM ROADS

The following schedule shows approximately the number of cubic yards of broken stone, required for macadamized streets and roads. The first column indicates the width of roadway in feet. The remaining columns show the quantity of loose stone as measured in a wagon or on a car, required for the given depths of material, after consolidation with the road roller. Screenings for use as a binder will be required in addition.

Where the thickness of metal increases from the side to the centre of the road, the average depth can be taken. The various standards of measurement used are the cubic foot, a cubic yard, a toise, and a cord. One cubic yard contains 27 cubic feet; a toise, 8 cubic yards or 216 cubic feet; and a cord is equal to 128 cubic feet. The weight of broken stone varies considerably, but a cubic foot of crushed limestone weighs about 90 pounds.

Width of Roadway.	Cubic yards of loose broken stone per mile which will consolidate to given width and depth by rolling with a steam roller.								
	4 Inches in depth	5 Inches in depth	6 Inches in depth	7 Inches in depth	8 Inches in depth	9 Inches in depth	10 Inches in depth	11 Inches in depth	12 Inches in depth
4 feet	338	422	508	592	677	761	846	932	1016
5 "	423	529	634	741	846	952	1058	1164	1270
6 "	508	634	761	889	1016	1144	1270	1397	1524
7 "	593	741	889	1037	1185	1333	1482	1630	1778
8 "	678	846	1016	1185	1354	1524	1693	1864	2033
9 "	762	952	1144	1333	1524	1716	1905	2096	2288
10 "	846	1058	1270	1482	1693	1905	2117	2329	2541
11 "	932	1158	1397	1630	1864	2096	2329	2562	2796
12 "	1016	1270	1524	1778	2033	2288	2541	2796	3049
13 "	1101	1376	1652	1926	2202	2477	2753	3029	3304
14 "	1185	1482	1778	2076	2372	2668	2965	3261	3558
15 "	1270	1588	1925	2224	2541	2860	3177	3494	3812
16 "	1354	1693	2033	2372	2710	3049	3389	3728	4066
17 "	1440	1800	2160	2520	2880	3240	3601	3961	4321
18 "	1524	1905	2288	2668	3049	3432	3812	4193	4576
19 "	1609	2012	2414	2817	3220	3621	4024	4423	4829
20 "	1693	2117	2541	2965	3389	3812	4236	4660	5084
21 "	1778	2224	2668	3113	3558	4004	4448	4893	5337
22 "	1864	2329	2796	3261	3728	4193	4660	5125	5592
23 "	1948	2436	2922	3409	3898	4384	4872	5358	5846
24 "	2033	2541	3049	3558	4066	4576	5084	5592	6100
25 "	2117	2648	3177	3706	4236	4765	5296	5825	6354
26 "	2202	2753	3304	3854	4405	4956	5508	6058	6609
27 "	2288	2860	3432	4004	4576	5148	5720	6292	6864
28 "	2372	2965	3558	4152	4745	5337	5930	6524	7117
29 "	2457	3071	3685	4300	4914	5528	6142	6757	7372
30 "	2541	3177	3812	4448	5084	5720	6354	6990	7625

GRAVEL.

Gravel is very largely used throughout Ontario in surfacing ordinary country roads. In the western portion of the Province it is made up principally of limestone, but in Eastern Ontario, it is more largely of granite, blue limestone and the harder rocks. While of a somewhat more durable quality in the eastern portion, it is more generally distributed in the western counties. Huron and Bruce are especially favored in the matter of gravel deposits, while it is very plentiful in Oxford, Perth and Wellington. Most counties have a moderate supply, but there are exceptions, as in Kent, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln and Wentworth. Stone quarries at Amherstburg, on the Grand River, the Niagara River, and in the vicinity of Hamilton help to make up the deficiency, but the absence of cheap roadmaking material has much retarded road improvement in Kent and in the Niagara Peninsula, following the rule, that the land most desirable for agriculture is apt to be most deficient in materials for roadmaking.

In Eastern Ontario, while plentiful in many districts, gravel is totally absent from others, and is not at all evenly distributed. Where there is no gravel, however, stone is usually available, and numerous townships are supplying themselves with rock crushers. From the vicinity of Belleville on the Bay of Quinte, along the St. Lawrence to Cornwall and the Township of Charlottenburg, thence north and west to Georgian Bay and the Ottawa river, stone quarries are numerous, while gravel, though not always plentiful, is apt to be of a superior quality. Where it is to be obtained within easy hauling distance it is, undoubtedly, a most valuable material for use on country roads, and on many of the little travelled residential streets of towns. In localities where gravel is not within easy hauling distance it will be advisable to consider the use of other material; since gravel, if not found in the immediate locality and therefore expensive in transportation, will frequently be found less economical in final cost than a better, though higher priced stone.

Gravel is made up principally of a mass of fragments of stone, rounded and worn, having been transported a considerable distance by water and ice, the pebbles representing the hardest and most durable bits of the rock from which they were detached. With it is commonly mingled a variable quantity of boulders, sand, clay and earthy matter. The rounded, water-worn character of the pebbles composing the gravel, does not permit as perfect a bond as is the case with a road covering of crushed stone, in which the sharp angular sides take a firm, mechanical clasp.

The largest stones in the best quality of gravel should not exceed one and one-half inches in greatest dimension. The remainder should be of varying sized pebbles each in proper proportion from largest to smallest, so that there will be the least amount of void, and the fragments in contact with one another at as many points as possible. If there are large stones in the gravel, they are apt to work to the top under the action of frost and traffic, even after the roadway has become well consolidated. In the dry weather of summer, the moisture is evaporated from the surface of the road, the fine stuff contracts, wheels and horses' hoofs disengage the larger protruding stones, and from merely making a rough surface, they are soon rolling loosely on the roadway. With stone greater than one and one-half inches in diameter, it is difficult to keep the road from thus "unravelling," in the period of hot weather.

On the other hand, if the gravel is too fine, it is apt to partake of the nature of sand, and may not bind readily. Pit gravel is usually better than lake gravel, as the latter is smooth and water-worn, while there is a deficiency of fine material; the rougher and more angular fragments of pit gravel, and the presence of fine stuff in proper proportion, enabling the pit gravel to bind more perfectly.

While fine material, even a certain amount of powder, is of value in assisting the binding and cementing process, yet one of the most serious faults of gravel in Ontario is that it contains an excess of fine stuff, clay or loam. Clay and loam in gravel aid in producing a pleasant road when the weather is neither too dry nor too wet. They absorb water readily, and in rainy weather the bond dissolves, the road becoming soft and muddy. Containing so much water, the action of frost on clay is very marked, so that when clay is mixed with gravel, the road ruts easily in the spring, and the gravel may even be cut through.

Iron oxide, when coating the fragments of gravel to such an extent as to cement them together, is one of the best binders, and such ferruginous gravels make an exceedingly durable and waterproof road covering. A finely powdered silica, resembilng clay in appearance, is an excellent binder. Limestone gravels, or others which contain fragments of certain kinds of shale, or ironstone, pulverize readily under the action of traffic and weather, and

these form a dust which is vastly superior to clay as a binder. For this reason a softer limestone, if clean, may be much superior to harder varieties of rock containing quantities of clay. The fine powder of certain stones, when wetted and compressed, forms a weak cement, which causes the particles of gravel to adhere to one another with considerable force.

The test of actual use on the roads is the best means of determining the relative merits of different gravels, but in this, consideration should be given to length of time each has been in service, the care taken in putting them on the roads, the attention to maintenance and repairs each has received, the nature of the soil on which each is laid, the manner of grading, draining, and preparing the foundation, and the amount of traffic to which each is subjected. The sound made by metal tires in passing over the road is also a means of judging the quality of the gravel. A continuously smooth and gritty sound is most favorable ; if the gritty sound is absent, the gravel contains too much earthy material, while an interrupted, intermittent sound, indicates the presence of large stones. Where sand and clay are in excess, these should be removed by screening, and the large stones and boulders should be broken. If there is a considerable proportion of the latter, a method which offers many advantages is to place a rock crusher with a rotary screen attachment in the pit, passing all the material through, thereby removing the earthy substances, and breaking the stones with one operation.

If the product is stored in elevated bins, the expense of shovelling into wagons is avoided. If the number of large stones is not great, it will be the cheaper plan to screen the gravel in the ordinary way; or, better, by a rotary screen propelled by steam, the large stones being broken by hand or used in the road formation.

When being prepared for use on heavily travelled and important roads, it is especially necessary that care should be taken to remove the dirt from the gravel. For little travelled roads it may be impossible to take the precaution to screen the gravel ; and, perhaps, if the earthy matter is not in excess, screening may be omitted to advantage; it is necessary, however, to emphasize the point that this can be recommended for little travelled roads only. It is the stone, not the earthy material, which is needed on the roads. There is enough dirt already on the roads without paying for more. Nor should there be loose stones or boulders, as they work up and roll loosely under the feet of horses and wheels of vehicles.

When gravel is not screened, very much may be accomplished by care in selecting and taking it from the pit. In drawing gravel to the roads, it is frequently the case that teamsters wish to be in company with each other as much as possible. For this reason, when loading the gravel, while there may be room for only one wagon in the pit at the point where the best material is to be found, yet a dozen teamsters drive in and the wagons are filled with whatever stuff can be most easily obtained, whether gravel, sand, boulders or clay.

Another common cause of earthy matter and sod being mixed with the gravel is to be found in the practice of tunnelling under an overlying layer of soil, which gradually falls into the pit, is mixed with the metal, and is drawn with it to the road. This earth should be first stripped from the surface if it does not form too deep a strata, or care should be taken as it falls to keep it from mixing with the gravel.

In searching for gravel, the clearest indications are usually to be found along the banks of streams, where any extensive strata are apt to be exposed. A post-hole auger affords a convenient means of making tests for gravel over the surface of the soil, but the best implement is a simple form

of dirt. There are cases in which a gravel bed may be entered at the level of a stream bed, and water is thereby obtained for washing the metal by natural drainage, affording a cheaper means of freeing it from sand and earthy matter than by screening it. Gravel is still being deposited in drifts and bars by the agency of streams; this will be found to partake of the character of the pit gravel of the locality, but generally will contain less clay, although sand may easily be in excess. This is usually one of the best sources, as the gravel can be washed by natural drainage. Lake gravel is often a good metal, but varies greatly. It is apt to be slatey, and undesirable in quality. It will be free from dirt and clay, but may contain sufficient sharp sand to secure consolidation, especially if a roller is used. Gravel which retains a perpendicular face in the pit in the spring, and shows no trace of slipping when thawing out, may generally be assumed to be sufficiently clean and free from clay for use on the road without any treatment other than is necessary to remove stones greater than one inch and a half in diameter.

A great many townships buy gravel by the load. This is very much like buying water by the pailful instead of digging a well. Gravel should be bought by the pit or by the acre, and should be available at all times for any farmer who wants to increase the value of his land by improving the road past it. Especial care should be taken by councils to see that, prior to the performance of road work, the pit is stripped and the gravel treated if necessary.

DIRT ROADS.

For six months of the year a dirt road is often as good a driveway as could be desired for light travel. In order to extend its usefulness the greatest care must be taken to see that drains and culverts are placed wherever needed, and that they are always in good working order. It should be well crowned, or rounded up, so as to shed the water freely to the side ditches; but in making this crown, sod and vegetable mould should be carefully excluded. A great deal of injury is done to this kind of road by running a grading machine along the edges, bringing loose stones and sod to the centre. This material should be thrown outwards and across the open drain. Under-drains should be used judiciously; while a complete system may not be used, tile drains should at least be placed where the water does not leave the side of the road early in the spring, or wherever the ground appears to be continually damp. If open drains are kept in good working order, and if the road is properly crowned, its condition in fall and spring will indicate the points at which tile drainage is most needed.

Dirt roads can be materially improved for summer travel, by passing a grader or planer lightly over them early in the spring, before the ground has become hard and baked by the sun. It is much more satisfactory to make a road good by the use of machinery than to wear it down by travel. If a grader is not available for this work, a second-hand railroad rail, one weighing from 50 to 70 pounds per yard, can be dragged by a team of horses up one side of the road and down the other with excellent effect; one round trip is usually sufficient. A steel I-beam is equally as good. The object of this treatment is to smooth down the ridges and fill the ruts and hollows. The blade of the grader, or the rail, should be kept nearly square across the road so as to carry a sufficient amount of earth before it to fill depressions. It is most important that this work should be done while the ground is slightly moist.

It is not advisable to repair holes in an earth road by filling them with gravel or broken stone. The latter materials do not wear down so rapidly as the earth around them, with the result that they become bumps or ridges, and the effect is to make two holes where there was originally only one.

Nearly all roads in Ontario have at one time been "dirt" roads. By a process of evolution some have become gravel or broken stone roads. A dirt road nicely crowned and well drained will make an excellent foundation on which to place a layer of gravel. A driveway which has passed through an apprenticeship as a dirt road, and has, during that time, had due attention given to its drainage requirements, will have indicated the points at which open drains, culverts and under-drains are most needed. With these provided, gravel can be applied to the best advantage.

THE BINDER.

A binder is some fine material such as screenings (stone dust and chips produced in crushing), sand or fine gravel, which is spread over a layer of stone on the roadbed, and is then flushed or harrowed into the stone, to fill the voids, and to form a bond between the stones when the layer is rolled or compressed. Clean broken stone or gravel, wholly free from stone dust or other fine material, cannot be thoroughly consolidated by rolling, unless the stone is so soft that it crushes and pulverizes under the weight of the roller. Nor will these materials consolidate under traffic until a quantity of dust has been created to fill the voids in the stone.

The voids in a layer of stones such as will pass through a two-inch ring, loosely spread on the roadway, amount to about 40 per cent. of the entire mass, and compression with a roller will reduce this to about 25 per cent., varying somewhat with the toughness of the stone. This still leaves the mass very porous, but by the addition of a binder, the vacuum can be reduced to about 4 per cent.

Pit gravel has usually too much sand or earthy material mixed with it naturally. Lake shore gravel is very often deficient in this respect. In the case of broken stone, the best practice favors the addition of a quantity of screenings, instead of sand or other foreign material. Stone-dust possesses a quality, as a binder, which sand and other materials do not, in that it forms a weak cement. The value of any variety of stone for road purposes depends very largely upon the degree to which its dust will cement and recement on the roadway. Good cementing power is one of the most important properties possessed by a good road metal. If the fine material binds well, it prevents water getting into the foundation of the road, it withstands better all atmospheric conditions of wind, heat, frost and rain, and protects the stones beneath from wear. For this reason the relative utility of granite and limestone is not by any means proportional to the difference of the stones in hardness, since pulverized limestone forms a better cement than do screenings of granite.

Sand, when used as a binder, has not the cementicious or crystalizing property possessed by stone dust, and is dependent upon a certain amount of moisture, to hold it together. A similar action may be observed on a lake shore, the sand which is kept wet being hard and pleasant to walk on, whereas the dry sand farther up on the beach is soft and yielding. In the same manner the asphalt surface of a pavement consists of about 90 per cent. sand, the remainder being mineral pitch and oil, which fills the voids and holds the sand together. Similarly a wet sand road is pleasant for driving, but when dry it is one of the most disagreeable.

When sand is used as a binder, if the weather is very dry, the road disintegrates more or less, loose stones appear on the surface; it "unravels." When the weather is very wet, or under the action of frost, the sand again loses its strength as a binder, and rutting takes place more readily. In very wet seasons the sand oozes to the surface and has to be carted away. Nor does sand permit the firm, mechanical clasp and interlocking which one stone takes upon another, in the process of rolling. The advantage of sand is that, with less rolling, the road metal can be made compact, but the results are not so permanent as when dependence is placed upon stone dust or screenings.

A Macadam Street in Brockville.

Clay should never be used as a binder when it can be avoided. It is very weak both in wet and dry weather. When moderately moist it encourages rapid consolidation of a gravel or stone road, and for this reason makes a very good summer road, but in fall and spring the road will be very much cut up, and its durability greatly impaired, under the action of traffic, water and frost.

Water should be freely used to saturate the road metal when consolidating with a roller. It carries the binder into the voids of the stone, and assists cementation. For this reason it is well to roll the roads in rainy weather. In the case of gravel, if it is not to be rolled, it is best to put it on the roads just before the wet season, and keep it carefully raked into place until consolidated.

REPAIR OF ROADS.

Roads should be repaired, not once a year, nor twice, but as soon as signs of wear appear. Ruts should not be allowed to form in a gravel or stone road when once properly constructed, but the material should be kept in place by a constant use of the rake. This is especially necessary if gravel or stone is placed loosely on the road and left for traffic to consolidate. Settlements and hollows should not be allowed to hold water and create pitholes for want of a load of metal. Drains should not be allowed to become obstructed, thereby saturating and softening the whole roadbed. Culverts should not stand full of water to be burst by the expanding ice because of a neglected outlet. An almost inexhaustible list of these everyday occurrences could be mentioned, which in themselves apparently trifling, become in the aggregate, of very great importance. Roadmaking is made up of details none of which can be overlooked, except at a loss.

The overseer should give immediate attention to all emergency work rendered necessary by washouts, etc., either by personal or hired labor. He

should be able to send a man over the roads as often as necessary to repair the effect of ordinary wear. Better still, a man should be employed to devote his whole time to a certain mileage of roads, to make repairs as they become necessary. Every farmer, too, should appreciate the value of good roads sufficiently to voluntarily devote time to the roads passing his property, rather than permit them to become bad or impassable because of neglect.

It is one of the great advantages of the new systems of road management being adopted by townships and counties, that men can be employed to work on the roads whenever and wherever needed. Neglect to keep the surface of a road smooth and in repair permits it to break up badly in the spring and fall, and the gravel or stone is largely wasted, being mixed with the mud from beneath. When this occurs a comparatively great expenditure is needed to make the road as good as before.

ROAD GRADERS.

Roadmaking, as with other branches of construction, has been much influenced by the introduction of machinery, and to-day by its use roads can be built more perfectly, quickly, and at less cost than ever before. A few years ago the most pretentious road machine in any of the township municipalities was the drag scraper. The most widely used of the more modern implements is now the road grader, and this has almost revolutionized the cost of preliminary earthwork, while it is exceedingly useful in the repair of old roads. The majority of townships have only one, quite a number have two, while others have three and even four. With about three hundred in all throughout the Province, the outlay for graders, at an average cost of $250 each, represents a total investment of $75,000.

Road graders are now so commonly employed in the construction and repair of roads, and their utility is so generally recognized, that it is scarcely necessary to urge their adoption. They are modern, labor-saving implements, which do their work better and more cheaply than can be done by hand, and that nearly 300 townships of Ontario have purchased them is forcible evidence of their value. It is not their use which it now seems necessary to urge, but rather there is need of guarding against their misuse.

In too many townships the councils have rested content with merely buying a grader, and having done this seem to be satisfied that they have done their duty. Unfortunately, the grading machine is not possessed of intelligence ; it does not know when or how a road should be graded. So that, unless a method is established, and unless a capable man is engaged to operate it, the grader is likely to give but little service.

Commence Early.

Arrangements should be made every spring to have the grader ready and in use as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. The soil is then in its best condition for manipulation, having been mellowed by frost; the roads are rough and most in need of treatment. Roads which are properly graded early in the spring are at once compacted by traffic, and they will remain in their best condition all summer. If the work is left until late in the season, clay soils become baked and hardened, difficult to handle, and rough when finished. Sandy soils, if loosened up late in the year, will be much more dusty than if treated early in the spring, when they are damp and readily compacted by traffic.

Follow a Definite Plan.

It should be the duty of the township road commissioners, councillors or a committee of the council according to the local system of road management to go over the roads early in the year and determine what grading is required.

This work should be staked out according to the definite widths and dimensions of roads as required by township regulations. The grader, when it commences in the spring, should proceed to each piece of work consecutively, and should be in use continuously until all the grading is done for that year.

At the present time it is customary for the grading machines to go here and there over the township without method—one day on one side of the township, next day on the opposite side, then to another distant part, backward and forward, wasting a considerable part of the wages of man and teams in moving from one part of the township to another. By following a well-considered schedule the cost of moving the machine between the different pieces of work is reduced to a minimum.

Some distinction should be made between the grading of new roads and repair of old roads. Where the roads are being metalled from year to year with gravel or broken stone, it is not, as a rule, advisable to grade a greater length of road than can be gravelled or macadamized the same year.

Select the Right Man as Operator.

One of the first essentials in providing that the roads will be properly graded is to select the right man to operate the grader. He should be active and energetic, with some mechanical experience; one who will take an interest in his work, who will make a study of roadmaking and who will be willing to follow the instructions given him by the township road commissioner or councillor having supervision of the work.

Profit by His Experience.

When such a man is found he should be engaged from year to year so that his growing experience will render him more efficient. There are many townships which do not employ a regular operator, but instead allow the grading machine to be handled by anyone and everyone. In some cases it is even passed around in the performance of statute labor from beat to beat. Managed in so careless a manner, a grading machine will be a source of disappointment only.

Use the Horses for the Season.

The same horses should be used in operating the grader for an entire season, at least. "Green" horses are very awkward, will not pull together, waste much time, and even a reliable man as operator cannot under such circumstances perform good work. It is a great waste in many ways to attempt to use a grading machine with horses provided, as is sometimes done, as a part of statute labor. Horses used continuously become accustomed to the work, to each other, and to the driver, and will produce much better results.

Or Use a Traction Engine.

Some townships, instead of horses, use a traction engine. Where one can be rented from a local thresher, it can usually be obtained very cheaply in the early part of the year. Where a considerable stretch has to be grad-

ed without turning, as in cutting off the shoulders of old gravel roads, a traction engine is much preferable to horses. It is more steady and does not stop to rest.

Crown and Width of Grade.

The township regulations as to the width and dimensions of road should be closely followed in grading. These generally provide for a width of twenty-four feet between the inside edges of the open drains on roads of greatest travel; twenty feet on roads of moderate travel, and eighteen feet on roads of least travel. A rise of from half an inch to one inch to the foot, from the inside edge of the drain to the centre of the road, is ample crown for a new road, after the gravel or stone has been placed on it. More than this is unnecessary and an injury. There is a tendency in the use of graders to crown the roads excessively, and this should be guarded against.

Repairing Old Roads.

Road graders are of much use in the repair of old gravel and stone roads, in restoring the crown, but, unfortunately, it is no exaggeration to say that miles of roads have been ruined by misuse of graders in this work. Old roads are commonly flat, sometimes concave, with square shoulders at the side. In repairing these shoulders there may be a small amount of stone which has been crowded out by the wheels of vehicles, and which it is safe to draw again to the centre of the road. On no account should the square shoulders at the side be drawn to the centre of the road. These shoulders are composed of earth and sod, and if placed on top of the old gravel or stone foundation will merely turn to slush in wet weather and utterly ruin the road. The only way to repair such roads is to cut off these shoulders, throwing them away from the road across the open ditch, if necessary, and then to restore the crown by placing a coat of new gravel in the centre of the road.

THE STONE CRUSHER.

The stone crusher is one of the most important of modern additions to the list of roadmaking machines. By their use stone can be crushed much more cheaply than by the old method of hand breaking. So far as cost is concerned, stone roads are within the reach of every municipality having suitable rock in the vicinity. In the treatment of gravel a crusher is frequently very valuable, since, if containing many large stones and boulders, it will be possible to place a crusher in the pit and pass all the gravel through.

They are principally used in the eastern part of the Province, where good stone is plentiful and gravel is scarce. In some cases an engine is purchased, and in others the engine is rented from some one in the vicinity owning a threshing machine. A traction engine is an exceedingly valuable part of a roadmaking outfit, as it can be used for operating the crusher; if portable, for moving it from place to place, and for operating a grading machine. Crushers are owned by numerous towns and cities in all parts of the Province. Townships owning them are: West Hawkesbury, Hallowell, Collingwood, St. Vincent, Markham, Ameliasburg, Winchester, Thessalon (town and township), Smith, Cornwall, Nottawasaga, Drummond, North Grimsby and Derby. Crushers are owned by private parties, and used for municipal purposes in Ernesttown, Rear Yonge and Escott, Front Leeds and Lansdowne, Beckwith, Pittsburg, Elizabethtown and Kitley. There are also

well-known quarries at Amherstburg, Hagersville and other places on the Grand River, on the Niagara River, in the vicinity of Hamilton, at St. Mary's, Kingston, Brockville, Ottawa and other points. The County of Hastings uses a crusher for the county roads, and the Counties of Victoria and Peel have each purchased a crusher, which is supplied to the minor municipalities as they require it.

These machines are made after various patterns, the main division being into rotary and jaw crushers. Some of the smaller sizes are set on wheels, and may be moved readily from place to place. Others are for stationary work, in a quarry, or at a point to which stone, field boulders, etc., are brought to be broken. They are operated by steam power, a traction engine or stationary engine, or by an electric motor, as circumstances render most advantageous. Some municipalities owning a steam roller obtain power from it, but this is apt to injure the roller.

Crushing Stone at Carleton Place.

One of the most valuable features of a crusher is that by attaching it to a rotary screen the crushed stone may be separated into grades according to size, usually such as will pass through a three-inch ring, such as will pass through a one and one-half inch ring, and fine chips and screenings. By placing the coarse stone in the bottom of the road, and the finest on top, a smoother and more durable road is obtained. An average cost of a crusher is $800 or $900, and with it stone at the crusher may be crushed for from 20 cents to 30 cents per cubic yard, according to the kind of crusher, the quality of the stone, and the facilities for handling the stone.

In municipalities where field boulders are plentiful, the property owners are very glad, as a rule, to have a means of disposing of them, especially when they can be hauled in winter time. If the stone is stored for future crushing, it should be put in piles on both sides of where the crusher is to be set up. Much can be saved by setting up a crusher so that it can be fed directly from the wagons, instead of wheeling the stones in barrows.

The broken stone should always be received into bins from the crusher, and from these a wagon containing a quarter of a cord can be loaded in from two to four minutes.

THE ROAD ROLLER.

The advantages to be derived from a road roller in the construction of a broken stone road are becoming more and more appreciated. Unless a roller is used the stone must be spread loosly on the road and left for traffic to consolidate. A road should be made for traffic, not by it. To leave loose gravel and stone in the roadway is neither an agreeable method of constructing a road, nor will it produce the most durable road.

The consolidation of loosely spread stone or gravel by traffic is a slow process, causing much inconvenience to travel, during which the earth of the subsoil becomes mixed with the stone. Earth intermixed with stone prevents the strong mechanical bond which clean metal will assume when the stones are wedged one against the other by a roller. The particles of earth, when wet, have a lubricating influence on the stone, and under the action of wheels the surface is more readily broken up. By the use of a roller the earth subsoil should be first thoroughly consolidated. The stone should be placed on this foundation in layers, and each layer well compacted. In this way a smooth, durable, waterproof coating of stone, free from earthy material can be laid over a firm foundation.

Among the benefits to be derived from the use of a roller on country roads are:

(1) A good road is at once made for vehicles.

(2) A dirt track is not made near the ditch, to avoid a pile of loose stone or gravel, so that the side of the road is not cut up in such a way as to interfere with surface drainage.

(3) Traffic is not inconvenienced in the fall by being forced to drive through loose gravel or crushed stone.

(4) The gravel or stone is not forced down into the subsoil by the wheels and feet of the horses; is not churned and mixed with the earth, and there is in this way a great saving in the amount of metal needed on the road.

(5) There is a great saving in manual labor, and repairs are more easily and effectually made.

An impediment to the use of heavy rollers in a good many townships is the insufficient strength of bridges and culverts; and, while valid in some instances, the objection is liable to exaggeration in others. Weak wooden bridges and culverts could in many cases be temporarily strengthened sufficiently; while in others, they could be entirely avoided by first completing the rolling on one side and then passing around a block or so to commence work on the other.

There are different classes of rollers. The horse roller, weighing six or eight tons, will do fairly well if a steam roller cannot be afforded, but the horse roller is not sufficiently heavy for the best results. It has to be used much longer than the steam roller. The feet of the horses, in exerting sufficient strength to move the roller, sink into and disturb the road metal, and injure the shape and quality of the roadway, while on hills it is at a disadvantage.

The steam rollers are of various weights, ranging from eight to twenty tons. Rollers of fifteen tons weight are those generally used by the towns and cities of Ontario. The cost of horse rollers is usually about $90 per ton, or from $400 to $600 each. Horse rollers are, however, generally so constructed

that the weight may be increased by iron castings; so that a roller of five tons may be made to weigh about six. Steam rollers cost about $3,000. For operation, a horse roller, with two teams, will cost $6 per day. A steam roller will cost $10 a day, including interests and depreciation, but will do several times the amount of work done by a horse roller, so that the saving in operation is considerable.

ROLLING A STREET IN CARLETON PLACE

The amount of rolling which can be done in a day varies according to the quality of metal used, the kind and amount of binder, the thickness of the layer of stone rolled, and the weight and type of roller. With broken limestone, rolled by a twelve ton steam roller, the amount of stone compacted will average between forty and fifty cubic yards in a day of ten hours.

HAULING AND SPREADING ROAD METAL.

Excellent wagons, with a hopper-shaped opening between the front and rear axles, are now made expressly for drawing gravel and distributing it over the road. The opening of the hopper is controlled by a lever beside the driver. The metal can be distributed to any required depth, after a little experience, by regulating the extent to which the hopper is opened.

For screenings especially, in distributing them evenly over the stone, these wagons are particularly useful. A number of these wagons coupled together and drawn by a traction engine affords one of the cheapest methods of hauling gravel or stone for considerable distance, under certain conditions.

Teams and teamsters should be hired to haul gravel by the load or cord, not by the day, and the size of each load should be specified. Care should be taken at the pit to see that only suitable road metal is put in the wagons, and that clay, sod, large stone or very sandy material are excluded.

SCRAPERS.

Wheeled scrapers afford the most economical means yet invented of moving earth short distances, and these, with road graders and the well-known drag scrapers, are the chief implements for dealing with earth-work on

country roads. By their use, the grading of roads can be reduced to less than two-thirds the cost where shovel, pick and wagon are required. Wheeled scrapers are especially useful in cuts and fills where the earth has not to be moved a distance exceeding 200 feet. They are useful for making open ditches, but require that there shall be no shoulders on the road, but only easy slopes, and that the bottom of the ditches shall be about two feet in width. The cost is $40 or $50 each.

HILLS.

The great majority of roads in Ontario follow concession and lot lines, without regard to the suitability of the latter for the location of roads. The result is that, by unnecessarily crossing swamps, hills, and rivers at unsuitable points for bridges, the difficulty and expense of making and maintaining the roads are greater than they might otherwise be, while the roads themselves are not as convenient for traffic.

It is of advantage to the farmer to have all his fields of rectangular shape, as they can be cultivated more easily than when outlined by circular or irregular lines. There is a disadvantage, too, in having an estate cut into separate sections by diverted highways. These are obstacles to the proper alignment of roads in long settled and populous districts, but present little difficulty in new portions of the Province. However, it is usually very much more in the interest of a property owner that the roads leading to his farm should be good and easily maintained, than that his farm should be in a compact block with the roads to it impassable during a portion of the year, and even then expensive to build.

It is, of course, desirable that a road between two points should be as direct and short as possible. But a road is not necessarily more direct because it follows absolutely one pointing of the compass. The line followed by a vehicle, leading up the hills and down into the valleys, may be no shorter, or perhaps as short, as a diverging route following comparatively level ground; just as the distance from one end of the diameter of a sphere to the other is the same whether measured vertically or horizontally around the sphere.

Not only may nothing be gained in point of directness by following the line of the original survey, but there is to be considered the greater horse power required to move loads up and down the hills, demanding, too, a greater expenditure of time.

The expense of building a highway is materially increased by steep grades. A moderate divergence of numerous highways in the Province would do away with many expensive and unsatisfactory cuts and fills, and with a large number of bridges. The unsuitability of the soil also, if low lying, swampy, or composed of vegetable matter, may render advisable a change of location in favor of a course which will offer a firmer and more easily drained subsoil.

Directness should frequently be sacrificed to obtain an easy grade, and to avoid expensive construction over bad ground, cuttings, fills, bridges and excessive grades. Councils are authorized to alter the location of roads by the Municipal Act, in a manner fair to all parties; and it is advisable that this power be judiciously used whenever circumstances render it practicable. Opposition will no doubt be offered in some cases by the individual property owner affected, but councils representing the general public have a responsibility resting upon them which should not be over-looked in a matter so important.

Each hill should be brought to its permanent grade, as far as possible, at one time. If reduced a small amount year after year, the grading is apt to be destroyed in a large measure by rushes of water each ensuing wet season. The roadway being annually filled or cut settles slowly, and is apt to become almost impassable in fall and spring. Hills should be taken up for improvement consecutively, the worst or most necessary first, and they can be gravelled or metalled with broken stone, the work done on them being permanent.

Roads should not be absolutely flat in any direction. A certain longitudinal slope, at least six inches in 100 feet, is requisite to carry the water out of the drains and wheels tracks. A desirable maximum grade will not exceed a rise of two or three feet in 100, as at that slope, which is the "angle of repose" for wagons on macadam roads, a horse can trot down without danger or injury. Hills should not, on much travelled roads, exceed a rise of eight feet in 100 or about one in twelve. When greater than that, they are a hindrance to traffic and to the free use of the road.

The cost of keeping hills in repair is frequently much increased by rushes of storm water, occasioned by the practice of carrying water long distances in open drains, and finally pouring it over the hill by the roadside. If the hill is steep, and a cut has been made, the water is not, and very often at the time of spring floods and freshets, cannot be kept in the open drain, and so is allowed to make a channel of its own down the centre of the road. This condition is the common result of not disposing of water in small quantities along natural watercourses. No water should as a rule, be allowed to pass over the hills by the roadside, except that which naturally falls on the surface of the slope. Provision should be made for the disposal of water in the drains back of the hill, by carrying it through private property, under the authority of the Drainage Act, if necessary. Property owners, however, should understand the wisdom of permitting drains to be constructed across their lands when the benefit to be derived is not only better roads, but better drainage of their own fields.

The surface drainage on hills should be very pronounced. The crown of the road should be slightly higher than is needed on level ground, a rise of at least one inch to the foot from side to centre being advisable for gravel roads. The crown must be sufficient to draw the water to the side gutters, and to do so, it must be sufficient to overcome the tendency of the water to flow directly down the hill, following the line of the wheel tracks. If the water commences to take the latter course, the wheel tracks are quickly deepened to ruts, stones are loosened or protude, and the road becomes roughened and channeled.

Under-ground currents of water often find outlets on the hillsides. If any of these springy places occur under the roadbed, it is necessary to tap them at a good depth below the surface with tile drains. In such cases, tile drains will be needed under the open drains at the sides of the road, and the blind drains may then be carried diagonally across the road into the side und rdrains. The open drains will sometimes need to be protected with cobble stones, if the hill is long or subject to damaging rushes of water.

Roads passing along the sides of hills are frequently softened and injured by the soakage water from high lands. This water should be intercepted before it passes under the road, by a deep drain along the side of the roadway next the hill. Tile should be used, if possible, instead of a deep open drain and the trench filled with gravel, stone or other porous material to more readily intercept and absorb the soakage water.

The protection of the sides of cuttings and embankments should be skilfully attended to. It is very common to see these washed away in places

after a heavy rain, or after the spring thaw; the sides of the cuttings settle into and fill the open drains, and the water is forced into the road; the sides of embankments wash away, leaving dangerous holes in the road. The tendency is to make cuttings and embankments too steep, with a desire to do the least possible amount of earth work.

The stability of earth slopes is endangered by the action of air and moisture, especially by alternate frost and thaw, and depends on the care with which water is drained away. A certain amount of moisture increases the strength of the slopes, but too much acts like a lubricant, and reduces the earth to a semi-fluid condition. Clay retains water and becomes pasty. Sand, if in a basin of water-holding earth, becomes a quicksand and is completely unstable. A mixture of sand and clay, the former favoring the access of water, and the latter preventing its escape, is at times the most difficult case to deal with. There is a certain "angle of repose" at which the tendency of earth to slip is overcome. This angle varies with different kinds of earth, under various conditions of moisture. Wet clay is troublesome, and an angle of about sixteen degrees is sometimes needed to secure it. Well drained clay, however, will rest at an angle of forty-five degrees, or a slope of one to one. With average gravel and compact earth, a slope of one to one is a safe angle, although first-class gravel will retain an almost vertical face for a considerable time. Sand varies greatly, "water sand" being no better than wet clay. Dry sand usually needs a slope of one and one-half to one. Rules of this description cannot be laid down with sufficient accuracy to be of use, except as they serve to indicate what is to be expected with different soils. The qualities of soils are so variable that it is advisable to learn by observation what slope is needed for a particular piece of earthwork.

The natural form of an earth slope when in permanent repose is a concave curve, with the flattest portion near the bottom. There is a careless tendency to leave the slope rather in the opposite form, with an outward curve. Convex or straight slopes will invariably slip until the natural form is obtained, and in cuttings or embankments approaching ten feet in height, care given to a proper construction in this regard is always profitable.

A dry stone wall at the foot of an embankment or cutting will protect the drain from slipping earth. A coating of sod is one of the best protectors of the slope; and a few inches of vegetable mould over the surface, with a liberal sowing of grass seed, is a measure sometimes adopted.

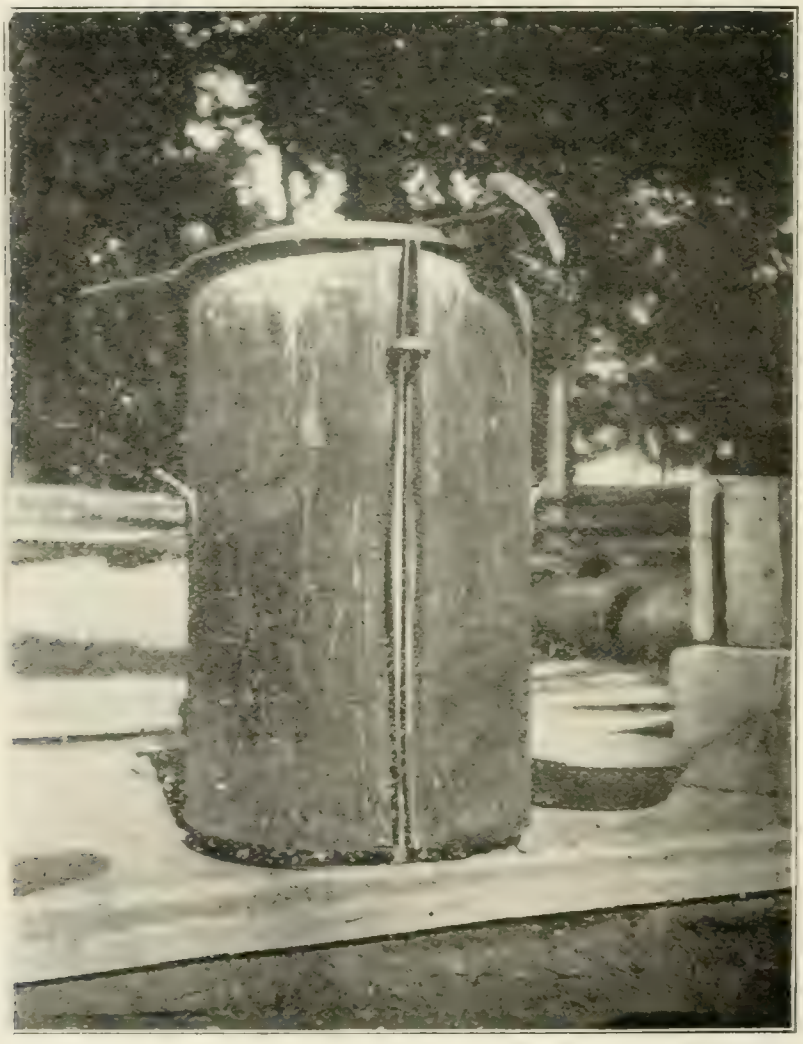
THE CULVERTS.

The construction and repair of culverts has become, in numerous townships, a serious drain upon the yearly appropriation available for road purposes. In some cases as much as half or two-thirds of the grant from the general funds is absorbed in this way, a matter of from $1,000 to $2,000 annually. The number of these culverts on country roads varies greatly. Ordinarily half a dozen are needed for each mile of road if proper drainage is provided.

Water should be carried from the road allowance as quickly as possible, for it is an excess of water that is the great destroyer of roads. To do this, it must be led away in small quantities, along natural watercourses, and must be conducted under the roadway at more or less frequent intervals according to the topography of the district. Small wooden culverts are constantly decaying, requiring removal and repair, a matter of constant expense, and an obstruction to travel and the free use of the road.

A reference to the reports of clerks regarding this detail of highway construction, another page, will indicate what a number of townships have done towards greater permanency and efficiency, and a reduction of cost. Concrete tile, and vitrified sewer pipe are becoming very largely used in place of cedar, and with satisfactory results. These materials have been used in a few municipalities for from fifteen to eighteen years, and in some instances the annual outlay for culverts has been almost wiped out, owing to their permanency and durability.

The manufacture of concrete tile for culverts is a very simple matter, and can be undertaken by the municipalities themselves, although in numerous cases they are now manufactured as a private enterprise. Just such a number of pipe as are actually required for the season's work need be manufactured; the implements required are inexpensive, and the pipe may be made by the municipality for actual cost, which, after a little experience, can be reduced to a very small amount.



TOOLS FOR MAKING CONCRETE TILE.

The implements required are of the simplest kind. The most important are two steel spring-cylinders, one to set inside the other, leaving a space between the two equal to the thickness of the finished concrete pipe. These can be procured from the manufacturers of roadmaking machinery. By "spring-cylinder", it may be explained, is meant such a cylinder as would be formed by rolling a steel plate into a tube without sealing the joint. With the smaller of these cylinders the edges overlap or coil slightly, but are so manufactured that the edges may be forced back and set into a perfect cylinder. With the larger, the edges do not quite meet, but may be forced

together and fastened. Accompanying these molds are bottom and top rings which shape the bell and spigot ends of the pipe.

The two cylinders, with joints flush, are set on end, the one centrally inside the other, and on the bottom "ring," which in turn rests on a firm board bottom. The concrete, made of first-class cement, and clean, screened gravel, in the proportion of one of cement to three of gravel, is then tamped firmly into the space or mold between the two cylinders. The tamping-iron used to press the concrete into place is so shaped as to fit closely to the cylinder.

The concrete is allowed to stand in the mold for a short time, when the cylinders are removed; the outer and larger cylinder by removing the clamps, and allowing the edges to spring apart; the inner cylinder by removing the fastenings, so as to allow the edges to again overlap, returning to the shape of a coil. The outer cylinder having thus been made larger, and the inner one smaller, they can be readily taken away, and the concrete pipe is then left until thoroughly hardened. For the larger sizes, the two halves of the outer cylinder are usually hinged, and can be more carefully removed than when allowed to "spring" from the concrete.

The concrete adheres closely to the metal, and to overcome this it is necessary to keep the molds well oiled. This should be done after each tile is made, and, when the molds are by this means kept perfectly clean, a smooth and uniform pipe of good appearance will be obtained. A good mixture for oiling the molds is composed of two parts of machine oil to one part of coal oil.

To secure a durable pipe, it is necessary to exercise much care in mixing the concrete. Portland cement should be used. If gravel is used, it should first of all, be clean. Any earthy material, clay or vegetable mould, will create a flaw in the pipe, which will lead to its early destruction, and durability is the quality most to be desired. The gravel should be of a size that it will pass through one half inch screen, and should be of varying sized grain, in such proportions as to make a compact mixture. The gravel forms the greater part of the mass of concrete, and it is evident that the results will depend very largely on the quality of the gravel.

The materials should be mixed in the proportion of one part of Portland cement to two parts of gravel. They should be first turned over in a dry state until thoroughly intermixed and of a uniform color. Water should then be added. This, like the gravel, should be clean, and there should be just enough to moisten the mass of concrete, making it of the consistency of a stiff mortar. An excess of water tends to injure concrete in various ways, and is especially to be avoided in the manufacture of tile, as the tamping cannot be properly performed when too much water is used. When the water has been added, the mixture should be made uniformly moist, by turning it over three times with a shovel. The concrete is then ready to be placed in the molds, in which it should be firmly and vigorously tamped.

Such a quantity of concrete should be mixed as can be put in the molds before the process of setting has commenced, and it is therefore of importance to know how long the brand of cement used can be worked before setting begins. A moderately slow setting Portland cement is necessary for this work. Ordinarily it is best to mix enough to fill one mold at a time.

Remnants of concrete which have commenced to set should be thrown away, and under no circumstances should they be worked up again and used, as they are certain to cause a defective pipe. Defects which do not appear until after the tile have been placed in a culvert and covered with earth, cause not merely the loss of the pipe, but a considerable outlay for labor is wasted as well. The concrete should be handled quickly. Two men are

needed, one to shovel it into the molds, and the other to tamp it. From twelve to fifteen feet of pipe, of ten to twelve inches diameter, is an average day's work for two men. The cost of manufacturing pipe of these diameters will vary, with the price of labor and materials, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per lineal foot.

Until the concrete has hardened sufficiently the molds should not be disturbed. When the pipe has attained sufficient strength, (which it should do in from five to seven hours, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, and the kind of cement used,) it can be turned end for end, thereby taking it off the bottom rings, and the molds may be removed. To enable the pipe to set satisfactorily, they should be dampened every day for several days, if the weather is dry, and they should be protected from the direct rays of the sun in hot weather. They should not be used for some time after being made, but should be allowed to season for from four to six weeks.

The molds for manufacturing these tile may be obtained in various sizes, the more common being for tile ranging from ten to thirty inches in diameter. The ten-inch tile is made about one and three-quarter inches thick; the twelve-inch tile, about two inches thick; the fifteen-inch tile, two and one-eighth inches thick; the eighteen-inch tile, two and one-quarter inches thick; the twenty-four-inch tile, two and one-half inches thick; and the thirty-inch tile, three and one-half inches thick. Molds for making twelve-inch pipe cost about $12 per set; for fifteen-inch, about $14 per set; for eighteen-inch, about $17 per set; for twenty-four-inch about $21.50 per set; and for thirty-inch, about $26. The molds are such as will manufacture pipe two and one-half feet long. One set of bottom rings—those for forming the bell of the pipe—go with each set of molds, but it is advisable to have about three sets of bottom rings for each pair of cylinders, to permit the maximum number of pipe to be made in a day.

LAYING TILE CULVERTS.

To meet with success in the use of tile culverts they must be put in place properly. They should be laid with a good fall on a regular grade to a free outlet, in such a way that water will not stand in them.

The tile should be laid with the spigot end down grade, and the joints made tight with cement mortar. If the joints are open, water will work along the outside of the culvert, and finally make a considerable channel, which will allow the culvert to get out of line and finally result in a "cave-in". To prevent the water finding its way along the outside of the pipe, it is advisable to protect the ends with concrete, stone or brick head-walls.

Care should be taken to excavate a concave bed for the pipe, with depressions for the bell of the pipe to rest in, thus securing an even bearing, without which a heavy load passing over before the culvert has properly settled into place may burst the tile. Tile cannot be used in very shallow culverts, but must have a sufficient depth of earth over them to protect them from the direct pressure of heavy loads. The depth of covering necessary increases with the size of the pipe. At least a foot of earth over the top is advisable in every case; but for culverts of two feet in diameter or over this should be increased to at least eighteen inches.

The earth should be well packed and rammed around the tile to secure a firm bearing, and light soils should not be used immediately over or around the culvert. A heavy clay, a firm gravel, or a compact sand

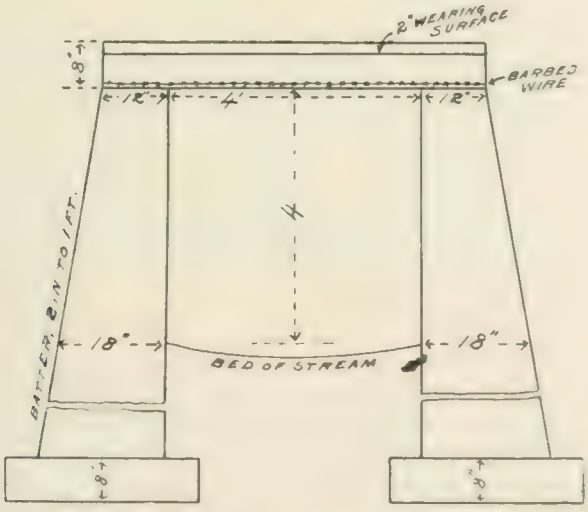
will answer, but vegetable mould, water sand, and light loams are subject to washouts.

At the outlet, the culvert should be set nearly flush with the surface of the ground. If set higher than the surface, the fall of water will wash out a depression, and in time will undermine the end of the culvert. A too rapid grade will have the same effect, and it is well to cobble-pave an outlet where this undermining action is likely to occur.

CONCRETE CULVERT WITH FLAT TOP.

An accompanying cross-section of a flat-topped concrete culvert, with side walls, shows a cheap but durable form of structure, suitable for certain locations, more especially where not much distortion by frost may be expected, and a firm base for the side walls can be obtained. The cost would range from $4.50 to $6.50 per lineal foot of culvert, according to the availability of gravel, amount of excavation and other details. Thus a twenty-foot culvert would cost, exclusive of wing walls, from $90 to $130; and a thirty-foot culvert, from $135 to $190. It can be adapted to any location where stone masonry walls with a flag-stone top could be used, and is a parallel case, in which artificial stone or concrete is used in place of natural stone.

In this type of culvert, the principal matter to guard against would be a



break in the cover stone. There is no difficulty, for short spans up to at least six feet, in proportioning the thickness of this cover for any possible load to which the culvert would be subjected. A possible cause of failure would arise from the displacement of the side walls by frost, which might break the cover stone; or by uneven settlement from any cause.

Care should in every case be taken to see that the side walls are carried to a sufficient depth to a secure foundation. The depth indicated on the drawing, three feet, is sufficient for most situations, especially where a layer of hardpan, firm gravel, or rock, is close to the surface. The greater the span, the more necessity there is for a deep or a solid foundation.

The strength of the cover stone, especially for culverts of greater span, say six or eight feet, would be much increased by having barbed or smooth fence wire stretched back and forth across the culvert, which should be fully imbedded in concrete, but as close as possible to the bottom of the cover stone.

It is better that a layer of earth six inches or more in depth should be over the top of the cover stone. If this is impossible, and the top of the culvert must be level with the road surface, the cover-stone should have a

finishing coat rich in cement, in the proportions of one part of cement to two of sand. Otherwise a culvert of this description may be made throughout of Portland cement and gravel mixed in the proportions of one of cement to six parts of gravel. Wing and parapet walls may be built as the situation of the culvert requires.

SPECIFICATION FOR FLAT-TOPPED CULVERT.

Plans and dimensions. (1) The culvert when completed shall be in all respects in accordance with the plan hereto attached. Should it be necessary to extend the side walls to a greater depth to a secure foundation, they shall have a top width of twelve inches as indicated, and anoutside or frost batter of two inches to the foot; the footing to project six inches beyond the bottom of the wall.

Excavation and surplus earth. (2) Sufficient earth shall be excavated to permit free access to the work, and the placing and removal of the framework. Where the excavation furnishes more material than is required for the embankments, the surplus earth will be used to increase the width of the embankment, or otherwise removed as may be directed.

Framework for side walls. (3) The side walls are to be erected within a substantial and well-constructed framework of well-fitted lumber, closely boarded up against the work as it proceeds. Care shall be taken to make a smooth, regular surface, such that moisture will not find lodgement. The concrete shall be perfectly rammed into place so that all surfaces shall be smooth, without cavities, when the casing is removed. The framework shall not be removed in less than ten days from the completion of the work.

Manner of attaching wire. (4) The plank used at the top of the framework for the side walls shall have stout nails driven into it, two inches apart, but projecting above the top of the abutments, barbed or smooth fence wire to be tightly stretched back and forth from these nails across the culvert.

Wire to be imbedded. (5) A temporary framework shall be erected to support the concrete flooring while in process of construction. This framework shall be firm and substantial, of dressed lumber, in all respects to be approved by the superintendent in charge of the work. Upon this framework shall first be spread a sufficient layer of fine or cinder concrete to cover the wire. By means of a suitable hook, and while the concrete is plastic, each wire above described shall be raised above the concrete, permitting the concrete to freely surround the wire. More concrete shall be added, and the whole firmly tamped and rammed to thoroughly compact the bed of concrete, to the depth shown upon the plans attached.

Portland cement. (6) All cement employed in the work must be of a favorably known brand of Portland cement, and approved by the superintendent in charge of the work. It shall be delivered in barrels or equally tight receptacles, and after delivery must be protected from the weather by storing in a tight building or by suitable covering. The packages shall not be laid directly on the ground, but shall be placed on boards raised a few inches from it.

Proportions of gravel and cement. (7) (a) The concrete used in the side and wing walls shall be composed of gravel and Portland cement, mixed in the proportion of one part by measure of cement to six parts of gravel, that used in the cover stone to be in the proportion of one of cement to five of fine gravel, no stones of which exceed one and ont-half inches in diameter. The concrete shall be mixed on a platform placed close to the work by first spreading evenly a layer of gravel, upon this shall be spread a proportionate quantity of cement, and the two thoroughly intermixed in a dry state. To this, sufficient clean water shall be slowly added, and the whole again thoroughly mixed and brought to the consistency of a stiff mortar.

Screened gravel. (b) Should the gravel contain an excessive amount of sand, loam, large stones or other objectionable material, it shall be screened to remove such sand and earthy matter. The concrete for the side and wing walls shall then be composed of one part by measure of Portland cement, two and one-half parts by measure of approved sand, and five parts of screened gravel; and for the cover stone, one of cement, two of sand and four of fine-screened gravel, no stones to exceed one and one-half inches in diameter. It shall be mixed on a platform close to the work, by first spreading evenly a layer of sand; upon this shall be evenly spread the proportionate quantity of cement, and the two thoroughly mixed in a dry state. To this, water shall be added and the whole thoroughly mixed and brought to the consistency of a

stiff mortar. The proportionate amount of screened gravel shall then be spread evenly over the mortar, and thoroughly intermixed therewith. The concrete, when mixed as described, shall be immediately put in place and thoroughly pounded, and rammed until it is perfectly and uniformly solid, moisture appearing on the surface.

Wearing surface.

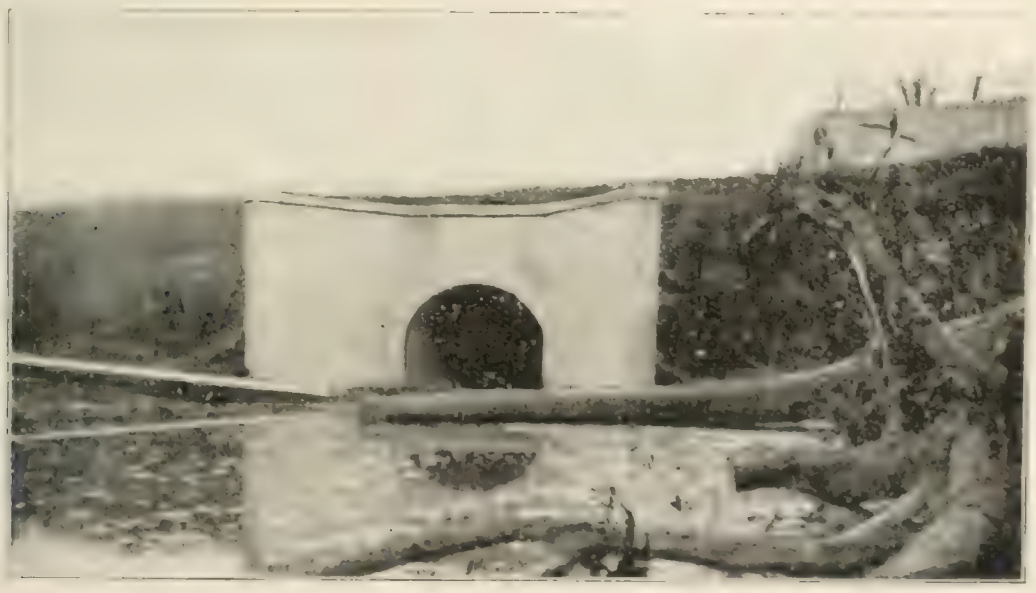
(8) Should the cover stone of the culvert be on a level with and form part of the surface of the roadway, it shall have a wearing surface one and one-half inches in depth of sand and cement, mixed in the proportion of one part by measure of cement, to two parts of sand, the sand to be clean, sharp, of varying sized grain and free from loam, earth or other impurities. The sand and cement shall be first mixed in a dry state, then sufficient water shall be added to properly moisten, and the whole shall again be thoroughly intermixed. This top coating shall be applied to the concrete base before the latter has set, so that a perfect bond between the two shall be secured. The surface shall be floated and trowelled until smooth and even, and shall be marked into blocks 4 inches by 8 inches, to give secure footing to horses.

Work to be continuous.

(9) While the work is in progress, it shall be so arranged that a steady supply of mixed concrete shall pass from the mixing box to the point where it is to be placed. At any time when the work is interrupted before its completion, or at the end of the day, a wet covering shall be placed over the last layer of concrete; before the work of depositing the concrete is resumed, this surface shall be thoroughly flushed with water to remove any foreign material which may have gathered thereon. No concrete shall be laid in wet or freezing water.

ARCH CULVERTS.

Concrete or other durable culvert tile are to be recommended for small waterways, where there can be no doubt as to their sufficiency to accommodate the maximum flow of water. A difficulty with tile, however, has been that they are frequently used in places where a larger waterway should be provided; and while they may be large enough for the greatest flow of water for a period of years, yet there is apt to come a time of sudden flood or freshet when they are subjected to a rush of water for which they have not capacity, and a washout results.



For this reason, when putting in culverts which it is desired shall be permanent, care should be taken to provide a waterway of ample size for the unusual, not the usual, amount of flow. To this end, arch culverts of concrete or stone masonry should be employed. Of the two materials, the cheaper is concrete made of gravel and Portland cement; or of broken stone, sand and Portland cement

If properly made, concrete is not only cheaper but is equally as durable as stone masonry.

The cost of a concrete culvert will range from about $4.50 to $6.50 per cubic yard of concrete in the structure. This variation is created by various details—the availability of gravel, the cost of Portland cement, the cost of labor and other items. The first to be constructed by a municipality always costs more than subsequent work.

A stone arch is so designed that the stones will remain in place without being held together by mortar. Concrete arches, on the other hand, are dependent upon the cohesive strength of the materials. Good workmanship and good materials, are therefore of exceedingly great importance in building concrete arch culverts. It is also essential that the sidewalls of arch culverts shall rest on a firm stratum of hardpan, gravel, compact earth, or other unyielding base, so that there will be the least possible settlement. If settlement occurs to any extent, it is rarely uniform, and the arch is thereby distorted and cracked. Usually it is necessary to excavate, for the sidewalls, a depth of about three feet below the bed of the stream. A certain depth is necessary in any location in order that the sidewalls may not only be safe from settlement, but also from the undermining tendency of the stream. Specimen plans of a six-foot arch culvert (for concrete, not stone masonry), with specifications, are given in this report.

SPECIFICATION FOR A CONCRETE ARCH CULVERT.

Plans and drawings.

(1) The culvert shall be built in accordance with the dimensions indicated upon the plans and drawings hereunto attached, and forming part of these specifications.

"Fine" and "rubble" concrete.

(2) Concrete referred to in this specification shall be known as "fine concrete" and "rubble concrete." Unless rubble concrete is definitely specified, fine concrete shall be used.

Framework and centring.

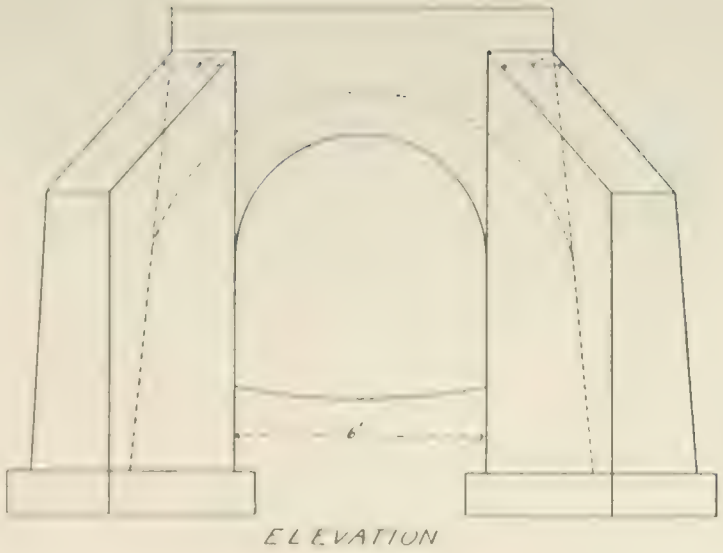
(3) The abutments are to be erected within a framework of dressed lumber, closely boarded up against the work as it proceeds. The centring for the arch must be well formed, an exact semi-circle. The ribs must not be placed farther apart than three (3) feet, and the lagging shall be three (3) inches thick, dressed to the intrados of the arch. The framework, centring and their supports shall be substantial and well constructed, and shall not be removed less than fourteen days from the completion of the work.

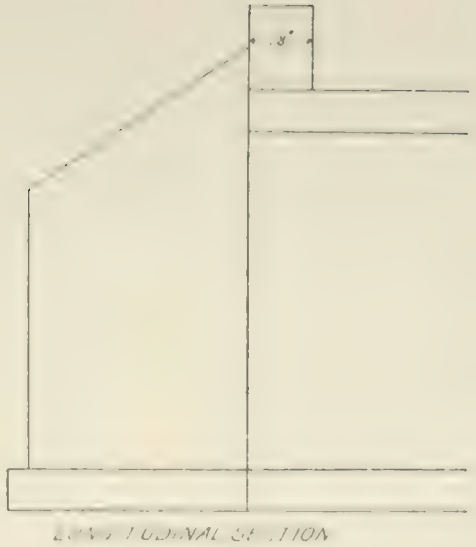
Fine concrete.

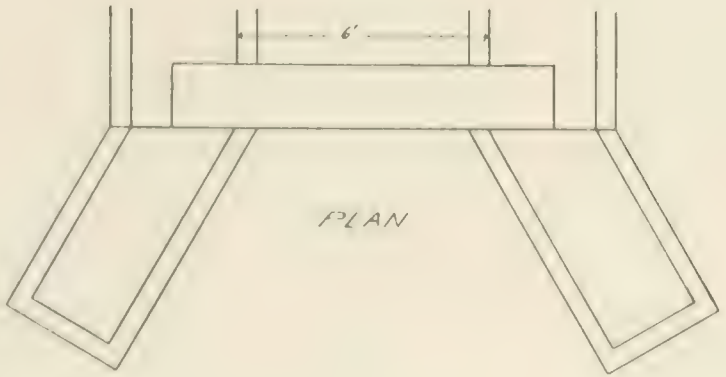
(4) Fine concrete shall be composed of one part by measure of Portland cement, two parts by measure of sand, and four parts by measure of broken stone. The concrete shall be mixed in a water-tight box, placed close to the work, by first spreading evenly a layer of sand; upon this shall be evenly spread the proportionate quantity of cement, and the two thoroughly mixed in a dry state. To this water shall be added, and the whole thoroughly mixed and brought to the consistency of a stiff mortar. The proportionate amount of stone shall then be spread evenly over the mortar, and thoroughly intermixed therewith. The concrete when mixed as described shall be immediately put in place and thoroughly pounded and rammed until it is perfectly and uniformly solid, moisture appearing on the surface.

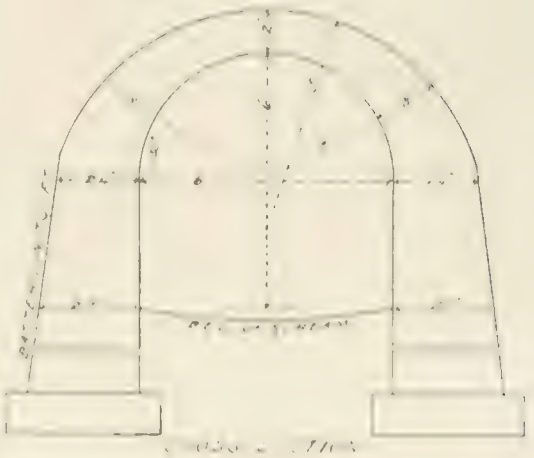
Rubble concrete.

(5) Within the body of the abutments of culverts, of not less than four-foot span, but not nearer than six inches to the surface in any direction, large stones may be placed by hand in layers. These stones shall be in "rack and pinion" order, and not less than two inches apart. Concrete shall be carefully inserted between the stones thus placed and thoroughly packed and rammed so as to fill all voids. Concrete shall cover each layer of stones to a thickness of half the depth of the stones, when another layer of stones may be placed. A facing of concrete is at all times to be kept at least six inches higher than the rubble concrete; and shall be united with the rubble concrete so as to form a continuous and solid mass. This outer rim of concrete shall precede the placing of the rubble work within, and shall be placed around the interior of the casing to the height of nine inches and a thickness of six inches. It is to be thoroughly pounded so that no cavities shall remain when the outside casing is removed.









A Six-foot Concrete Arch Culvert.
Scale, 6 feet = 1 inch.

In no instance is the rubble concrete to extend higher than one foot below the top of the abutment, which top of the abutment shall be finished with fine concrete. The rubble stone is not under any circumstances to extend into the arch.

Cement. (6) All cement employed in the work must be of a favorably known brand of Portland, and approved by the superintendent in charge of the work. It shall be delivered in barrels or equally tight receptacles, and after delivery must be protected from the weather by storing in a tight building or by suitable covering. The packages shall not be laid directly on the ground, but shall be placed on boards raised a few inches from it.

Stone, sand and water. (7) The stone used shall be granite, quartzite, fine-grained limestone, or other equally strong and durable stone, care being taken to exclude soft limestone, friable sandstone, and stone affected by the atmosphere. It shall be broken into varying sizes, the largest to pass, any way, through a two-inch ring. The sand used shall be clean, sharp, silicious, and of varying-sized grain. The water used shall be clean, and care shall be taken not to use an excessive amount, the concrete when mixed and ready for the work to have the consistency of freshly dug earth.

Gravel in place of broken stone. (8) When gravel is used instead of broken stone in making the concrete, it shall be screened to remove all sand and earthy material. If excessively dirty, it shall be well flushed to remove loamy matter, the dirty water being allowed to run off; nor shall it contain stones, any diameter of which exceeds two inches.

Finished surface of culvert. (9) Care should be taken to make the extrados of the arch a smooth, regular surface, such that moisture will not find lodgment. All framework and centring shall be of dressed, well-fitted lumber, and the concrete shall be perfectly rammed into place, so that all surfaces shall be smooth, without cavities, when the casing is removed.

Concrete to be laid rapidly When work is interrupted surface to be dampened and flushed. (10) While the work is in progress, it shall be so arranged that a steady supply of mixed concrete shall pass from the mixing box to the point where it is to be placed. At any time when the work is interrupted before its completion, or at the end of the day, a wet covering shall be placed over the last layer of concrete; before the work of depositing the concrete is resumed, this surface shall be thoroughly flushed with water to remove any foreign material which may have gathered thereon. No concrete shall be laid in wet or freezing weather.

HIGHWAY BRIDGES.

Highway bridges are now being commonly constructed with steel superstructures, and concrete or stone masonry abutments. When timber of the best quality was more plentiful and cheaper than now, wooden bridges were no doubt most economical, but with the growing scarcity of lumber, increased price, and poorer quality obtainable, the more durable if more expensive materials will, after a term of years, be found the cheapest.

Wooden bridges supported on piles do not last for more than eight or ten years, during which period a considerable amount has to be spent for repairs. Concrete piers and abutments, if well built should last a century or more, while the steel superstructure, with proper attention, should last at least half as long. So that, although the initial cost of a wooden bridge may be only one half or one third that of a steel and concrete structure, the latter will in the end, be the cheapest. In addition it will be safer, less liable to collapse, and will be more convenient for traffic.

Well made concrete is cheaper and fully as durable as stone masonry. Just as the cost of stone masonry varies at different localities, in accordance with the cost of stone, labor, etc., so the cost of concrete will vary according to the relative cost of gravel, broken stone, Portland cement, and labor. For piers and abutments, the cost of concrete usually ranges from $4 to $6 per cubic yard, as compared with stone masonry at from $10 to $14 per cubic yard. Under almost any circumstances concrete is cheaper than stone masonry.

Among the recent uses to which concrete has been applied, is the making of bridge floors. In the County of Elgin more of this class of work has been done than elsewhere in the Province, and so satisfactory has experience been with these floors, that they are being used on all County bridges. Plank floors wear out in from two to four years and are a constant matter of expense.

Concrete floors are exceedingly durable, and although costing much more than plank when first laid, their greater durability will enable them to outwear half a dozen plank floors. Their cost in Elgin when first adopted was 47 cents a square foot, but this has been reduced, and floors are now being laid for 28 cents a square foot.

Concrete adds a considerable load to the dead weight of the bridge, but this is more than compensated for by the extent to which it distributes the live load. With a plank floor, the weight of every vehicle passing over is transmitted to the individual members of the bridge, causing a constant jarring and distortion that is very destructive to steel. With concrete, on the other hand, the weight of a passing vehicle is spread over a much greater area of the bridge structure, the floor being a monolith and distributing the live load over a much greater bearing than can each plank. In this way the injury to bridges is much less with a concrete, than with a plank floor.

So much is this the case that, with a concrete floor, it is not necessary to restrict the speed of vehicles travelling over it. With a plank floor it is always expected that horses will not be driven over the bridge at a faster rate than a walk. But with concrete floors, travel is not interfered with, and horses may be driven over at the ordinary pace.

SNOW ROADS.

The obstruction of roads in winter by snow drifts is a difficulty experienced with more or less frequency in nearly all parts of the Province. The roads most subject to this obstruction are those running in a northerly and southerly direction, this being at an angle with the direction of the prevailing winds, which are from the west and north-west. While all roads are more or less liable to obstruction, those running east and west are not so frequently blocked by snow drifts.

Snow drifts occur in an open country, where the snow is swept from a large area, and deposited at sheltered points, or where the current of the wind is broken. Drifting is practically unknown in a timbered country, and roads protected by woodland are never blocked. The severe drifting of roads is one of the results of the indiscriminate manner in which many parts of the Province have been stripped of the original forest.

There are two methods of preventing snow drifts on roads. One is to interpose an obstacle, neither through nor over which the wind can carry the snow. This method is commonly adopted by railways at deep cuts where board fences are built, about eight feet in height. By this means, the snow is deposited, and the drift occurs, on the side of the fence away from the railway. Without such an obstruction the wind-swept snow would subside into the cut, where it would be sheltered from the wind. A similar purpose can be secured by planting a close hedge of cedar, spruce or other suitable evergreen, parallel to the road. This is an effective means of preventing the roads from becoming blocked.

The other method of preventing drifts is to remove all obstacles, so that there is no hinderance to the sweeping snow. A rail or open board fence permits the snow to pass through and over it, but the force of the wind being checked by the fence, the snow subsides in the roadway. If instead of rail and board fences, wire fences are used along the highway, there is no obstruction to the wind, and the snow is swept along with little more occasion to drift than in the centre of an open field.

The objection has been made to the latter method of preventing drifts, that the snow is caught in the sleigh tracks, which are continually being packed down by traffic. Where this goes on for some time the centre is gradually raised above the sides of the roads until it reaches an inconvenient height for sleighs to turn out and pass one another. This is overcome, however, by making new tracks along each side when the height of the first track indicates the necessity There are very few municipalities in which wire fences along the highways have not been found exceedingly beneficial.

The county council of Wellington has for a number of years granted a bonus to each farmer building a wire fence along the county roads, and nearly all the townships of the county have adopted the same policy. Numerous townships in most of the northern and eastern counties grant a bonus. The amount of the bonus varies. In Wellington it is about $1.00 per chain, or about half the cost of construction. In Ontario county nearly all the municipalities grant a bonus of about 35 cents a rod. Holland township gives a bonus of 20 cents per rod; Waterloo, 20 cents; Orillia, 25 cents, and Cavan, 20 cents. It has been stated in some cases that the bonus really costs the townships nothing, for the reason that the wire fences do away with the cost of shovelling out the drifts, while the injury to the road in the spring and the consequent need for repairs is very much lessened.

The damage to macadam and gravel roads from snow drifts is very often considerable. When the road is drifted the surface becomes irregular, causing a series of embankments and pitch-holes. This large quantity of snow remains on the road late in the spring, thawing off gradually. The shallow places melt first, leaving the road in patches or pockets, unprotected by snow. The melting of the snow from the remaining drifts keeps these places soft and saturated, and a few days of traffic under these conditions, breaks up the surface badly, making a series of holes corresponding to the pitch-holes of the snow. Roads broken up in this way are, in the few weeks of spring, injured more than during all the rest of the year. Where wire fences are used, or drifts otherwise prevented, the snow is of a uniform depth and leaves uniformly and more quickly, making a better road in winter and permitting much less injury to the road while the snow is disappearing in the spring.

CULVERTS AND BRIDGES.—REPORTS.

Among the reports made by township clerks regarding culverts are the following :

Blenheim.—We have seven large iron bridges and two smaller ones. Concrete tile from ten inches up to two feet are mostly used now in culverts. They have gradully been displacing the old wooden culverts. We began about seven or eight years ago.

Biddulph—Concrete is used for culverts entirely—for bridges, masonry and iron from this out. Concrete has been used about fifteen years. We are perfectly satisfied with it. It is cheap and durable.

Binbrook.—In some cases stone, vitrified tile and boiler shells are used, one concrete. Stone is very satisfactory unless laid up with cement. Tile not in use very long. Concrete broken to pieces, but still holding together. Old boiler shells very satisfactory. We have had them in for twenty five years.

Derby.—Moulds for making concrete culvert pipes were recently purchased, and a few made at the gravel pit at a cost of sixteen cents per foot, for the largest size. Although not in use as yet, the chances are that there will not be any more wooden culverts made in this township.

Eramosa.—The use of cement culvert was began four years ago, and has been continued with most satisfactory results.

Ekfrid.—Concrete and vitrified tile are used exclusively for culverts. Concrete tile has been in use for fifteen years, with the best of satisfaction.

Euphemia.—Sewer pipe has been used for six years, and has given good satisfaction. Pipes from eight to twenty-four inches are used.

Fullarton.—We use iron bridges with quarry stone abutments; concrete arches for large culverts; concrete and vitrified tile for small culverts. Iron bridges have been in use twenty-five years; arch culverts one year; tile culverts, about eighteen years, and give good satisfaction.

Hay.—This was the first year (1902) that cement pipe were used in any quantity. The council had their own pipe manufactured with first-class results. One of the councillors had them manufactured under his personal supervision. The tile thus made were very cheap, and could not have been hauled a great distance for what they cost the township right in the gravel pit.

Lobo.—We use concrete tile for small culverts. Concrete abutments and some iron bridges and culverts. Concrete tile has been used for fifteen or twenty years; concrete abutments and iron for two years; large arch culverts for some time. They give good satisfaction.

McGillivray.—Concrete is used almost entirely for culverts, and largely in abutments for bridges. We have two iron superstructures, and the others are wood. Concrete has been in use for culverts for about fifteen years, and gives very general satisfaction.

Mosa.—Concrete and vitrified tile have been in use for fifteen years, giving good satisfaction.

Nissouri, W.—Concrete tile has been used some ten or twelve years, and gives general satisfaction.

Norwich, N.—Concrete abutments and steel bridges, and concrete pipe for culverts and small bridges have been used for about ten years, giving perfect satisfaction.

Oxford, E.—Our township built one large concrete culvert last year. The smaller culverts are being replaced by concrete tile, wherever practicable, as soon as ever the old wooden culverts wear out. These materials have been used five or six years. Where properly put in they have given entire satisfaction.

Sarnia.—Concrete tile have been used some ten years. Have given good satisfaction.

Stamford—For large culverts, where an arch is required, stone has been used. We have also used vitrified tile for a numbers of years with the utmost satisfaction, especially where the volume of water is not great.

Tuckersmith.—We use concrete pipe for small runs in almost all cases. We are using cement arch culverts in all cases where practical; for bridges, concrete abutments, and steel superstructures.

It is about seven years since cement tile were used: they are giving excellent satisfaction where intelligently put in.

We have now eight cement arch culverts. All are O.K. except the first one, which was built of natural cement, and is crumbling where exposed.

Our councils for the past seven or eight years have been very much alive to the necessity of permanent improvements. A few years ago our bill for cement tile used to run from $350 to $450. Last year it was $89.94. So you see the permanent work is already being felt.

Usborne—Abutments are built principally of concrete; superstructures of iron or steel. One small bridge was floored with concrete in 1902. Concrete has been used for six or seven years, and is giving good satisfaction.

Westminster—Concrete pipe have been used ten years with good satisfaction.

Whitby, E.—Concrete tile is used for culverts, and some vitrified tile, but none of the latter during late years. Vitrified tile has been used for ten years; concrete for one year. No culverts have been touched since built.

West Williams—We have in a large quantity of concrete tile culverting, a stone arch culvert 56 ft. long, a steel bridge on stone piers, with steel cylinders for steel approaches, also concrete abutments to 22-foot bridge. The concrete tile culverting has been used for fifteen years with good success. Care is needed in putting them in, owing to liability to wash out. Stone piers for steel bridge were built twenty-five years ago; steel bridge about fifteen years ago; concrete abutments in 1902.

Windham—Cement tile is used for all culverts; and for the larger ones up to, say, seven feet arch. Concrete for the last two years, except in one or two cases, when they could not get the tile soon enough and the old wooden ones were put in. About three years ago the council commenced using them, and will put in nothing else but tile made of cement and gravel, or concrete, for culverts or bridges up to, say, seven feet.

Zorra, South—Stone abutments are used for bridges, concrete pipe for culverts and old boilers for large culverts. For last 20 or 25 years.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

There is no truer indication of the refinement, intelligence and prosperity of a community than well designed streets, with good roadways and walks, trim boulevards, handsome shade trees, and nicely kept lawns on either side. Throughout Ontario, until but recently, streets had been neglected. They were little better than the township roads from which they had developed

The Main Street in Smith's Falls.
Macadamized.

—or, perhaps, degenerated. But a new order has taken possession, and in street and road construction and maintenance, more than any other branch of municipal work, there is a determined effort being put forth to effect an improvement.

The old-time plan of a residential street was to lay plank sidewalks on the street allowance immediately beside the fence. Outside the walk a row

of trees was planted ; outside the trees was an open ditch or gutter, and then the roadway in the centre of the street.

The more modern practice is to remove the sidewalk from its old position and place it outside the row of trees ; high-board and other disfiguring stlyes of fences are removed, and the boulevard where the sidewalk had been is, in effect, added to the lawn. Walks when outside the trees are more effe tively lighted from electric arc lamps suspended in the centre of the street, and the public are farther from the citizen's portico or verandah.

The township style of roadway is giving place to one more distinctly urban. There is no longer an open ditch with the road a mound of gravel. Instead the road is levelled down, under-drains keep the subsoil dry, and displace the deep open ditch. The latter becomes a shallow gutter for surface water only, and is often merely the angle between the gentle camber of the roadway and the curb. Between the curb and the sidewalk there is frequently room for a strip of sod, the roadway being narrowed to a width of twenty or thirty feet.

The narrowing of the roadway between the curbs reduces the cost of construction and maintenance, and the widths given are found quite sufficient to accommodate traffic on the majority of residence streets, even in large cities. The narrow roadways give vehicles ample room to pass one another, while to turn, it is always convenient for them to go to a street intersection, where there is sufficient space.

Good streets are of prime necessity to the welfare of a town. They are the objects of an annual outlay which, if wasted, reacts in a two-fold manner by increasing taxes, and at the same time permitting the evils of bad streets to remain. With town streets, as with country roads, the object of the road and street reform movement is not to urge increased expenditure, but to obtain a better use of the money now expended.

The defects most observable, as a rule, arise from the fact that durable and permanent work is not undertaken; in order to correct which, there is need of reforming the present systems of street management in two particulars; the method of expenditure, and the method of superintendence.

The Expenditure.

The expenditure should not be distributed over the street area in patchwork and repairs, but a reasonable amount should be provided for permanent work. Small sums of five, ten or one hundred dollars will quickly exhaust the entire appropriation for the year, whereas if one-half the appropriation were reserved and spent in properly macadamizing a few blocks, such a system would in a few years revolutionize the condition of streets in most towns.

The annual expenditure is usualy divided among the different streets and wards of a town, and this is again subdivided by the ward representative in doing odd jobs here and there. It is not spent in accordance with the needs of the work, but as certain electors think it should be spent. It is the inevitable result of such a system that too much money is provided for one piece of work, and not enough is devoted to another—usually the latter. It is productive of shoddy roadways, and is always wasteful in the end.

Many towrs have been making an effort to keep in repair a class of roadways not suited to the traffic over them. They might be considered fairly good township roads. Cheap in first construction, they are expensive to maintain, and after a term of years are very costly. The repairs made to these streets are supposed to be such as will eventually provide a solid road

way ; but this method of sinking stone in the mud year by year, and in the spring carting off the mud which has been forced to the surface, is an extravagant and useless process, which will not make good streets. The waste that arises is of a two-fold nature, combining high taxation and bad streets. It is not to be supposed that streets can be built without money, but when the expenditure is made as now, it should be to provide good streets.

In order to get the best results in street construction, the work has to be undertaken on a proper scale. A roadway, like a house or any other structure, should be built from the foundation upwards, and should be completed, if only in short sections, before it is used. The roadbed should first be graded, underdrained and otherwise prepared to receive the gravel, broken stone or other road metal. The road metal should be placed on the roadway with proper machinery and in accordance with the best principles of road making. To do this, the expenditure, now extended over a term of years on a badly-formed roadway, should be concentrated so as to secure permanent and durable work. To this end there are three courses open :

1. To set apart a portion of the present annual appropriation for permanent work. 2. To issue debentures for the amount necessary to do finished work. 3. To adopt the frontage tax system.

Superintendence.

The oversight should be delegated to a competent supervisor, instead of being left to the council or a committee. On business principles there is every reason for placing this work in the hands of one man. Street construction is a matter requiring experience and special training. The plan of leaving it to the councillors, is the pathmaster system of the towns. It is even more objectionable in the towns, since the streets demand more skill than do country roads. The supervision of street construction should rest with one who has a knowledge of the subject, together with good business ability, and who will retain office from year to year.

The supervisor would prepare plans and specifications for all work. These having been submitted to and passed upon by the board of works and council, he would further relieve the council by taking full direction of the work.

Classifying the Streets.

One of the first duties of a supervisor in arriving at a plan whereby street improvement may be undertaken systematically would be to classify the streets according to the traffic over them, the character of the street, whether a residential or a business thoroughfare, the nature of the soil, grades, and other details, of the roadway required.

Certain streets, the main business streets, have a large amount of heavy traffic over them, and a strong form of pavement is needed.

Another class would include the thoroughfares over which traffic from the country reaches the centre of the town. That these are residence streets, and that the travel is less severe than on the main streets, should evidently influence the character of the pavement.

A third class would include such streets as are residential, but are not called upon to support either heavy or frequent travel, and the roadway should be built accordingly, at a correspondingly less cost.

By placing before a council such a report upon the streets showing the present requirements, the special improvements in the way of culverts, grading, etc., the council would be in a position to undertake the improvement of streets on an intelligent basis. At present there is apt to be no

definite object in view. When permanent improvements are undertaken much of the work now being done will be found premature or unnecessary, and will be torn up. This is especially true of the grading, and the coatings of broken stone and gravel. There should be definite plans, which successive councils can follow, and towards which all work and expenditure will tend.

Macadamized Streets.

A standard pavement for streets other than those in immediate business sections of towns should be macadam. A well-kept macadam driveway is in keeping with well-kept boulevards, lawns and shade trees, the characteristics of a residential street; it has a cool appearance, the dust can readily be kept down by sprinkling, and for light driving it is the favorite among horsemen. Bicyclists usually favor macadam in preference to the more costly classes of pavement. A comparison of macadam with asphalt or vitrified brick, in point of utility and appearance, will not result unfavorably to the former for use on residential streets. It is not to be inferred, however, that broken stone roadways are recommended for streets in the immediate business section, where a harder and, in a sense, a cleaner surface is desirable.

By proper attention to repairs, the life of this class of pavement can be made continuous. The surface can be frequently rolled, improving it greatly. It should be scraped and swept as are other pavements. When it begins to lose shape the surface can be loosened up by means of teeth attached to the roller, a light coating of new metal applied, and then rolled down as well as when new. It is by such means as these that broken stone roadways can be made much more economical and satisfactory than any other for streets generally. This ease of renewal and repair is a property peculiar to macadam, which renders it most satisfactory for general purposes. While the cost in the first instance may nearly equal that of cedar block, yet at the termination of the period when cedar block is decayed and has to be torn up or renewed, the macadam, if properly treated, is still in a good condition. It forms a permanent basis, and its perpetuation is merely a matter of repair, to be met by the general funds.

Except under excessive wear, or where, in business sections, a high-grade pavement is necessary, broken stone pavements, by the aid of a steam roller, are beyond doubt the most serviceable and economical, and give the greatest satisfaction.

A complete specification for a broken stone roadway is elsewhere included in this report, but, briefly, an approved method of construction would be as follows:

Excavate the roadbed to the required dimensions, giving the sub-grade a uniform crown, seven inches higher in the centre than at the sides. Lay a row of five-inch porous tile under the roadway, two feet from each of the kerb lines, and parallel with them, these tiles to be laid two feet beneath the sub-grade and to have a regular and uniform fall to the catch-basin or other outlet. If the subsoil is springy, lay lateral drains of porous tile, four inches in diameter, extending diagonally into the roadway at an angle of forty-five degrees with the side drains, these drains to be at intervals of fifty feet. Make the trenches to receive the tiles narrow, and fill them with coarse gravel. The surface of the sub-grade should be rolled until it is thoroughly compacted. During the process of rolling fill any settlement or depression with gravel or other suitable material. Place the kerbing at each side of the roadway in the required manner.

On the sub-grade thus prepared, place a single layer of flake stone about five inches in thickness, this stone to be laid as closely as possible, and the openings between them carefully filled with stone chips or coarse broken stone. Upon this and over the flake stone, place a layer of broken stone, such as will pass through a two and one-half-inch ring, the layer to be seven inches deep in the centre, and five inches deep at the kerb, and sprinkle upon it fine stone screening until all the voids are filled. Sprinkle this layer with water from the watering cart, and by the use of a harrow, work the fine screening into the mass. Pass a roller over it until well consolidated. Upon this place a layer, two inches in depth, of one and one-half-inch crushed stone. Apply fine screenings, harrow, sprinkle and roll as above specified. Over this place a layer of one-inch crushed stone, and cover with sufficient screenings to fill all the voids; then roll the mass thoroughly until consolidated, and the surface made hard and smooth.

A Gravel Roadway.

On many lightly-travelled streets a cheap and serviceable form of roadway can be made by laying a foundation of quarry flake-stone in the bottom, laying over this about four inches of coarse broken stone, and surfacing with clean gravel of a uniform size. This style of pavement for light driving is most attractive, it is easily and cheaply repaired, and with a little careful attention is applicable to many streets.

Or if broken stone is not available, gravel may be used throughout, first screening or passing it through a crusher, if necessary, to remove an excess of sand, clay or other fine material, and to break the large stones.

Machinery.

An outfit of roadmaking machinery, consisting of a steam roller, rock-crusher, grader, scraper, sweeper, sprinkling carts, is one of the first requisites in making and maintaining macadam and gravel streets. Among the places in the Province to equip themselves with the more important implements are: Windsor, Chatham, London, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Stratford, Berlin, Guelph, Galt, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Hamilton, Brantford, Owen Sound, Barrie, Toronto, Belleville, Peterborough, Kingston, Brockville, Cornwall, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls, Ottawa, Pembroke, and Renfrew.

For economical, durable and serviceable roadmaking, a heavy roller is indispensable. A road should be sufficiently smooth and compact to shed the water readily to the side gutters. If the gravel or other road metal is dropped from the wagon loosely on a soft earth foundation, water passes into the subsoil as through a seive. Wheels passing over the road when in such a condition at once sink into and rut not only the gravel, but the earth beneath. Water is held in the ruts, and each succeeding vehicle renders the condition worse. The road is less durable, since the gravel, being mixed with the earth from beneath it, contains, when finally consolidated, a dusty, easily-worn surface.

The weight of the roller used must depend upon varying circumstances—the amount of work it will be required to do, the quality of road metal used, the strength of the bridges and culverts over which it must pass. A steam roller costs much more than a horse roller, but does so much better and faster work that it is more economical. A weight of twelve tons does satisfactory work, and it is not too heavy for the majority of bridges. Rolling should commence at the side of the road, ap-

proaching the centre gradually. If the roller is first passed over the centre the loose metal is crowded out, and the shape of the road injured. The earth foundation should be rolled, and each succeeding layer up to the top dressing. When the latter is put on, the rolling should be continued in wet weather (or the metal thoroughly soaked from a hydrant or with an ordinary watering cart) until the road is thoroughly compact and solid, able to resist, without displacement, the heaviest load passing over it.

Rock crushers are used for preparing, for street purposes, not only quarried stone, but also field boulders and coarse gravel. By a screen attachment the product is separated into grades for application to the roads in the best possible manner. For city or town work, where a large quantity of material is required, it is a mistake to purchase a small crusher. The

A Steam Road Roller at Work.

breaking of stones is a very severe test on machinery, owing to the varying character of the material; and ample capacity, so that the work can be done with perfect ease, is necessary. A crusher which can break ten cubic yards per hour run at three-quarters its capacity, is the most serviceable and economical machine for most towns and cities. The extra cost incurred will prove a profitable outlay when the expense of maintenance and operation is considered. Fuller information with regard to both rollers and crushers is contained elsewhere in this report.

Scraping, Sweeping and Sprinkling.

It is a mistake to provide for the construction of good pavements, without at the same time insuring the investment by providing for their proper care and maintenance. If an asphalt pavement is allowed to go uncared for, in a very short time an accumulation of dirt, brought on by traffic and other means, will make it discreditable. But where these high-class pavements are laid, provision is always made for scraping, sweeping and sprinkling, so that their best qualities are always fully realized. The cheaper class of

pavements, such as macadam and gravel, are generally neglected, and, in consequence, wrongly condemned. Quite as much, often more, filth from outside sources is carried to a macadam or gravel roadway than to asphalt; and to realize the most from the investment similar attention should be given. During the summer season these streets should be swept with a revolving sweeper. In the spring and fall, gutters and catch-basins should be scraped and cleaned. During the dry season, sprinkling will lay the dust and lessen the wear.

The purchase of certain road implements, more especially sweepers and scrapers, is sometimes opposed in a town, on the ground that they will take away the employment of a number of old men, largely dependent upon corporation work for support. Experience with these machines, on the other hand, goes to prove that they do not take away work, but in some cases tend to create work. They enable a much greater amount of street to be gone over, and effect a most encouraging improvement. The material swept or scraped to the side of the street has still to be drawn by hand into heaps, and thrown into wagons, gutters have to be cleaned out, and weeds have to be cut. The work of these machines in cleaning the streets stimulates to greater effort on the part of the ratepayers, and there is a tendency to extend the work rather than to decrease it.

Business Streets.

While ordinary macadam is a safe standard pavement for streets in towns, villages, and cities, yet the cities and the larger towns feel the need of a higher class of pavement for business and heavily-travelled streets. The materials now generally employed are sheet asphalt, asphalt blocks, vitrified brick and tar (bituminous) macadam. Stone setts or blocks, and cedar blocks, are now commonly employed.

With cement-concrete sidewalks, stone curbing, and a roadway surfaced with sheet asphalt, little is left to be desired, so far as is now possible to reach the ideal in the design of a street. If there is an electric railway on the street, stone blocks or paving brick should be placed between and adjacent to the rails, as the vibration caused by electric railway cars is destructive to sheet asphalt. While much is to be said in favor of asphalt, it is not to be considered faultless. It does not afford a good footing for horses, it is dusty, it is difficult to repair, or to relay after the street has been excavated for the purpose of laying sewer connections, gas or water services. It is expensive, and for that reason alone is not very acceptable, except where property is of a proportionate value.

The material of which asphalt pavements are composed, may be either natural or artificial. Natural asphalt is obtained by grinding to powder bituminous limestone, found in Texas, Utah and elsewhere, or the bituminous sandstones found in California, Kentucky, Texas, etc. This powder is then heated until soft and is spread while hot on the roadway.

The chief source of artificial asphalt is the Island of Trinidad, W.I., where crude asphaltum is obtained; is then refined and mixed with sand and stone dust; is heated and applied to the roadway. The artificial asphalt pavement is composed of about 90 per cent. sand, and 10 per cent. bitumen, so that the quality of sand used is as important as that of the asphalt proper. Underneath this layer, which should be about two inches thick, should be a foundation of concrete, about six inches in thickness. Owing to the skilled labor and machinery needed in laying this pavement it is found most satisfactory to have it laid and kept in repair by contract. When properly laid its durability cannot be questioned, but there is some difficulty in surrounding a contract with such safeguards as will ensure first-class material

and workmanship. A reliable company should be employed to construct the pavement, and the maintenance guaranteed by them for fifteen years, which is its surface life. A common guarantee is for a term of five years, but this is not sufficient. Breaks in asphalt pavement must be immediately repaired, otherwise moisture enters, causing rapid decay.

Vitrified Brick.

Vitrified bricks are different in composition and manufacture from the ordinary building brick. They are made from clay or shale, or a mixture of the two, which is heated to the point of vitrification and then slowly and gradually cooled. The size of each brick is usually about 2 1-2 x 8 1-2 inches. The durability is not equal to that of asphalt or stone blocks, but they are less noisy than stone blocks. They are manufactured in Toronto, in the States of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. There is room for much variation in the quality of brick. The process of manufacture is one which requires an expensive plant and much skill in burning. In laying a vitrified brick pavement, the natural earth is first prepared by draining, grading, and rolling with a steam roller. On this a layer of concrete or broken stone is laid, from four to six inches in thickness. On this is spread a layer of sand about one inch in thickness, and in this the bricks are imbedded. They are laid on edge, in courses, at right angles to the street line, and with broken joints, the joints being cemented or "grouted."

Stone Setts.

Stone setts, or blocks, one of the oldest paving materials, are extensively used in cities, and are the strongest and most durable that can be had. This pavement is well adapted to steep grades up to ten per cent., requires little repair, and suits all classes of traffic. It is, however, very noisy, and is rough. It is, therefore, not suited to residence streets or business streets where there are retail stores. It is best adapted to streets occupied by wholesale houses in which there is much slow and heavy traffic. Stone blocks are also suitable for paving between street railway tracks. The stone generally used is granite or trap, which few cities can find within convenient distance. The stone should be cut into rectangular blocks about seven inches deep, three inches wide, and nine inches long. The price paid for quarrying and making these blocks averages thirty dollars per thousand. In constructing the pavement they are laid on a concrete base, in much the same manner as vitrified bricks.

Tar Macadam

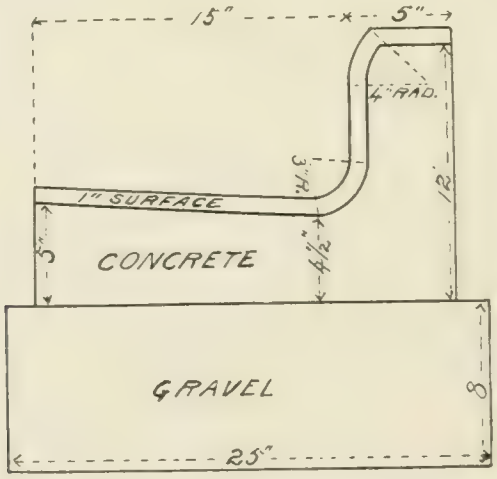
The method of construction is, in preliminary steps, similar to ordinary macadam; the last two layers only of broken stone, together with a top-dressing of fine material, being treated with tar. The process of saturating the stone with tar is a simple one. The stone is first allowed to become thoroughly dry in the sun, or is heated to drive off moisture. The mixing is done on a platform. While the boiling tar is being applied, the stone is turned and returned with shovels, after a manner similar to concrete mixing. The mixture is then carried in wheelbarrows to the work, spread to the desired thickness, and each layer rolled. On the surface of the tarred stone is spread a one-inch layer of tarred gravel and fine crushed stone, which is rolled to a hard finish. A light color may be obtained by sprinkling a light coating of cement as with an asphalt pavement.

Cedar Blocks.

Cedar blocks are probably as cheap a material as can be adopted, but they decay rapidly, becoming offensive and unsanitary. The surface quickly roughens, so that the life of this pavement in which good service is rendered, is such that renewal is necessary in from five to seven years. If retained longer than this they become a source of annoyance, and a discredit to the municipality. The quality of cedar obtainable is becoming less sound and more expensive, so that it is not likely these pavements will be as satisfactory in the future as in the past.

Concrete Curb and Gutter.

A curb defines the roadway, giving the street a more finished appearance, as well as protecting the boulevard from careless drivers, and from horses standing or tied at the side of the street. It also forms the gutter, and aids in keeping it clean and free from obstruction to the flow of water from the roadway. The accompanying cross-section shows one of the many uses to which concrete is being generally supplied in street work. Consisting of a gutter, or water-table, combined with a curb, its stability is greater than a curb alone, its appearance is improved, and its usefulness is much increased. A curb, or curb and gutter, should be constructed after the street has been excavated, graded and under-drained, preparatory to laying the first course of the roadway or pavement. Rolling can then be more perfectly performed, as the curb keeps the road-metal in place, preventing it from being crowded outward by the weight of the roller. Being carefully laid to grade, it is used as a line from which to guage the finished surface of the pavement.



Concrete Curb and Gutter-Cross Section.

The process of constructing the curb and gutter is first to excavate to subgrade and lay the foundation of gravel or other material, which is pounded or rammed until firm and compact. Planks are then put in place to form the core of the curb, and the side of the gutter next the roadway. The coarser grade of concrete is then placed and tamped between these planks, ready, after rounding the corners with suitable tools, to apply the surface coat. To do this the inside plank forming the core of the curb is moved outward the required distance, usually one inch, and the cement mortar or finishing coat is then run behind it, in contact with the core; and the remainder of the surface coat is readily applied. Before the surface coat is set, the plank retaining the face of the curb in place is removed, and the whole is shaped with float and trowel. A bristle brush dampened is used last, and in the hands of an expert, the com-

pleted work is given the appearance of natural stone. By means of flat metal plates, which are used as well to keep the planks a proper distance apart, the curb is separated into desired lengths, usually eight feet, the separation providing for expansion in hot weather. The specifications for curb and gutter, are usually a part of, or modelled from the sidewalk specifications, the requirements for excavation, foundation, composition and mixing being in all respects similar. The cost will vary with local conditions, cost of cement, etc., but if laid by a street overseer experienced in laying concrete walks, it would be expected to average thirty cents a lineal foot.

Sidewalks.

Concrete is rapidly taking the place of plank for sidewalks, a number of municipalities having wholly given up the use of the latter material. Wooden walks now cost six or seven cents a square foot for construction, and their life, with extensive repairs, rarely exceeds ten years; while concrete, although costing nearly twice as much as plank, should last ten times as long. Concrete, made of Portland cement and gravel, or of Portland cement, broken stone and sand, although an artificial stone, is, when properly made, more durable than the natural stone commonly used for walks, and the cost is much less.

These walks are variously called "artificial stone," "granolithic," "cement," "concrete," "cement-concrete." The term "granolithic" is properly applied to the walks of this class in which granite chips are mixed with sand and cement in forming the wearing surface. Although of similar appearance, concrete walks are not the same material as is used for asphalt roadways, with which they are very commonly confused, the asphalt pavement being a mixture of sand and mineral pitch. Asphalt is occasionally, as in the city of Kingston, used for sidewalks. Vitrified paving brick are also used to some extent for sidewalks, costing about the same as concrete, while they are commonly used for crossings, being laid on a concrete base, and taking the place of the concrete wearing surface.

The usual requirements for a concrete walk are:

(1) A foundation on layer of stone, gravel, cinders, or other suitable material, consolidated to a depth of from six to twelve inches in thickness, according to the nature of the sub-soil.

(2) A concrete base from three to four inches in thickness.

(3) A surface coat of cement-mortar, one inch in thickness, mixed in the proportion of one of cement to two of sand.

The foundation layer is intended to provide a certain amount of drainage, as well as strength, and should be greater on a clay soil, retentive of moisture and subject to upheaval by frost, than it need be on a loose gravel soil.

A concrete base three inches in thickness is ordinarily required on a favorable soil, and four inches where the sub-soil is of clay or where, for other reasons, the drainage is not thought sufficient.

Where broken stone is used in the concrete base, safe proportions would be one part of Portland cement, two and one-half of sand, and five of broken stone. This quantity of sand and cement will make a strong mortar, and there will be sufficient to surround each stone and fill the voids.

Where gravel is used to form the concrete base, the usual proportions are one part of cement to five or six of gravel. The gravel used in mixing concrete should be free from clay, loam, or earthy material, and should contain about thirty per cent. sand. As there is apt to be some uncertainty as to the quality of the gravel, and the uniformity with which sand is intermixed with it, a greater proportion of cement is required than with a carefully adjusted mixture of cement, sand and broken stone.

The sand used in mixing broken stone concrete should be clean, sharp, and of varying sized grain. One of the objects to be aimed at in mixing concrete is to have fine and coarse materials in such proportion to one another that the percentage of voids in the consolidated mass will be reduced to a minimum.

For the surface coat the proportion of one of cement to two of sand is customary except at street crossings, where one part of cement to one and one-half of sand is commonly employed.

TOWN AND CITY STREETS.

The number of towns, villages and cities which are adopting progressive methods of street improvement is every year increasing, and each is gaining a fund of experience, valuable not only to itself, but to the other municipalities which are in a position to avail themselves of it. Some of this information has been obtained from a few places, and it is expected that, for future reports, data concerning street work in other municipalities will be secured. While by no means covering the entire ground, the work described is representative of the improvement now being generally carried on throughout the Province.

BELLEVILLE.

The management and superintendence of street improvements in Belleville has for some years been under a street commissioner, a permanent officer of the corporation. The more substantial class of work was commenced in 1894, when a stone crusher was purchased, and the construction of

A Street in Belleville.

broken stone roadways was undertaken. Since purchasing the crusher, the main thoroughfares have been re-surfaced, comprising about fifteen miles of roadway. The first concrete walks were also laid in 1894, there being now four and one-fifth miles. The laying of plank walks has been discontinued ; gravel is being substituted when concrete walks are not laid as a local improvement, and the cost has to be met out of the general funds.

Machinery.

The city has a complete outfit of road machinery, the cost of which has amounted to $7,800. It includes a steam roller, a crusher, a grader, a

scraper, a revolving broom, a watering cart, and a portable gravity concrete mixer.

The steam roller, weighing 15 tons, was purchased in 1898, at a cost of $3,000. The crusher, purchased in 1894, for $800, is of the jaw type, and has a capacity of 120 tons (limestone) in 10 hours. A screen and elevator attachment for the crusher cost $200.

The concrete mixer cost $500, and is found by the street commissioner to be exceedingly satisfactory, the work being more perfectly done and at less cost than by hand. In the construction of sidewalks, the materials are deposited every 45 feet, and the mixer is moved from point to point, giving a short distance to wheel the mixture. To supply water, iron pipe, in detachable lengths, is connected with the nearest hydrant.

Road Metal.

With the exception of the main business street, on which granite was used, the roadways are macadamized with crushed limestone. The city owns its own quarry, in which the crusher is permanently located. The average cost of limestone crushed in the city's quarry, laid on the road and rolled, is $4 per cord. Roadways of this material, metalled to a width of 15 feet, eight inches in depth at the centre, decreasing to nothing at the sides, cost about $1,200 a mile, or 1 1-2 cents a square foot.

The rotary screen on the crusher is ten feet in length; one-half being perforated with one-inch holes, and the other half with two-inch holes, stone of larger size passing out of the end of the screen. The crushed stone is thus separated into three grades :

(1) That passing the one-inch screen.
(2) That passing the two-inch screen.
(3) The larger and irregular sizes.

These are placed on the road in the order given, the large size in the bottom and the fine on top ; the finer stuff being also mixed through the two lower courses to fill the voids and assist consolidation.

Apart from the general cleaning, scraping and sweeping, which all the macadam roadways receive from time to time, a man is constantly employed in sweeping the main business street, except in winter. About one mile is covered in this way, and the cost is $1.25 a day.

Telegraph Poles.

All poles, whether for telephone, telegraph or electric railway, are debarred from the business street of Belleville. One or two exceptions have been made in favor of electric railway poles, in cases where the company was refused permission to attach wires to the buildings to support the trolley wire. Poles are permitted on other streets, and wires are carried to the main street from streets in the rear.

Concrete Sidewalks.

The first concrete walks were laid in 1894, when 4,000 lineal feet were put down on Front street in the business section. This work was not continued laid on Front street in the business section. This work was not continued until 1901, when 14,000 lineal feet were laid, 4,110 feet being laid in 1902. The walk put down in 1894 was laid by contract, but subsequent work has

been done by day labor, under the street commissioner. The walk laid to the present time is as follows :

Year.	Lineal feet.	No. of square feet.	Cost.
1894.....	4,000	.....	$ 9,800
1901.....	14,000	80,052	13,500
1902.....	4,110	21,944	3,649

This approximates, in all, 4½ miles of walk, laid at a cost of $26,949. In 1901, the cost, with cement at $2.20 per barrel, was slightly over 16⅔ cents per square foot ; while in 1902, with cement at $2.60 per barrel, the cost was slightly under 16⅔ cents. The decrease is accounted for, in part at least, by the use of the mechanical concrete mixer. These walks as now laid consist of :

(1) An excavation 15 inches in depth ;

(2) A bed of rough stone 10 inches in depth ;

(3) A 3½ inch layer of concrete, mixed in the proportions of one part of cement, 3 of sand, and 5 of broken stone.

(4) A 1½ inch granite finish mixed in the proportions of 1 part of cement, 1 of sand, and 2 of crushed granite passed through a 1-2-inch sieve.

In placing the foundation bed of rough stone, a wall is laid by hand on each side to within four inches of the grade line. A concrete curb constructed in connection with the walk, on Victoria street, in 1902, is twenty inches in depth and five inches wide, the materials being mixed n the same proportions as the walk. Concrete gutters, exclusive of curb, 14 inches wide, with a one-inch surface, otherwise the same as the walk, cost 12½ cents a lineal foot.

Hard heads for crushed granite are obtained from the farmers of the vicinity in the winter, delivered at the crusher, for $2.50 per cord. Sand costs, delivered, 70 cents a cubic yard.

Assessment.

Forty per cent. of the cost of concrete walks is levied against the property as a frontage assessment, and 60 per cent. is paid out of the general funds. In addition, the city pays for intersections and all flankage of corner lots. The cost of road improvement is paid out of the general funds, and the work is now progressing at the rate of 2½ or 3 miles yearly.

BERLIN.

The Town of Berlin has, since 1898, been steadily adding to its mileage of modern macadam and gravel streets, and has now 2½ miles of broken stone, and 3 miles of gravel roadway, all constructed in a permanent manner.

Broken Stone.

The work of street improvement is done by contract, but the stone used is broken and supplied by the town. For the first streets, stone was obtained from the farmers of the district, who delivered it at the crusher for $1 a cord. The supply of field stone is nearly exhausted, and that now used is obtained from the bed of the Grand River, involving a haul of two miles to the Town Hall, near which the crusher is operated, the cost being $4 a cord delivered.

The crusher is of the gyratory type, purchased in 1899 at a cost of $1,400. The maximum capacity is 125 cubic yards in ten hours, but the ordinary output is 100 cubic yards. Thirteen or fourteen men are required in operating it, and the cost varies between $1.25 and $1.50 per cord of crushed stone.

It is operated by a 30 horse-power threshing machine, bought second-hand in 1901

The broken stone is supplied to contractors for $5.50 a cord at the crusher. The quantity is arrived at by weighing, 14,507 pounds being the estimated weight of a cord of crushed stone, of the kind obtainable in the vicinity of Berlin.

Macadam Street in Berlin.

The stone is ordinarily placed on the streets in two layers, amounting to a depth of 9 inches in the centre and 7 inches at the sides. The first layer is of coarse stone, such as will pass through a two and one-half inch ring, and the second layer such as will pass through a one and one-half-inch ring. Each layer is coated with screenings, watered, harrowed, and made thoroughly compact by rolling.

A Steam Roller.

The steam roller, which weighs 15 tons without being loaded, was purchased in 1898 for $3,100. This is rented to contractors for street work at the rate of $7.50 per day, the town employing the engineer, and the contractor supplying the fuel only.

Cobble Stone Gutters.

Very little curbing is used in Berlin, there being a decided preference for cobble-stone gutters. In laying these gutters, an excavation is made 12 inches in depth below the finished grade. In this, sufficient sand ballast is placed to bring the bottom of the gutter to the desired grade. The stones used are required to be not less than six inches deep, and not less than 4 ½ inches, nor more than 10 ½ inches in width. These gutters are usually three feet wide, and cost 50 cents a square yard. The outer slope of these gutters is made steep, so as to act as a curb and protect the boulevard. Hills being somewhat numerous in Berlin, cobble-stone gutters are of service in protecting the edges of the roadway from the wash following severe rain-storms.

Concrete Sidewalks.

Berlin has now a considerable extent of concrete sidewalks. These are laid by contract, the price this year (1902) being 11 cents a square foot. No boulevarding is done under this contract, and very little grading. The standard specification, which requires a five-year guarantee from the contractor, includes the following :

(1) A 10-inch excavation below the grade of the finished walk, the sub-grade to be thoroughly consolidated by ramming.

(2) A six-inch foundation of broken stone, clean gravel or engine ashes, this to be watered, pounded and brought to an even surface.

(3) A three-inch layer of concrete, composed of clean pit gravel, sand and Portland cement, mixed in the proportion of one barrel (350 pounds) of cement to 27 cubic feet of sand and gravel.

(4) A one-inch wearing surface, consisting of a stiff mortar, composed of clean, sharp sand and Portland cement, mixed in the proportion of 1½ parts of sand to 1 of cement, by measure in boxes.

Concrete road crossings have eight inches of ballast, five inches of concrete, and a 1½ inch wearing surface, in other respects they are constructed in the same manner as the walk, but marked into blocks 4" x 8", to give a secure footing for horses.

Assessment.

All permanent roadways and sidewalks are paid for as local improvements, according to frontage. The cost of street intersections is paid out of the general funds, but no flankage allowance is made. Roadway debentures are extended over ten years, and concrete sidewalks over twenty years.

BRANTFORD.

Street improvement in Brantford is under the combined management of a city engineer and street overseer. Although, prior to 1901, little paving had been undertaken, the streets as a whole, particularly during the summer season, present a trim and well-kept appearance. The nature of the soil, which is of a porous, gravelly character, and the well-defined drainage areas throughout the city, are favorable conditions, of which good use is made. The construction of permanent roadways has not been generally undertaken, but much attention has been given to forming the boulevards, which are graded and levelled wherever sidewalks are laid as local improvements. A liberal use has been made of the road grader, which, owing to the nature of the soil, has produced exceptional results, more especially on those streets which have, in addition, been metalled with gravel or broken stone.

A fifteen-ton steam roller was purchased early in 1901, at a cost of $3,200. Its use to the present has been confined to the re-surfacing of roads, which from time to time have had a considerable depth of stone and gravel placed on them. These roads were graded and re-shaped, and a thin coating of stone was rolled into the old roadbed: about four and a half miles having been treated in this way in the two years 1901-2.

The broken stone used in street work is a rather soft limestone, obtained in the bed of the Grand River within the city, and is very convenient for street work. The crusher, purchased in 1894, at a cost of $840, is located in the city yard, the average haul to the crusher from the river being about four hundred yards. In operation, two or three teams are needed to haul stone to the crusher, and two haul away. The labor required in addition is an engineer, and two men to feed, the crusher being set in the river bank in such a manner as to require the least possible handling of the stone. Ten cords are crushed in a day of ten hours. The crusher is operated by a 17 H.P. engine, purchased in 1900 for $600. Old sidewalks are used for fuel, and with the comparatively little labor required, the cost of crushing stone is very low. All local improvement work is done by day labor.

Concrete Walks.

To the end of 1902 there were laid 16 3-4 miles of cement concrete sidewalks, out of a total of 43 miles of all walks laid as local improvements ; the amount expended on concrete walks being $70,000 out of a total expenditure of $125,000 on all classes of walks. The growing popularity of these walks is indicated by the fact that, last year, there was laid only 500 lineal feet of plank walk, as opposed to 11,600 lineal feet of concrete.

The first concrete walks were laid in Brantford in 1890. A marked example of the durability of these walks is shown at the intersection of two of the main business streets, where a concrete walk meets a walk of natural stone. Both were laid at the same time, and the stone walk has been worn down fully one-third of an inch, whereas the concrete shows very little evidence of wear.

A Macadamized Street in Berlin.

Walks are all laid by day labor under the street overseer. Property-owners are charged a uniform rate per square foot of concrete walk fronting on their property, the charge last year (1902) being 11 cents a square foot, and in 1901, 14 cents, the difference in cost being due to the decreased price of cement. These prices cover the cost of grading and levelling boulevards, which is done at the time the walks are laid.

The walks consist of :

(1) An excavation ten inches in depth.

(2) A firmly-rammed foundation of coarse river gravel, seven inches in thickness.

(3) A layer of concrete three inches in thickness, composed of six parts of clean, selected river gravel to one part of cement.

(4) A top layer, one inch in thickness, composed of two parts of sand and one part of cement.

In the construction of these walks, from two to four men, with two or three teams are first put at work in excavating for the foundation. When putting in and consolidating the gravel foundation, the number of men is generally increased. In mixing and laying the concrete, six men and one finisher are employed. This number of men will complete about 700 square feet of four-foot walk in a day. The men work nine hours a day, ordinary labor being paid 15 cents an hour, finishers 35 cents an hour, and teamsters 35 cents an hour. The average haul of gravel is about two miles.

Canadian Portland cement has been used since 1895, prior to which English cement had been used. The sand and cement for the surface layer are first mixed dry by passing three times through a screen to secure a uniform mixture. The platforms used for mixing the first concrete layer are about 14 feet by 16 feet, two or three men working on each. Instead of cutting through the concrete with a blade, to divide the walk into blocks, as is ordinarily done, a wooden strip is placed across from curb to curb at proper intervals, and is removed prior to putting on the finishing coat, the space being filled with sand. These strips are one inch thick at the top, are bevelled to one-half inch at the bottom, and are about five inches in width. A complete separation is secured in this way.

Curbs.

Very little curbing has been used in Brantford, the boulevards and surface of the roadway meeting to form the gutter. About four blocks of concrete curb have been laid, and have proven very satisfactory. The walks throughout the city are, as a rule, kept close to the fences, and are not laid next the roadway and outside the trees, as is becoming the usual practice in many places. The curbs are, therefore, except in one instance, separate from the walk.

The last curb laid had a depth of 22 inches, a top width of 5 inches and a bottom width of 8 inches; the core being mixed in the proportion of seven parts of gravel to one of cement, and the one-inch surface coat on the top and next the roadway, two of sand to one part of cement. This curb was 400 feet in length, and, including 180 square feet of steps, the cost was $88 ; the cost per lineal foot would, therefore, be about 18 cents. The dimensions of this curb are considered greater than are necessary by the city overseer, and by reducing the depth and thickness of future curbs the cost will be lessened.

Stone curbs placed on the main business streets, four inches thick and two feet in depth, cost sixty cents a lineal foot.

Tar and Flagstone Walks.

Prior to the introduction of concrete walks, tar walks had been laid, there being 7,515 lineal feet of this material. The last was laid in 1891, when they were discontinued, owing, in part, to difficulty in procuring coal tar. The cost had been about six cents a square foot. Practically all of these walks are still in use, and those which were not made too hard—resulting from insufficient tar in the mixture—are wearing well. Many of these walks are in exceedingly good condition ; but, having received little attention since laid, some have assumed a rough and gritty surface. They are made in three layers, a gravel foundation, a tarred stone base, and a tarred surface finish of fine gravel or stone.

The use of flagstone walks has also been discontinued, there having been laid 4,276 lineal feet, at a cost of $17,946, or about thirty-five cents a square foot. In addition to being more expensive, they do not resist severe wear to the same degree as do cement walks.

Crossings.

A feature of the street crossings in Brantford is that they are all brought to the level of the sidewalks, the gutters in most cases being carried beneath them. Vitrified brick and concrete have been used to a considerable extent, the cost being about the same in both cases, averaging $50 each. The brick is laid on a concrete base. The concrete crossings are made

of blocks, manufactured in the city's yards, enabling them to be laid without interrupting traffic.

Assessment.

The payment for concrete walks is extended over twenty years. The street intersections are paid for out of the general funds, but the remainder is levied against the property according to frontage. The cost of road improvement is met by the annual appropriations from the general funds.

CHATHAM.

The principal work of street improvement in Chatham has been the paving of the main streets in the immediate business section with vitrified brick. The first vitrified brick roadway was laid on King street, in 1900, and additional streets are being paved with it this year. Street improvement has been given much consideration for several years. A steam road roller and a rock crusher were purchased in 1898, and several blocks of macadam have been constructed. A difficulty frequently referred to, is the nature of the soil of the district which, following the rule of soils most useful for agriculture, is bad for roadmaking. It is a very tenacious and absorbative clay, which, when merely graded, cuts up very badly in wet weather. The most objectionable feature, from a roadmaking standpoint, is that it is carried so freely by the wheels of vehicles from the unimproved streets to the macadamized roadways, and is in this way very destructive to the latter, unless carefully and frequently cleaned.

All stone and gravel has to be brought in by rail. Broken stone is now obtained from the Hagersville quarries. Gravel is principally obtained from the Grand Trunk Railway property at Point Edward. No charge is made for this material itself by the Railway Company, the cost to the city being merely the cost of loading, unloading and transportaion.

Brick Paving on King Street.

The first brick pavement in Chatham was laid in 1900, on King street, the main business thoroughfare. It has a concrete foundation, with stone curbing, and, for the most part, concrete walks. The work was done by contract, and included the removal of the old pavement, which was of common brick, the resetting of the stone curbing, the laying of sewer pipe, construction of man-holes and gullies, the laying of gas and water pipe to the street line, the moving of telegraph and telephone poles from the roadway to the sidewalk allowance, and other work incidental to the permanent paving of the street.

The city provided the brick for this pavement, the kind used being "Mossilon block," and is the same as that used in paving Talbot street, St. Thomas. These bricks cost $23.40 per 1,000, f.o.b. Chatham, including the duty of 20 per cent. The cost of the brick alone was 95 9-10 cents for each square yard of paving. The contract price for the remainder of the labor and material was 85 cents a square yard. This included the removal of the old pavement, grading the street, laying a 6-inch concrete foundation (in which natural cement, not Portland cement, was used), a sand cushion, and the labor of hauling, laying and grouting the vitrified brick. The actual cost of the brick pavement alone was, therefore, $1.80 9-10 a square yard.

The concrete foundation for King street pavement was six inches in depth. Natural cement was used, the mixture being in the proportions of

one volume of cement, two volumes of sand or fine gravel, and four volumes of broken stone. The stone curbing, which has been on the street for some years, was turned upside down and refaced, the cost of this work being 25 cents a lineal foot. This curbing is 18 inches deep, 4 inches in thickness, and the flags 4 feet in length.

New Brick Paving.

The new brick paving laid this year (1902) differs somewhat from that laid on King street. The total length under construction is 2,100 feet, one roadway being 28 feet wide and the other 30 feet. This pavement, exclusive of concrete curbs and gutters, is being laid entirely by contract, for $2.17 per square yard, and is guaranteed for five years. Massilon blocks are being used, which, it is understood, cost the contractor between $23 and $24 per 1,000.

The concrete foundation is six inches in depth, and is mixed in the proportion of four sacks, or one barrel, of cement, three standard wheelbarrows of sand, and six standard wheelbarrows of broken stone. On this concrete base is spread a one-inch sand cushion, and on this is placed the brick four inches in thickness. The space between the bricks, about one-eighth of an inch, is filled with a composition of coal tar and pitch, mixed in equal quantities.

Concrete Curbs and Gutters.

One particular in which the new brick pavement differs from that laid on King street, in that it has a concrete curb and gutter, in place of a stone curb. The core is mixed in the proportion of one part of cement, one of sand, and two of broken stone, and the one-inch face is mixed in the proportion of one of cement to one of sand. This curb and gutter is costing 85 cents per lineal foot.

Macadam.

The city, in 1898, laid about 700 lineal feet of ordinary macadam. Field stone from the vicinity was broken for the foundation, and this was coated with crushed stone from the Amherstburg quarries. One block of tar macadam was laid in 1898, but this has not been satisfactory, owing, apparently, to the surface of the tar macadam being destroyed by a coating of clay brought by the wheels of vehicles from unimproved streets.

The specifications for the tar macadam required :

(1) An excavation 12 inches below the finished grade of the pavement.
(2) An 8-inch layer of broken stone.
(3) A 4-inch layer of tarred stone.
(4) A ¾-inch layer of fine tarred surface coating.

The stone to be tarred was spread on an iron floor, under which were flues from a fire, and heated until the moisture was driven off. The stone in its heated state was then mixed thoroughly with tar. The tar was previously boiled in an iron kettle holding 50 imperial gallons, to which was added a bucketfull of pitch. Eight imperial gallons were added to each cubic yard of coarse stone, and from ten to twelve gallons to the fine stone. The cost of the tar macadam was $1.23 per square yard.

Wooden Block Pavement.

Tenders have been accepted for a chemically-treated wooden block pavement, 1,000 feet in length, for William street, one of the main thoroughfares. Should this material be adopted, the pavement will consist of a four-inch concrete bed, a one-inch sand cushion, and on this the wooden blocks, five

inches deep. The size of these blocks is 5 x 3 x 4 inches, requiring 54 per square yard. The estimated cost of the proposed pavement, exclusive of curb, is $2.20 per square yard.

Machinery.

The city's steam roller, purchased in 1898, weighs twelve tons, and cost $3,135. The stone crusher (a jaw crusher) was purchased in 1898 for $950. The city has also two road graders. A traction engine was used for some time for operating the graders with excellent results, but the steam roller is now frequently used for this work.

Concrete Sidewalks.

About twenty-five miles of concrete walks have been laid in Chatham. The work is nearly all done by contract, the price paid in 1902 being 12 cents a square foot. A five years' guarantee is required. The first of these walks was laid in 1894, and very few have proven unsatisfactory.

The specifications for concrete walks require :

(1) An excavation 2½ inches below the grade of the finished walk.

(2) A foundation of seven inches of Point Edward or other equally clean gravel, or of broken stone.

(3) A 4-inch layer of concrete, mixed in the proportion of five parts of gravel and one part of Portland cement.

(4) A 1½ inch wearing surface, composed of one part of Portland cement and two parts of sand.

The city's standard specifications for walks contain much practical detail. The first concrete bed is required to be a depth of four inches, after being reduced 20 per cent. of the original mass, by being tamped to an even surface and a solid and uniform mass. Water is to be added with a water sprinkler or spray. Canadian Portland cement is specified. The surface of the walk must have an upward inclination of one inch to every four feet from the inner to the outer edge of the walk. The city engineer may measure the number of square feet laid by any one batch of mixture, and should it cover a greater superficial area than the established proportions warrant, the relative quantities of cement and gravel are subject to readjustment.

If, in windy weather, any cement is blown away, or if any is lost, or dropped, a proper amount is to be added as nearly as the city's inspector can estimate it.

Assessment.

Pavements and sidewalks are laid under a general local improvement by-law. The city pays for street intersections. A flankage allowance of not more than 50 feet is allowed for corner lots, but this allowance may be reduced at the discretion of the city engineer. Debentures for concrete walks and pavements are extended over 15 years.

CORNWALL.

Street improvement in Cornwall was, for many years, a matter of discouragement to successive councils. The soil of the locality has been described as "a mixture of soapy clay and quicksand," and the broken stone placed upon it year after year, was constantly absorbed. On one street alone more than $35,000 had been spent, in trying to construct a permanent road. The council of 1896, under the advice of the Commissioner of Highways, laid down a sample block which,

as distinguished from previous efforts, embodied as its principal features, more perfect drainage, and a more substantial surface of broken stone.

The first thing done was to put down a four-inch tile drain on each side of the proposed roadway, and as the soil was very wet, a number of diagonal drains were laid from the centre of the road to the tile drains at the side. The side drains emptied into a sewer at the end of the street. By this means a dry foundation was ensured. The drainage completed, the roadway was then excavated twenty-four feet wide, to a grade line. The excavated earth was thrown to the side to form the boulevard, and a cedar curbing was put in at each side of the excavation. On the roadbed, as excavated, was placed a layer of stone, broken to cubes of about two inches in size, to a depth of eight inches in the centre of the road, decreasing to six at the sides. After being thoroughly rolled, a second layer of slightly smaller stone was put on this foundation, four inches in the centre and three inches at the sides, this layer being also thoroughly rolled. Over this was spread a thin layer of fine gravel, which was sprinkled and then rolled.

Throughout the whole process, a steam roller rented from Brockville, was used, first on the earth grade, then on each layer of stone, then on the surface coating, the road being as firm and compact as a fifteen-ton roller could make it. The result was a section of roadway that has resisted traffic admirably, and is good at all seasons of the year, in spite of the fact that in the spring it had formerly been one of the worst pieces of street in the town.

The effect of this was to convince the people of Cornwall that a complete change in the methods of roading was necessary, and the system then tested, has, with occasional modifications, been followed in all subsequent work. In 1898 a sixteen ton steam road roller was purchased, the cost being $3,000.

There are now four miles of permanent macadam roadway in the town, and this is being increased every year. In addition, there has been a general improvement in the manner of grading and draining the streets, which altogether has effected much improvement in the appearance of the town.

A Stone Culvert.

A noticeable detail of road improvement in Cornwall is a handsome, though small, stone culvert of six feet span, on the road leading to the Grand Trunk station, a heavily travelled thoroughfare. This was built in 1899 at an outlay of $702.23. Although the first cost is somewhat greater than that of timber, it is a permanent work which will, in the end, because of its great durability, prove the cheaper of the two. It is an ornament rather than a disfigurement, and renders better service than wooden structures can possibly give.

Sidewalks.

About five miles of concrete sidewalk have been laid. It is the intention hereafter to lay all new sidewalks of this material, as at the present price of plank walks, about seven cents a square foot, the concrete, owing to its greater durability, will be much cheaper. These walks are laid on the frontage system, the town paying forty per cent of the cost, the remainder being levied against the property.

The greater portion of these walks was laid by contract, at a price usually reaching, sometimes exceeding, twenty-one cents a square foot. In 1901 it was decided to lay the walks by day labor under the town's foreman, with the result that the cost was reduced to twelve and a half cents a square foot.

The composition of these walks is that generally followed: First, a layer of coarse stone, about seven inches in depth; then four inches of gravel concrete; then a one-inch surface layer of sand and cement.

A Gravel Pit.

In 1902, the town purchased a gravel pit about ten miles distant, in order to procure a cheaper material for road and sidewalk construction. This pit was carefully selected, and it is believed that, by screening, it will provide coarse stone, a well proportioned quality of gravel, and a clean sand, in such a way as to greatly facilitate street improvement.

To handle the gravel to greater advantage, the town will purchase two gravel cars. This will overcome the present difficulty of obtaining cars when desired, and keeping them as long as needed. At the present time a car of the railway company, holding fifteen cubic yards, loaded at the pit by the town's employees, is hauled to Cornwall by the railway for $4; the car is then delivered to any part of the town by the electric street railway for $2.50 per car.

GALT.

A considerable degree of attention has been paid in Galt to street improvement, it being one of the first towns in Ontario to possess a steam road roller. The first street to be macadamized was the principal business street, Main street, this being done in 1896. Subsequently North and South Main streets, West Main street, Front street, and Ainslie street, have been macadamized in a substantial and modern manner.

Roadmaking Machinery.

The roadmaking machinery owned by the town consists of a steam road roller, costing $2,700; a rock crusher, costing $800; a road grader, costing $225, and minor implements; the estimated value of the outfit being placed at $4,000. The road roller was purchased in 1896, and weighs fifteen tons. In addition to the ordinary work of macadamizing, a considerable improvement has been made on streets not subjected to severe traffic, by picking up the surface with teeth inserted in the rolls of the roller, adding a quantity of new material, crowning and reshaping, then consolidating again with the roller. In the operation of the roller, it is of note that, in picking up a hard road, the fuel consumed amounts to 1,000 pounds of coal daily, while for ordinary rolling 600 pounds are used.

The grader is found to be of much use in the outlying streets. In winter its chief use is in keeping the gutters clear of snow. Situated as the town is at the confluence of the Grand River and Mill Creek, hills are numerous, and in spring the streets are subjected to severe rushes of water. By keeping the gutters open with the grader after heavy snow falls, the streets are more quickly relieved of water in the spring, difficulty with slush and ice is not so great, and the cost of dealing with these conditions is considerably lessened.

The crusher has been used by the town for six years. The capacity is not so great, and the cost of dealing with these conditions is considerably about ten cords daily, and it is operated by a 7 H.P. engine. Seven or eight men are employed in handling stone and operating the crusher. Stone is broken into two sizes, two inch and one inch for road purposes, the jaws being set to produce the sizes required. In leaving the crusher the stone passes over a perforated iron shute, by means of which the dust is separated from the stone and used for a top dressing.

Street Cleaning.

The main street of Galt is an excellent example of what a macadam pavement can be, if well laid, and given suitable attention. Conditions as to drainage and material are favorable to good construction. Further than this, it is

one man's duty throughout the summer months, to keep this street swept. The cost is only $6 a week, and the results are highly satisfactory. It affords good evidence that, given the same care that vitrified brick or asphalt receive, the macadam roadway will compare much more favorably with the more expensive pavements. The length of streets cleaned in this way is about half a mile.

Stone.

The local supply of limestone used on the roads is very plentiful, the depth of soil, before bed rock is reached, being very shallow throughout the main part of the town. In excavating for sewers and water mains, a considerable quantity of road material is obtained. Out of each cubic yard of rock excavation, one and three-quarter cubic yards of loose stone is

Street Scene in Galt.

produced, and as only one cubic yard can be returned to the trench, there remains a surplus of three-quarters of a cubic yard to be broken for road purposes. In addition to quarried stone, boulders and large sized stones have been selected from a gravel pit within the town, these boulders being prepared for the road by crushing.

Concrete Sidewalks.

It is estimated that, to the end of 1901, there were twenty-one miles of concrete sidewalk in Galt. The first of these were laid in 1896, and the total amount of debentures issued was $43,291.30.

The majority of these walks are four feet in width, a few five feet and six feet; and on Main street the concrete walk is twelve feet in width. These walks are laid by day labor, under the supervision of the town foreman. The cost last year was 11½ cents per square foot. This includes the cost of boulevarding, the walks on most residential streets being laid eleven feet from the street line.

The general plan of construction is :

1. An excavation, ten inches below the finished grade of the walk.

2. A gravel foundation, six inches in thickness.

3. A layer of concrete, three inches in thickness; mixed in the proportion of four parts of gravel to one of cement.

4. A wearing surface, one inch in thickness; mixed in the proportion of two parts of sand to one of cement.

Street crossings have four inches of concrete, in place of three, and the wearing surface is one and one-half inches thick, mixed in the proportion of one of cement to one of sand.

A good quality of pit gravel is obtainable for this work. In mixing, the materials are turned over three or four times, dry, and two or three times wet. Sand for the surface layer is screened though a thee-quarter inch mesh at the work.

A number of the first walks laid were finished with a trowel, and have a smooth, glassy surface, which becomes very slippery in frosty weather. To remedy this, the present practice in Galt is to finish the walks with a wooden float, producing a slightly gritty surface. This is found to give a more satisfactory surface than the common method of roughening with a toothed roller.

With excavations made, gravel foundation prepared and strips in place, 3,000 square feet of walk have been laid in ten hours by sixteen men. The men usually engaged in the work comprise; two to six men excavating, putting down strips and compacting the gravel foundation; two men on the "facing" board; four men on the concrete board; one man pounding concrete; one man marking joints and levelling the concrete; two men cutting joints and two finishers. The finishers are paid $2.50 per day, and workmen $1.50 per day.

Assessment.

The cost of macadam roadways is paid out of the general funds. Concrete walks are paid for by frontage assessment, debentures being extended over twenty years. The town pays for street intersections, and no flankage allowance is made.

GUELPH.

Street improvement in Guelph received an incentive in 1902 by the addition of a steam roller to the city's outfit of roadmaking machinery. Gravel in the vicinity is plentiful, and the city owns two fair pits centrally located. Much gravel has been put on the streets, and the steam roller which was used more in an experimental way during the season of 1902, was employed in picking up and re-surfacing these. The roller weighs fifteen tons and cost $3,250 f.o.b. Guleph. A scraper has been in use for one year and a grader has been in use since 1898. Some broken stone has been used on the streets, but this has been done largely for the purpose of giving to the poor in winter the work of breaking the stone. The purchase of a stone crusher has been proposed.

Sidewalks.

The city has laid few plank walks for the past eleven years. There are now between twenty-five and twenty-six miles of cement concrete sidewalks, the construction of which was commenced in 1891. Of the total cost of these $80,000 is assessed against the property fronting on the work, and $15,000 is charged to the city. The city pays for street intersections only, there being no flankage allowance, nor does the city assume any percentage of the cost of the

work. Payments are extended over twenty years. Concrete walk construction was formerly let by contract, but for the past two years has been done by day labor, under the city engineer.

HAMILTON.

The main streets of Hamilton are paved with Trinidad Asphalt, and the remainder of the improved streets have, as a rule, either tar macadam or ordinary macadam roadways. The asphalt pavements have a total length of a little over two miles, and cost from $2.10 to $2.60 per square yard. The most instructive feature of street improvement has been the expenditure in 1899, 1900 and 1901, of a good roads fund of $150,000 provided for this purpose by a special vote of the ratepayers. Nearly the whole of this amount was devoted to the construction of 8.6 miles of tar macadam pavements, replacing cedar block pavements laid in 1885, which had become, through wear and decay, very unsatisfactory.

Tar Macadam.

Tar macadam roadways have been very generally used in England for a considerable period, but the city of Hamilton has the distinction of being the pioneer in this class of pavement in Canada, and indeed, on the continent. The specification under which these pavements were laid is the following :

Tar Macadam in Hamilton.
Spreading the tarred stone.

(1). "All earth or other material above the sub-grade shall be excavated, so as to conform to the level of the sub-grade, which will be twelve inches below the finished surface of the roadway ; and should the sub-grade be above the level of the natural ground, then earth shall be deposited until the level of the sub-grade is reached. The sub-grade shall be shaped to the profile and cross-section which will be furnished by the city engineer

(2). "After the sub-grade has been formed to the proper camber of the road, generally one-half inch per foot, or six inches for a 24-foot roadway, to be thoroughly rolled with the steam roller, and if by this means soft spots are revealed, they shall be filled with good solid material.

(3). "The first six inches shall be made in the ordinary way for a macadam or telford roadway thoroughly rolled. If so required, it may be made of hard broken stone, furnace clinkers, or brick rolled smooth and finished to the required camber of the road Upon this shall be placed the tarred stone. The first layer,

three inches of hand-broken stone to pass through a 2½-inch ring, then a two-inch layer of machine-broken stone, the whole smoothed off with a hand roller, and after top dressing is applied, thoroughly rolled with a steam roller. On this a layer of fine gravel and quarry chippings, mixed in equal proportions, three-quarters inch thick, shall be placed, and well rolled in so as to fill all interstices. Before finishing, a dressing of stone screenings, for the purpose of coloring, shall be scattered broadcast to be worked in by the traffic. All layers, including the coloring layer, shall be thoroughly compacted by rolling.

(4) "The stone to be tarred shall, if moist, be heated on an iron floor, under which are flues from a fire, until the moisture is driven out. The material in its heated state is then thoroughly mixed with a sufficient quantity of tar. The broken stone in warm weather may be sun-dried, but in all cases the finer course must be artificially dried. At the same time care must be taken not to get this material too hot. The tar should be boiled in iron kettles holding one hundred imperial gallons. Eight imperial gallons should be added to each cubic yard of the coarser material, or more if required to completely cover the stone, and seventeen to eighteen gallons to the finer kind of stone.

(5) "The tar must be pure coal tar free from all foreign substances, and containing not more than 5 per cent. of water, and shall contain upon analysis not less than 56 per cent. pitch.

(6) "The work must be done in the summer months, and all work must be suspended during wet weather."

As the tar macadam was used to replace cedar block pavement, the preliminary work consisted in the removal of the old cedar blocks. As these were ten inches in depth, it was necessary to remove two inches of sand upon which they were placed, in order to make room for the twelve inches of macadam, and bring it to the proper elevation with respect to the curb.

The cedar blocks and surplus sand having been removed, the sub-grade was thoroughly rolled with a 15-ton steam roller.

Care was taken in forming the sub-grade, and in laying each layer of stone upon it, to bring the surface in each case parallel to the finished crown of the roadway. The first six inch foundation course, referred to in section 3 of the specification, was made up of flat stones, from 6 to 12 inches in greatest dimension, laid roughly by hand on their natural beds On this smaller stones were worked and broken into the interstices, so as to keep the bottom course in place.

The next two courses of tarred stone were then applied. Large kettles were hung close to the work, and in them, the tar was kept at a workable temperature. Convenient to the kettles, the stone to be tarred was placed on mixing boards, similar to those used in concrete work. With a dipper attached to a wooden handle, the tar was then applied to the stone, being scattered over it by a swinging motion of the dipper.

With shovels kept hot to facilitate the work, the stone was turned over twice after the first applicatian ot tar. More tar was then scattered over the stone, and the stone again turned over. These operations of tarring and turning the stone were repeated until each stone was seen to have a coating of tar, there being no bare spots on the stone.

As soon as the stone had been tarred, it was shovelled into wheelbarrows, placed on the road to the desired depth, and raked to the required cross-section. It was found of advantage to roll the tarred stone immediately after being placed on the road, since, if left two or three days, it would not consolidate as perfectly.

The top course of fine tarred gravel, was mixed in the proportion of about 20 gallons of tar to one cubic yard of gravel. The gravel, before mixing was screened through a ¾ inch mesh. This material was prepared in an asphalt

mixer, being brought hot to the road, and carefully raked to the required grade and cross-section. This having been rolled, stone screenings from the crusher were scattered over the surface to harden it, and improve the appearance.

The cost of the various pavements varied considerably. In 1899 the average was about 79 cents a square yard, but labor then cost 15 cents an hour, and coal tar f. o. b., Hamilton $2.60 per barrel (50 U. S. gallons). The average in 1900 advanced to about 88 cents a square yard ; with labor at 17 cents an hour and coal tar at $3.75 a barrel. With the advancing cost of labor and materials the cost in 1901 averaged nearly $1.08 per square yard exclusive of curb—about 30 cents per yard more than in 1899. Plain macadam laid in 1901 averaged 53 cents a square yard.

None of the pavements were constructed by contract, all work being done by corporation labor. The stone used was a hard limestone quarried within the city limits, the average haul to the work being 1½ miles. Limestone, which is of a porous nature, is considered better for tar macadam than are close grained varieties of stone, such as granite, as the limestone absorbs a portion of

FINISHING THE SURFACE WITH TARRED GRAVEL.

the tar, and unites firmly in the mass.

The chief advantages claimed for tar macadam are that it is more durable than ordinary macadam, is less muddy and dusty, and less inclined to rut. It is not, in Hamilton, found wholly satisfactory on streets where there are car tracks, and traffic thereby confined to narrow strips on each side of track, instead of the wear being distributed more uniformly over the street.

The main differences between the tar macadam laid in London and that laid in Hamilton, are that in the former case, a tar specially refined for road purposes was used; and different sizes of stone, from the largest to a powder, were mixed in carefully ascertained proportions, in order to reduce to a minimum the voids in the compacted mass.

Sidewalks.

The width of roadway between curbs has varied from 22 to 30 feet. In most cases the sidewalks are now being laid next the curb, while in some instances a space for green turf has been left between the curb and the sidewalk. The city has 131 miles of sidewalks, of which 75.27 are of cement concrete, 52.24 of planks, 2.87 of tar concrete, and .62 of stone.

Cement concrete walks are now being laid to the exclusion of all other materials, the amount laid in 1902 being 34 miles. These walks are all laid by corporation labor, the cost of walks with curb in 1901 being a little less than 12

cents a square foot, and, without curb, about 10¾ cents. The standard specification for these walks require :

(1) An excavation 9¼ inches in depth.

(2) A 5-inch foundation of broken stone.

(3) A 3½-inch layer of concrete mixed in the proportion of 6 parts of gravel to 1 of cement.

(4) A ¾-inch surface finish of 1½ parts of sand to 1 of cement.

INGERSOLL.

Street improvement in Ingersoll had its first active commencement in 1896, when it was decided by the town council to construct a model section of road in accordance with plans submitted by the Provincial Highway Commissioner. A horse road roller, plow and stone crusher, were purchased for this purpose. The section of road selected was on the main street, and was one which had given the town a great deal of trouble by its frequently impassable condition in spring and fall. So satisfactory were the results, that a by-law to raise $10,000 for macadamizing the main street in the business section, was submitted to a vote of the ratepayers and carried.

The principal improvements have been made on Thames street in 1897, and King street in 1898. The town has now a mile and a half of permanent macadam pavement, the greater portion, that on the business streets, being forty feet wide. The old gravel and stone which had for years been accumulating on these main streets was carried to streets of little travel, and about three miles of roadway were surfaced with this material. The work of macadamizing Thames street, about half a mile, was done by contract, the remainder being done by day labor under the town foreman. This street improvement has included the laying of a considerable extent of sewer pipe, and of cobble stone and concrete gutters. The cost of the new macadam roadways has amounted to $15,000.

Road Machinery

The town has an outfit of road machinery, consisting of a steam road roller, a stone crusher and a grader. The steam roller weighs 12 tons, and was purchased in 1898 for $2,900, replacing the 5-ton horse roller, purchased in 1896. The crusher was bought in 1896, is of the jaw type, and cost $900. It is used principally in the town's gravel pit. The gravel is run through the crusher and the rotary screen, the large stones being broken, and the excess of sand and earthy stuff removed.

Gutters.

In macadamizing Thames street, in 1897, cobble-stones were laid next the curb, forming part of the gutter. The design adopted was such as to make the edge of the macadam the bottom of the gutter, and this has been difficult to keep clean and in proper shape. On King street this has been largely overcome, by laying, between the curb and the macadam, a broad bed of concrete. This is ten feet wide, and cost eight cents a square foot. The width is such that horses, tied at the curb, stand wholly on the concrete, and apart from the form, which does not dip quite enough to form a good gutter, it has been found very useful.

Sidewalks.

Very few plank sidewalks remain in Ingersoll, there being now about thirty miles of cement concrete walk. The first of these were laid in 1899,

with a granite finish, and they show very little sign of wear. The cost at that time was 20 cents a square foot. Walks laid in 1902, with a sand finish guaranteed for five years, cost 10 cents a square foot. These walks are usually four feet wide, and consist of :

(1) A six-inch gravel foundation.

(2) A three-inch bed of concrete, mixed in the proportion of one part of cement to six parts of gravel.

(3) A surface coat, mixed in the proportions of one of cement to two of sand.

Payment.

The cost of macadamizing Thames street was met by a special by-law submitted to the people and the issue of debentures. Subsequent improvements have been paid for out of the general funds.

The cost of sidewalks is levied by frontage assessment. The town pays for street intersections, and in the case of corner lots, for half the depth of

KING STREET, INGERSOLL.

the lot, also for extra filling where much is required. In this way, it is estimated that 30 per cent. of the cost of the walks is paid out of the general funds. Debentures are extended over twenty years.

Repairs.

A street overseer is employed for the summer months at $1.50 per day. Early in the spring, while the soil is wet, it is customary to pass the steam roller over the macadam roads, which has a very beneficial effect. Apart from this the permanent macadam roads have had no repairs since construction. The ordinary yearly appropriations for street improvement, exclusive of sidewalks, is about $2,000, and it is the present policy to devote as much as possible to permanent work each year. The outlying streets are being rapidly graded and boulevarded, and their appearance is very much improved.

Stone Culverts.

The temporary wooden culverts formerly used are now being replaced, as required, by arch culverts of stone. One culvert has been built each year for t e past three years over creeks within the town. The same wooden centre has been used in each case, the culverts being six feet in diameter and forty feet long, with wing walls in addition. Limestone is used, the haul being five miles. The cost of the culverts has been between $200 and $225 each.

LINDSAY.

Street improvement in Lindsay had its commencement in 1901, when portions of Lindsay and King streets were curbed and macadamized. The cost of these works is given in detail, as follows :

Lindsay street :

Lumber for curb, $70 ; posts for curb, $11 ; building curb, $65 ; gulleys, $70 ; raising sidewalk to conform to grade of roadway, $15 ; excavation, underdraining and macadamizing, $1,119 ; total, $1,350. This work was 1,000 feet in length, and the roadway 22 feet wide. With a total area of 2,500 square yards, the cost was 45 cents per square yard.

King street roadway, of which 800 lineal feet was macadamized 30 feet wide, cost 49 1-2 cents per square yard, as follows :

Lumber for curb, $75 ; building curb, $55 ; granolithic gutter and curb, $65 ; four gulleys at $18 each, $72 ; laying 6-inch glazed tile sewer, $40 ; excavation, underdraining and macadamizing, $1,012 ; total, $1,319.

The town owns a horse road roller, weighing five tons without a load, or eight tons loaded. This was purchased in 1897, at a cost of $664. The paving of Kent street, the main business street, is under consideration, and it is also being urged that William street, leading to the railway depot, should be macadamized. Should these improvements be undertaken, it is proposed that a steam roller be purchased, as it is now recognized by those in charge of the work that a heavy roller is indispensable to satisfactory road work.

Road Material.

The County Council of Victoria, in 1897, purchased a stone crusher to provide broken stone for the use of the minor municipalities. The town pays the county $1.25 per cord for crushing, the county providing the labor, and the town providing the fuel and stone. Field stone is bought from the farmers of the vicinity, who usually deliver it during the winter. Piled in the town where desired, this stone costs, for limestone, $2.50 a cord, and for harder stone, granite and trap, from $3 to $3.50 a cord. The town has to move the crusher from wherever it may have been previously working in the county. This usually makes the total cost of crushing $1.50 per cord, and the total cost of crushed stone from $4 to $5 per cord.

The town owns a gravel pit, but the mtaerial is not suitable for street work without treatment. During the summer of 1902 gravel was brought by boat from Sturgeon Lake. This is a clean, hard quality of gravel, and costs 80 cents f.o.b. boat at Lindsay. This makes the cost from $1.03 to $1.05 stored in the town, or about $1.30 delivered on work throughout the town.

Sidewalks.

The first concrete sidewalks were put down in Lindsay in 1899. Some of the first were constructed by day labor, but this year (1902) all have been

put down by contract, for 13¼ cents a square foot. The specification under which these are laid requires :

(1) An excavation thirteen inches below the finished grade of the walk.

(2) A foundation of coarse field or river stone, seven inches in thickness.

(3) A concrete base, to be four inches in thickness after ramming, and mixed in the proportion of seven parts of lake gravel to one of cement.

(4) A one-inch surface coat is mixed in the proportion of two parts of sand to one of cement.

The specification requires that the concrete base, after being consolidated, shall be roughened by raking, to secure a firmer bond between the base and surface coat.

The soil in Lindsay is clay and very retentive of moisture. In addition to the drainage secured by the layer of cobble-stone, drains of farm tile are laid across the walk, twenty feet apart, which empty into tile drains beneath the roadbed and parallel with the walk.

The concrete curbs constructed this year have been one foot in depth, and six inches in thickness, the core and surface being mixed in the same proportions as the walk. These curbs have been paid for as a part of the walk at the rate of 13¼ cents per superficial foot.

In laying crossings of concrete, a sixteen inch excavation is required; a nine inch foundation of field stone; a five inch base of concrete; and the surface, two inches in thickness. The concrete base and surface are mixed in the same proportions as for the ordinary walks.

Walks laid by day labor in 1901 cost 10.8 cents a square foot, the lowest previous contract price having been 14.5 cents. This year the higher price of labor has increased the cost of walks.

The construction of ten miles of concrete walks is contemplated for 1903. No planks walks are being laid as the initial cost is about six cents a square foot, and the life, with extensive repairs, is not more than ten years. The greater permanency of concrete has influenced the council to adopt the policy that no more plank walks will be laid.

Assessment.

The town in 1899 adopted a general frontage by-law covering roadways, sewers, and all local improvements. Under this by-law the municipality is charged for street intersections and property exempted from taxation. The engineer may make such flankage allowance in the case of corner lots as he deems equitable, charging it either to the property on the street, or to the municipality. In the case of granolithic sidewalks the town pays 60 per cent. of the cost on residential streets, and 50 per cent. on the main streets, in addition to the cost of street intersections.

LONDON.

The city of London, with 140 miles of street to maintain, has a greater street mileage in proportion to its population than have most cities. The task of improving them is correspondingly great. The majority are, however, of a good width, and trees are numerous, so that the results are proportionately pleasing. The city has the following extent of improved roadways.

Asphalt, 1 mile; cedar block, 2,400 lineal feet; tar macadam, 1,200 lineal feet; bituminous macadam (Warren's), 4,000 lineal feet; broken stone, 5,000 lineal feet; gravel, 80 miles. The remainder have been graded, ditched and crowned. The asphalt pavement was laid on the main streets in the imme-

diate business section in 1895, but is costing a considerable sum annually for repairs. It is laid on a concrete foundation, the contract price, without curb, being $2.65 a square yard.

The cedar block, of which a considerable amount remains, has been down for some years, and is being replaced by other materials. The cost of this averaged seventy cents per square yard. It has been found impossible to keep these pavements clean; and the stench arising from them in warm weather, especially after being sprinkled, was found very objectionable, and was regarded by the street commissioner as a menace to health.

The Macadam.

The tar macadam pavement was laid with the ordinary materials for $1.10 a square yard. A Warren's Bituminous Macadam pavement has just been completed at a cost of $1.25 per square yard, exclusive of curb. This pavement was laid on Talbot street, which was formerly paved with cedar blocks. The contract required the removal of the old blocks to the city yard, and a six inch excavation. The sub-grade having been rolled, there was laid on it a layer of broken stone, four inches in depth after consolidation. Over this was poured a heavy coating of refined coal tar so as to fill the interstices of the stone. On this was placed a two-inch wearing surface. The material for the latter was prepared at the contractor's yard. The broken stone used varied in size from such as would pass through a two inch ring to a powder. The stone was first heated to 250 degrees F, to drive off all moisture, and was then screened into four grades, and the amount of void in each carefully estimated. The stone thus graded, with a quantity of sand, was then intermixed, but in such proportions as to reduce the void to the least possible amount. Refined tar was then mixed with these materials in a mechanical mixer, at a temperature of from 200 degrees to 250 degrees F. Thus prepared, the two inch coating was spread on the street. After thoroughly rolling this layer, a coat of refined tar was spread over it, and on this was spread fine sand, which in turn was thoroughly rolled. It is claimed for this pavement that the amount of void in the surface is reduced to a minimum, that it is waterproof, and the injurious effect of water therefore largely overcome. It is further claimed that the tar is refined in such a way that it will not become too soft in hot weather nor too brittle in cold weaher, and that it is therefore more durable and better suited to this climate, than is ordinary coal tar.

On Talbot street, paved with bituminous macadam, were laid combined concrete curbs and gutters. The core was mixed in the proportion of five parts of gravel to one of Portland cement, the surface coat, one and one-half parts of sand to one of Portland cement, the contract price being 45 cents per lineal foot.

Machinery.

The city in 1895 purchased the fifteen ton steam roller now in use. The cost of this was $3,200, to which in part payment was applied an old roller valued at $200. The stone crusher is worn out and may not be replaced. A street grader purchased in 1894 is constantly in use. In the case of contracts, the contractor is charged $7 a day for the steam roller and a man to operate it, the contractor supplying fuel, oil and waste.

Concrete Walks.

The council of 1898 adopted the plan of laying ten miles of concrete walk annually. At that time there were eight miles in the city, which have, to the end of 1902 been increased to seventy-five miles. This work is done by contract, the price this year being 9½ cents a square foot.

The specifications require a six inch foundation of gravel to be wetted and pounded; a concrete bed mixed in the proportion of seven parts of gravel to one of Portland cement; a surface coat of one and one-half parts of sand to one of cement.

A gravel pit is owned by the city, and the material is of a good quality for street work. Gravel costs $2.25 per cord, delivered on the streets.

Assessment.

Concrete walks are paid for in part only by frontage assessment, the city paying, out of the general funds, one-half the cost of the walk, the cost of street intersections, and a flankage allowance of one-third the depth of corner lots. Debentures are issued for ten years.

Macadam roadways or pavements of a better class are all paid for by frontage. Some gravel streets have been paid for out of the general funds

PETERBOROUGH.

The improvement of streets in Peterborough is under the management of the town engineer. As is the practice in many municipalities, the Board of Works makes an examination of the streets each spring, and certain are selected for improvement.

Estimates of the cost are then prepared by the engineer; and should the probable cost exceed the appropriation for the year, the work to be undertaken is reduced. All the roadways in Peterborough had been heavily gravelled before the construction of a modern type of street was commenced.

Macadam Street, Peterborough.

The present practice in re-modelling these streets consists of re-surfacing the old roadbed with new material, the work being done with an efficient outfit of road machinery. Mud is first scraped from the surface of the old roadbed, which is then loosened by means of picks inserted in the rolls of a steam roller. The loosened material is plowed up, regraded, from four to eight inches of broken stone is applied, and the whole is thoroughly consolidated with a steam roller. The cost of this work ranges from one to two

cents a square foot, the variation in cost being very nearly in proportion to the depth of new stone applied.

The total cost of street work is largely augmented by the numerous bridges within the town. Across the Otonabee river are three bridges averaging 350 feet in length. Two, in the maintenance of which the county assists, are steel on stone piers; while the third, maintained by the town alone, is a wooden truss. In addition to these, across a creek flowing through the town, are fifteen road bridges and two foot bridges, each of thirty foot span. Six of these have recently been rebuilt of permanent materials while the others will be similarly constructed as they require renewal. These new bridges have been built with concrete abutments and steel girders, the cost ranging from $1,800 to $2,200 each. The variation in cost is occasioned chiefly by the situation, skew bridges being necessary in some cases.

Machinery.

The principal machinery owned by the town comprises a steam roller, weighing fifteen tons, purchased in 1899 at a cost of $2,800; a jaw crusher; a six and one-half ton horse roller; a grader; and a toothed street cleaner, purchased in 1902 at a cost of $160.

Field stone is crushed for road purposes. This is hauled in by the farmers of the district during the winter, and last year cost $2.75 per cord delivered at the crusher in the town yard. The stone is about 50 per cent granite, the remainder of other varieties. The crusher is permanently located in the town yard, and has an ordinary capacity of ten cords in nine hours. The stone crushed in 1901 cost $2.25 a cord delivered at the crusher and the labor was contracted for at the rate of $1.50 per cord. The cost amounted to $4.25 per cord, in detail being as follows :

369.81 cords at $2.25	$832.07
Wages of yardsman	62.63
Wages fitting machinery	23.67
Repairs to crusher and engine	59.12
New belt	30.25
Supplies	7.80
Contractor for crushing	557.71
Total	$1,573.15

Concrete Walks.

Peterborough, to the end of 1901, had 7.12 miles of granolithic walks, as follows :

Walks 4 feet wide, 8,897 lineal feet ; 5 feet wide, 11,918 lineal feet ; 6 feet wide, 4,182 line l feet ; 8 feet wide, 2,465 lineal feet ; 10 feet wide, 10,144 lineal feet. Of plank walks there are 35.58 miles.

The standard specifications for concrete sidewalks are very complete, providi g very fully for all details of the work, the removal of old sidewalks, the plant and tools to be used, excavation, consolidation of sewer, water pipe or other trenches the disposal of surplus material, protection of street fixtures, pavements, boulevards, etc. The main requirements are :

(1) An excavation fifteen inches below the finished grade of the work.

(2) A nine-inch foundation layer of clean broken stone or boulders, from two to six inches in diameter, to be carefully laid by hand, the larger stones in the bottom and the smaller on top, and on this a layer of clinkers, engine cinders or gravel, the whole being brought to an even surface and pounded.

(3) A four-inch concrete base, composed of one part of Portland cement and six parts of gravel.

(4) A 1-inch surface mixed in the proportion of nine cubic feet of crushed granite or crushed quartz, nine cubic feet of sand, and 5 ½ cubic feet, or 5 bags of 87 pounds each, of Portland cement.

The specifications require that the concrete base shall be divided into blocks five feet square by the insertion of bars of iron 5-16 inch thick and four inches deep, the bottom edge resting on the gravel filling and the ends suspended on both curb boards. Along the side of this bar of iron a strip of tarred felt paper is laid in such a manner as to insure entire separation of adjoining blocks, the strips of tar paper to be wide enough to extend from the gravel below the base to the top of it. The iron bars are removed when the concrete has been thoroughly rammed.

The crushed granite for the surface coat was, in 1902, supplied to the contractor at the rate of three dollars a cubic yard at the crusher. As an alternative to the granite finish the specifications provide for a sand or gravel finish mixed in the proportions of one part of Portland cement and two parts of gravel such as will pass through a 5-8-inch mesh.

For the past three years all granolithic walks have been laid by contract, the price in 1902 being 13 cents a square foot.

Assessment.

The cost of macadam roadways is paid by annual appropriation out of the general funds. In the case of granolithic walks 60 per cent. is charged against the property fronting on the work, the town paying 40 per cent. In addition, the town pays the entire cost of street intersections, and a flankage allowance of one-half in the case of corner lots which do not exceed 114 feet in depth. The payments for walks are extended over twenty years.

ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas was one of the first of the smaller cities in Ontario to undertake street improvement of a modern design, including concrete walks, boulevarding, curbing, and a narrowed macadam or gravel driveway. A summary of street improvement is as follows :

Work.	Length in miles.	Cost.
Brick pavement	1.01	$49,684 90
Gravel streets, with curb	3.11	25,471 71
Macadam streets, with curb	7.51	71,303 40
Flagstone walks	.80	15,264 00
Cement concrete walks	15.61	46,056 24
Total		$207,780 25

The work of paving Talbot street with vitrified brick was done in 1898 and 1899. It included the removal of an old cedar block pavement, the grading and thorough rolling of the sub-grade, lowering and raising of sewer man-holes, trimming the concrete bed of the electric railway and the reconstruction of existing cedar gullies with brick and concrete.

On the sub-grade was first laid a foundation of creek gravel, five inches in thickness, after rolling. On this was placed a layer of broken stone three inches in thickness after consolidation, the voids in the broken stone being filled with coarse sand. On this was spread a layer of clean, screened sand

one and one-half inches in thickness, gauged with a template to the true crown of the road and thoroughly consolidated.

The roller used in consolidating this foundation was a steam roller, twelve tons in weight, purchased by the contractor especially for this work and subsequently bought by the city.

On the foundation thus prepared the bricks were laid. The pavement was constructed with a single layer of brick on edge, end to end, in right-angle courses across the street. The bricks were set in straight courses with the body of the bricks from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch apart, but touching each other at the ends, and breaking joints at least three inches with the brick in the adjoining course.

After the bricks were laid, the end joints were made close and compact by the use of an iron bar at the ends next the curb. Every fourth course the bricks were straightened up by the use of a sledge hammer, and wooden bar placed against the bricks. Every twenty-five feet apart along the street one row of brick was laid with a quarter-inch strip of wood between the bricks, this strip being removed when the bricks were ready for grouting.

The bricks when thus laid were rammed in courses, three separate times, with a square wooden rammer weighing eighty pounds. In a fourth consolidation the pavement was surfaced up, using a long straight-edge, and by thorough rolling with a five-ton roller.

The bricks having been laid in this manner, the joints and spaces between the brick and the curb, and around all gullies, man-holes, water pipes and on each side of the rails of the electric railway, and spaces between the rows of brick, twenty-five feet apart, were filled with a composition of coal tar and asphalt, which was heated and poured into the joints. The whole of the joints not filled with this composition were filled with Portland cement grout, composed of one part of cement to one of sand.

The brick used in this work was "Massilon block," costing $21.70 per 1,000, f.o.b. cars St. Thomas. This brick is 9 inches by 3½ inches by 4 inches, and requires 41½ brick for a square yard of pavement. The contract price of the foundation, and for all labor and material, exclusive of the brick, was 57 cents a square yard, the total cost of the pavement, exclusive of curb, being $1.50 a square yard.

Macadam Roadways.

Macadam roadways are a distinct feature of street improvement in St. Thomas, the use of this material being confined to residential streets.

EXCAVATION.

In general, the work of laying these macadam roadways begins with grading and excavating the roadbed, a large amount of earth usually being removed from the street. This excavation is made the desired width of the roadway, the average width being 24 feet. The depth of the excavation is such as to receive the road metal and leave the crown of the finished roadway at a proper height. For a width of 24 feet, the subgrade is given a crown of about six inches.

CURBS.

This excavation has, in the majority of cases, been curbed with three-inch white cedar plank ten inches in depth, and not less than twelve feet long. Peeled cedar posts, three feet long, and not less than six inches in diameter, are set in the earth two and one-half feet below the sub-grade, and six feet

apart, centre to centre. These are bevelled the width of the planks, which are secured to the posts with three seven-inch wire nails at each bearing. At each street, lane or private way the curb is returned to the sidewalk at an angle of thirty degrees with the street line. This curbing is set perfectly straight and level, the top being ten inches above the level given for the sub-grade.

In 1899 concrete curbs were first constructed. In some cases the curbing is combined with the walk, in others it consists of a curb and gutter, and on other streets a concrete curb alone is used, standing any desired distance from the walk, and without a gutter. The composition of the core, and the surface of the curb and gutter are the same as for concrete walks, hereafter described. The curbs, or curbs with gutter, are divided into sections, eight feet in length. The contract price for curb alone in 1902 was 18 cents a lineal foot; for curbing combined with walk, 13 cents a foot, and for combined curb and gutter, 25 cents a foot.

DRAINAGE.

A three-inch tile drain is laid along the inside of the curb line on each side of the street, the trench being six inches wide and eighteen inches below the bottom of the sub-grade, and connected with street gullies or other outlets. After being laid the trench is filled with gravel.

BROKEN STONE

Broken stone, which is procured at the Hagersville quarries, costing 98 cents per ton, f.o.b. St. Thomas, is usually employed for the surface, about ten inches in depth at the centre and seven inches at the curb. To make this depth there would first be placed a four-inch layer of three and one-half-inch stone. On this would be placed a layer of one and one-half-inch stone, to a depth of four inches in the centre and two inches at the side. A final course of one-inch stone would be placed upon this to make the total required depth of ten inches in the centre and seven at the sides.

ROLLING AND CONSOLIDATION.

In all of this work the city's steam road roller is used. It is first used to consolidate the earth sub-grade. Then each layer of stone as laid on the roadway is thoroughly rolled and compacted. To assist consolidation, stone chips and screenings made in crushing are worked into the interstices of the stone, and a sprinkling cart passes immediately in front of the roller to keep the surface well saturated with water. The work is finally completed by levelling and sodding the sides of the street.

Cement Concrete Walks.

All sidewalks in the city are now being renewed with cement concrete, and in some instances concrete curbs and gutters are adopted. The contract price of walks was this year (1902) 10 cents a square foot. The standard specification requires as follows :

(1) A foundation not less than eight inches in depth throughout, of coarse gravel, to be wetted, then rammed or tamped with iron pounders.

(2) A bottom three-inch bed of concrete, composed of five parts of clean gravel and sand, and one part of Portland cement ; the materials to be mixed first in a dry state and again after being wetted.

(3) A one-inch sand finish of two parts of clean, sharp sand and one part of Portland cement.

In place of the sand finish, a one-inch granolithic finish is used for walks subjected to excessive wear, this being composed of one part of fine crushed granite and one part of Portland cement.

Wilson's Bridge.

This bridge crosses a ravine, and connects the city with its main suburb to the south. The electric railway crossing it rendered necessary a structure of considerable strength, and to this end a bridge composed entirely of concrete and steel was erected in 1901, at a cost of $27,000. This bridge is 415 feet in length, 69 feet above the bottom of the ravine, and is 38 feet in width, the driveway being 28 feet, with a walk on each side five feet wide. The abutments, pedestals and flooring are of concrete, the remainder of the bridge being of steel. It is the best example of modern engineering practice in Canada, as applied to the use of steel and concrete in highway bridge construction.

WINDSOR.

The city of Windsor in 1899 adopted a by-law providing for the expenditure of $200,000 on street improvement, the work to be extended over ten years. The by-law provided that $20,000 shall be raised annually for ten years, by the issue of debentures, certain streets being allotted for each year's work. The estimate is based on a plan for paving with macadam the principal throughfares and most commonly travelled streets.

The debentures are payable in annual instalments for twenty years from the date of issue. That is, the debentures issued in 1900 were payable up to and including 1920; while the last $20,000 of debentures, to be issued in 1910, will be payable up to and including 1930. Should the residents on any streets desire and petition for a better pavement than macadam, the difference in cost is levied upon the property on the street according to frontage. The aggregate length of the streets included in the by-law is 15.70 miles. Under this by-law there has been constructed in the three years 1900-1902, inclusive, 2½ miles of macadam pavement and 1⅓ miles of asphalt block. A special act of the Legislature was obtained at the session of 1900 to validate this by-law, its provisions not being in accordance with the general Municipal Act.

Asphalt Blocks.

Asphalt block has been laid on the main streets, chiefly in the business section, which had previously been paved with cedar block and rubble stone. This paving material is manufactured and used to a considerable extent in the United States, but Windsor is the only city in Ontario where it has been laid.

These blocks are composed of finely crushed granite and asphaltic-cement In manufacture, the materials are heated, thoroughly combined in mechanical mixers, and then, passing into a machine very similar to that used in pressing bricks, the mixture is moulded into blocks measuring 4x4x12 inches.

The blocks weigh between 17 and 19 pounds each, and require 25 for a square yard of pavement. The price is $67.20 per 1,000 f. o. b., Windsor, but the city pays for the blocks on the basis of $1.68 a square yard, measured in the pavement, so that the price includes an allowance for waste.

The cost of this pavement per square yard, as laid in Windsor is estimated as follows:

Removal of cedar blocks, per sq. yd	.10
Broken stone foundation	.74
Sand cushion	.05
Asphalt blocks	$1.68
Laying blocks	.10
Hauling asphalt blocks	.045
Duty on blocks, 20 per cent	.336
Engineering and incidental expenses	.05
Total per square yard	$3.10

The process of laying these blocks is very similar to that of laying vitrified brick. The pavement consists of a substantial foundation of concrete, broken stone or gravel: next a sand cushion, then the surface of asphalt blocks, which is covered with a temporary coating of clean fine sand to fill the joints.

In all, about 20,000 square yards of asphalt block have been laid in Windsor. This has been put on a broken stone foundation; not on concrete. Petitions have been received and granted for laying this pavement, on about 2 2/5 miles of street. Among the qualities claimed for this pavement are that it does not require skilled labor and an expensive plant to lay and repair, as does sheet asphalt, being on a par with vitrified brick in this respect; that it is not so noisy as vitrified brick; that it forms a smooth and practically impervious pavement because, under the action of sun and traffic, the asphalt is compressed and the blocks are cemented together, making a healthy and pleasant pavement.

Macadam.

Broken stone for macadam roadways and for the foundation of the asphalt block pavements is now largely obtained at Hagersville, the cost being $1.25 a ton delivered on the street.

The general width of roadways on residential streets is being reduced to 24 feet, and on the streets macadamized to the present, there has been laid a depth of twelve inches of stone from curb to curb. All work has been done by day labor under the supervision of the street commissioner.

Curb.

Concrete curbs with gutter have been laid on the streets paved with asphalt block, the cost being 45 cents per lineal foot. The concrete core is composed of five parts of broken stone, two parts of sand, and one part of Portland cement; and the surface finish, one inch in thickness, one part of Portland cement to two parts of sand.

Concrete Sidewalks.

The city has about eight miles of cement concrete walks, or nearly 200,000 square feet. These are laid by contract, the price this year (1902) being 11 cents a square foot. The nearest gravel obtainable is not of a good quality, and is about four miles distant, so that very little is used for street work. The city sidewalk specifications require:

(1) The excavation to be to a depth of 10 inches below the finished grade of the walk.

(2) A 6-inch foundation of soft coal cinders.

(3) A 3-inch base of concrete, mixed in the proportions of one part of Portland cement, two parts of sand, and five parts of crushed stone.

(4) A 1-inch surface finish, mixed in the proportion of one of cement to two of sand.

The surface of the walk is given a fall towards the street of one quarter of an inch to each foot in width of the walk. The walk is divided into blocks not greater than 4x6 feet and is finished with a fine ribbed roller.

The cost of sidewalks is paid out of the general funds. The contractor receives fortnightly payments to the amount of 80 per cent. of the work finished. On the first of May following completion he is entitled to half the money retained, and on the first of May of the second year following completion, he is paid the remainder, if the walks have been kept in perfect order, and have given satisfactory evidence of proper construction.

Machinery.

The principal machinery owned by the town consists of a steam roller and two graders. The roller is of twelve tons weight, and was purchased in 1898 at a cost of $2,800 set up in Windsor. One of the graders has been in use since 1885, and is still giving good service, while the other has been in use for thirteen years.

WOODSTOCK.

The indications of a growing feeling in favor of street improvement are shown in many ways. In 1902 a portion of Dundas Street was macadamized in a permanant manner and a street superintendent appointed. Since the purchase of a steam roller in 1897, there has been, each year, a portion of roadway picked up, graded, re-surfaced with a layer of stone, and then rolled to a smooth, compact surface, The roadways treated in this way have been narrowed, and the sides nicely boulevarded. With an abundance of shade trees, this method of improving the streets, extending the work from year to year, produces very much for a minimum outlay, the expenditure in Woodstock being from $1,200 to $2,000 annually.

Permanent Macadam.

A Street in Woodstock.

Woodstock in 1902 undertook an important work of street improvement, that of macadamizing Dundas Street, west of the business section, in a permanent

manner. This is the leading entrance to the city from the east; and is subject to the traffic of factory drays and heavily loaded farm wagons, as well as a considerable amount of light driving.

The work was done by day labor, under the direction of the street superintendent and the city engineer. The length of street being improved is 2,400 feet, the macadamized portion (exclusive of gutters) being 40 feet wide, broken stone being placed to an average depth of twelve inches. Outside of this are vitrified brick gutters, and concrete curbs and sidewalks.

In the winter of 1901-2, field stone was bought from farmers of the vicinity, who delivered it on a vacant lot adjacent to the work for $2 50 per cord. This stone was broken by the city's crusher. The total cost of the macadam pavement, exclusive of gutters, curb, etc., was $7,250.

A feature of this roadway is the vitrified brick gutters. These gutters have a total length of 4,800 feet, are 33 inches wide, and cost 48 cents per lineal foot. The brick used was manufactured in Masselon, Ohio. It costs at the factory $12.75 per M, and $25.50 in Woodstock, including freight and duty. These brick are laid on a well-rammed broken stone foundation, and are grouted with thin Portland cement mortar.

In the Business Section.

The re-paving of Dundas Street, the main business thoroughfare of Woodstock, is a matter which, for some time, has received the attention of the city council and citizens interested. The present pavement in the immediate business section is cedar block which was laid in 1887. Its condition is now very unsatisfactory, and asphalt, vitrified brick, and tar macadam have been suggested for its renewal. This is a work which will be undertaken in the near future, and an estimate for a vitrified brick pavement is now under consideration, with every prospect of this material being adopted. The proposed pavement will be 2,100 feet long and about 47 feet wide, and will be laid on a broken stone base. The subsoil being of a gravelly nature, conditions are favorable in so far as the foundation is concerned. The estimated cost is $21,000, one half to be borne by the general funds of the city, and the remainder levied as a frontage assessment.

Machinery.

The principal road machinery owned by the city consists of a steam road roller, a rock crusher with a 14 h.p. engine to operate it, and a road grader. The roller of ten tons weight was purchased in 1897 for $3,300, and the crusher in 1899 at a cost of $1,000.

In 1898, the city purchased a gravel pit, covering about eight acres, which can be excavated to a depth of 20 feet. At this level water prevents further progress. The crusher is ordinarily operated in this pit, all material being prepared for the roads by passing it through the crusher. Out of from 80 to 100 yards of the material as it lies in the pit, fifty yards of good stone is produced. The screenings, a mixture of earthy material, sand and fine gravel, are used in making concrete sidewalk foundations, or for surfacing outlying streets upon which there is very little travel. This pit is located at the north-west angle of the city, so that the haul in most cases is not great.

The principal item of cost in operating the crusher is labor, from ten to twelve men being required. About half a cord of wood per day is used, while water is piped to the pit from the city mains The renewal of the jaws is said to be the principal item in the matter of repairs.

Sidewalks.

Very little plank walk is now laid in Woodstock, cement concrete having almost entirely taken its place. In 1901 there was laid 1,500 square feet of plank

walk, as opposed to 69,841 square feet of concrete. To the end of 1901 there was an extent of concrete equal to 11½ miles of four-ft. sidewalk, and in 1902 the total extent of concrete walk was increased to 15 miles. In the business section there are about 1½ miles of flag-stone sidewalk, ten and twelve feet wide. The total outlay for concrete walks has been $35,000, and stone walks, $20,000. Concrete walks are laid by contract, the cost in 1902 being 9½ cents a square foot. The standard specifications for 1903 require:

(1.) An excavation 10 inches below grade.

(2.) A foundation of coarse gravel, broken stone or cinders, 6 inches in thickness.

(3.) A 3-inch layer of concrete, mixed in the proportion of one part of cement to eight parts of gravel.

(4.) A wearing surface one inch thick, mixed in the proportion of one of cement to two of sand.

Assessment.

The city has not a general frontage by-law. It was decided by the Council that 80 per cent. of the cost of macadamizing Dundas street would be paid out of the general funds, the remaining 20 per cent. being levied against the property benefited, as a frontage assessment, In laying concrete sidewalks the city pays for street intersections only, the remainder being charged against the property, according to frontage. The debentures for concrete sidewalks are extended over fifteen years.

TESTING PORTLAND CEMENT.

The testing of cement, although a simple process, requires much experience, skilful manipulation, and careful observation to secure sufficiently accurate results to be of service. Numerous tests have been suggested, but many of them are of uncertain value, others are exceedingly difficult of application or require expensive instruments.

The accompanying specification covers the principal points which are necessary to a safe cement, and which can be readily enforced:

Test No. 3 indicates the degree of fineness to which the cement is ground, upon which its strength greatly depends. While fineness is not a certain proof of the value of the cement, yet all cements are improved by fine grinding. If otherwise good, the finer the cement, the greater the amount of sand it will take in making a good mortar.

Test No. 4 shows the time a cement will take to set, and while not an indication of the ultimate strength of the cement, it is a guide as to the work to which the cement is adapted. For submarine work, a quick-setting cement is often a necessity, but for work in the open air, a cement should not require too rapid manipulation in mixing and putting in place before it begins to set, especially for sidewalk, curb and similar construction.

Test No. 5 (a) is most valuable and necessary, as it serves to detect one of the most dangerous of defects, an excess of free lime. Some cements stand well for short periods, but owing to the presence of free lime disintegrate after a few months. If, at the end of three days in water, the thin edges of the pats show no signs of cracking, curling and disintegrating, technically known as "blowing," the cement may be considered safe in this regard. Fine air cracks on the upper surface of the pats, which cross and recross one another, are not due to blowing, but are caused by changes in temperature.

The cracks caused by blowing are usually accompanied by a certain amount of disintegration, are wedge shaped, running from the centre of the

pat. The boiling test, No. 5 (b) is an accelerated condition to show in a few hours what would otherwise take a much longer period. It is frequently regarded as too severe for all cases, but most sound cements can pass it. Where blowing is developed, it should call for a careful consideration rather than the rejection of the cement.

Test No. 6 is also indicative of the soundness of the cement, and any change in either expansion or contraction should cause the rejection of the cement. The bottle may be watched for signs of blowing, as in No. 5.

In test No. 7, in which pats of neat cement are allowed to set and remain in air, the color should continue uniform throughout, yellow blotches indicating an excess of clay, or that the cement is not sufficiently burned. Under the latter conditions it is probably quick setting and deficient in strength.

A deficiency in tensile strength shown by test No. 9 indicates the presence of too much magnesia, over 3 per cent. making a cement unreliable. This test is important, and is the only one demanding an instrument involving any special expense. Moulds are required in which to form the briquettes with exactness, and a means of applying and indicating a tensile strain is required, various kinds being in use for this purpose. This test requires considerable time to perform it perfectly, more than can be ordinarily taken.

Some cements develop considerable strength during a short interval, but fail to maintain it for a longer period. It is generally conceded, however, that for a brand of good reputation, the one-day test will show whether or not the sample is of its average quality, the seven-day test being, of course, preferable. It is sometimes required that manufacturers shall furnish a sworn statement as to the results of this test with each lot of cement delivered.

SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT.

Quality and packing. (1) All cement must be of a well and favorably known brand of Canadian Portland cement, and shall be delivered in barrels or equally weather-proof packages, each labelled with the name of the brand and the manufacturer. Any barrels or packages broken or torn at the time of delivery will be rejected.

Storage. (2) Immediately upon delivery, it is to be stored in a dry, well-covered, and well-ventilated building, or to be otherwise protected from rain and dampness by a suitable covering. Any cement affected by moisture before or after delivery shall be rejected from any work.

Fineness. (3) At least 90 per cent. by weight shall pass through a No. 100 seive, having 10,000 meshes per square inch.

Rate of setting. (4) A pat of neat cement, made as in section 5 following, must not have its initial set within thirty minutes, nor its final set within one hour after water is first added, the pat being kept in a moist air at a temperature between 65 and 70 degrees Fahr. The "initial set" and "final set" shall mean the time when the pat of cement will sustain a wire one-twelfth of an inch in diameter weighted to one-fourth of a pound, and a wire one-twenty-fourth of an inch in diameter, weighted to one pound, respectively, these to rest upon it without penetration.

Soundness. (5) (a) Pats of neat cement with thin edges, half an inch thick in the centre, and from two to three inches in diameter, moulded on pieces of glass, and immersed in water after "final set," shall not at any time thereafter show expansion cracks, distortion, curling of the thin edges, nor disintegration.

(b) Similar pats allowed to set in air, then placed in boiling water 48 hours shall not show any of the foregoing defects.

Change of volumn. (6) A quantity of the cement is to be mixed with a sufficient quantity of water to enable it to be pressed into a glass tube of about one-half inch diameter, or into a narrow-necked glass bottle. Should the cement swell so as to burst the glass, or shrink so as to become loose, either defect will be cause for the rejection of the cement.

(7) Pats moulded in the manner described in section 5 of this specification and kept in air must remain of a uniform bluish or greenish grey color, exhibiting no yellow blotches nor discoloration. Color.

(8) Samples of cement shall be made into the consistency of a stiff mortar, and firmly pressed into moulds to form briquettes one square inch in cross section. These, covered with a damp cloth and allowed to develop "final set" in air, then immersed in water, shall show the following tensile strengths per square inch:— Tensile strength.

Age.	Strength. lbs.
24 hours (in water after "final set")	125
7 days (1 day in air, 6 days in water)	400
28 days (1 day in air, 27 days in water)	500
7 days (1 day in air, 6 days in water), 1 part of cement to 3 parts of sand	125
28 days (1 day in air, 27 days in water), 1 of cement to 3 of sand	200

The sand used in the above mortar tests shall be clean and sharp, of the standard size, that passing a No. 20 seive, but refused by a No. 30 seive.

SPECIFICATION FOR MACADAM STREET.

(1) The location and approximate extent of macadam or broken stone roadway, to be laid under these specifications, are as follows:— Location and extent of work.

(2) The space over which the roadway and curb are to be laid shall be excavated to the required depth below the elevation of the finished roadway, in accordance with the plans and profiles, and schedule, on file at the office of the clerk of the town of ———, and forming part of these specifications. Perishable or objectionable material shall be removed to a further depth, to secure a firm foundation, if so required by the engineer. Such excess excavation shall be filled with gravel, or other material approved by the engineer, and the bottom of the sub-grade thus obtained shall be then made thoroughly firm and solid by pounding and rolling. For all extra excavation or filling ordered by the engineer, the contractor shall be entitled to the sum of 20 cents per cubic yard. Excavation and grading of roadway.

(3) The earth taken from the excavation for the roadway and curb is to be used in properly grading up the boulevards and filling in any portion of the roadbed which is beneath the grade line on the proposed improvement; and the surplus earth is to be teamed from one point of the street to another, as may be required in making the said boulevards, where there is not sufficient earth, or in raising the elevation of lots adjacent to the street. All earth in excess of that required on the street, stones, posts, stumps, other obstacles or rubbish shall remain the property of the town, to be removed by the contractor to such point or points as the engineer may direct; if not hauled for a distance exceeding one-half mile from the street, such removal to be without extra charge. Removal of excavated earth and rubbish.

(4) The curbing, grading, draining, macadamizing and all work connected herewith, shall be completed to the lines and levels given by the engineer. No stakes or bench-marks placed for this purpose by the engineer shall be moved or effaced by the contractor without the permission of the engineer so to do. Levels, stakes and bench marks.

(5) The contractor is to furnish the tile and construct a four-inch field tile drain along the inside, or road side, of the curb line on each side of the street, as shown upon the plan on file at the office of the clerk of the town of ..... The tile are to be placed in an eight-inch trench, the bottom of the trench to be at least eighteen inches below the sub-grade of the roadway; and the tile shall be uniformly and evenly laid, with a fall of not less than three inches in one hundred feet, to a proper outlet. Where it is found necessary by the engineer in reaching a suitable outlet, to carry the line of tile beyond the street allowance, the contractor shall receive the sum of fifty cents for each rod so laid beyond the limits of the street allowance. Tile drains for carrying surface and other water through or under the street or roadway shall be laid as indicated upon the aforesaid plans and profile. All tile used shall be of the best quality of clay, manufactured expressly for drain purposes, in lengths not less than one foot, and of uniform diameter Tile drainage

throughout. All earth excavated in the laying of these drains shall be returned to the trench, being thoroughly rammed and pounded in layers not exceeding one foot in thickness, and rendered perfectly firm and solid, to the satisfaction of the engineer. When sewer pipe is requird in place of common tile, such pipe shall be furnished to the contractor by the engineer; and shall be laid in all respects to the satisfaction of the engineer.

Concrete curbs.

(6) The contractor is to construct upon each side of the roadway throughout the whole length of the street, a concrete curb, as shown upon the plans and profiles hereinbefore mentioned, such curb to be perfectly true to the line and levels given by the engineer. At each street, lane, alley, private way, etc., the curbing shall, unless otherwise directed, be returned to the sidewalk, the returns to be placed at an angle of thirty degrees with the line of the curbing. The earth at the back of the curbing is to be thoroughly rammed so as to ensure stability of the curbing. The material and workmanship used must be in conformity with the specifications and plans for curbing hereto attached, to the satisfaction of the engineer, or other person in charge of the work.

Boulevards to be levelled and trees preserved.

(7) The boulevard between the curb line and the sidewalk is to be regularly levelled off from the grade line at the top of the sidewalk to the top of the curb. The boulevard between the sidewalk and the street limit is to be regularly and evenly graded by cutting down or filling in as may be required, so as to conform to the grade of the sidewalk, except where otherwise directed by the engineer, in order to conform to the elevation of the lawns along the said street. The boulevards are to be left smooth by raking or otherwise levelling, to the satisfaction of the engineer or other person in charge of the work. The contractor, in doing the work, must excavate or fill in around the trees on the said street in a careful manner, so as not to bark or injure the said trees.

Water gullies, manholes, standpipes.

(8) Returns and off-sets, if necessary, must be made in the line of the curb around any of the water gullies on the street. The levelling of the top of the sewer gullies, manholes, etc., and the building up or lowering of all waterworks standpipes in such manner as the engineer may direct, to suit the grade and crown of the roadbed, will be done by the contractor.

Lane and street intersections.

(9) All intersections of private lanes are to be properly made and graded in the boulevard by the contractor at a gradual slope from the line of the street allowance to the bottom of the gutter, and all street intersections are to be graded to conform to the finished grade of the street.

Broken stone surface and quality of stone.

(10) The surface of the roadway over the said roads is to be covered with crushed stone to the depth of .... inches in the centre, and .... inches at the curb, to be regularly and perfectly spread over the whole of the roadbed to a depth to conform to the cross-section shown on the drawings, and proportionate to that specified for the centre and curb. The crushed stone is to be furnished by the contractor, and shall be durable limestone, granite or field stone, of such quality and broken to such dimensions as may be approved by the engineer, and authorized by the council of the town of ....., and shall be equal to the sample to be seen at the office of the clerk of the town of ..... All stone used must be free from clay, loam, or earthy material. Quarry strippings will not be accepted.

Placing stone on the roadway

(11) The broken stone is to be placed on the roadway in the following manner :—

(a) Crushed stone of a size to pass through a three-inch ring is to be placed over the whole of the surface of the sub-grade to a depth, after consolidation, of .... inches at the centre, and .... inches at the curb. Upon this shall be spread a one-inch coating of fine screenings, to be worked into the interstices of the stone, and the layer shall then be harrowed, saturated with water and thoroughly rolled.

(b) Upon this shall be spread a layer of crushed stone, such as will pass through an inch and one-half ring, to a depth of .... inches at the centre, and ..... inches at the curb, after consolidation, this to be coated with a one-inch coating of screenings, harrowed, saturated with water, and thoroughly rolled.

(c) Upon this shall be spread a sufficient quantity of crushed stone, such as will pass through a one-inch ring, to bring the roadway to the line of the finished grade, this to be coated with a one-inch layer of screenings, harrowed, thoroughly saturated and rolled.

(12) Special care must be taken to work each coating of fine screenings down into the interstices or voids in the mass of stone beneath, by thoroughly saturating and flooding with water, by passing a harrow over the surface of the whole mass, and rolling until the engineer is satisfied that the interstices are sufficiently filled. Screenings to fill voids.

(13) Rolling shall be commenced at the edges of curb of the road, working towards the centre, and shall be continued until the earth sub-grade and each layer is firmly set, to the satisfaction of the engineer, and ceases to further consolidate under the weight of the roller. The final rolling must be continued until the roadbed is perfectly consolidated and unyielding, to the satisfaction of the engineer. During the whole of the rolling herein specified, a sprinkling cart is to pass immediately in front of the roller, so that at all times the surface of the road will be saturated with water. The water is to be obtained from the street hydrants, for which a charge of one cent per lineal foot must be paid by the contractor to the water commissioners. Manner of rolling and wetting roadway.

(14) A steam road roller will be provided by the town of ....., together with a man to operate it, also oil and waste, for which the contractor will pay the said town of ..... the sum of ten dollars for each and every day the roller is in use; the contractor to supply the necessary fuel, oil, waste, water, and other material necessary for its proper operation. Steam roller provided.

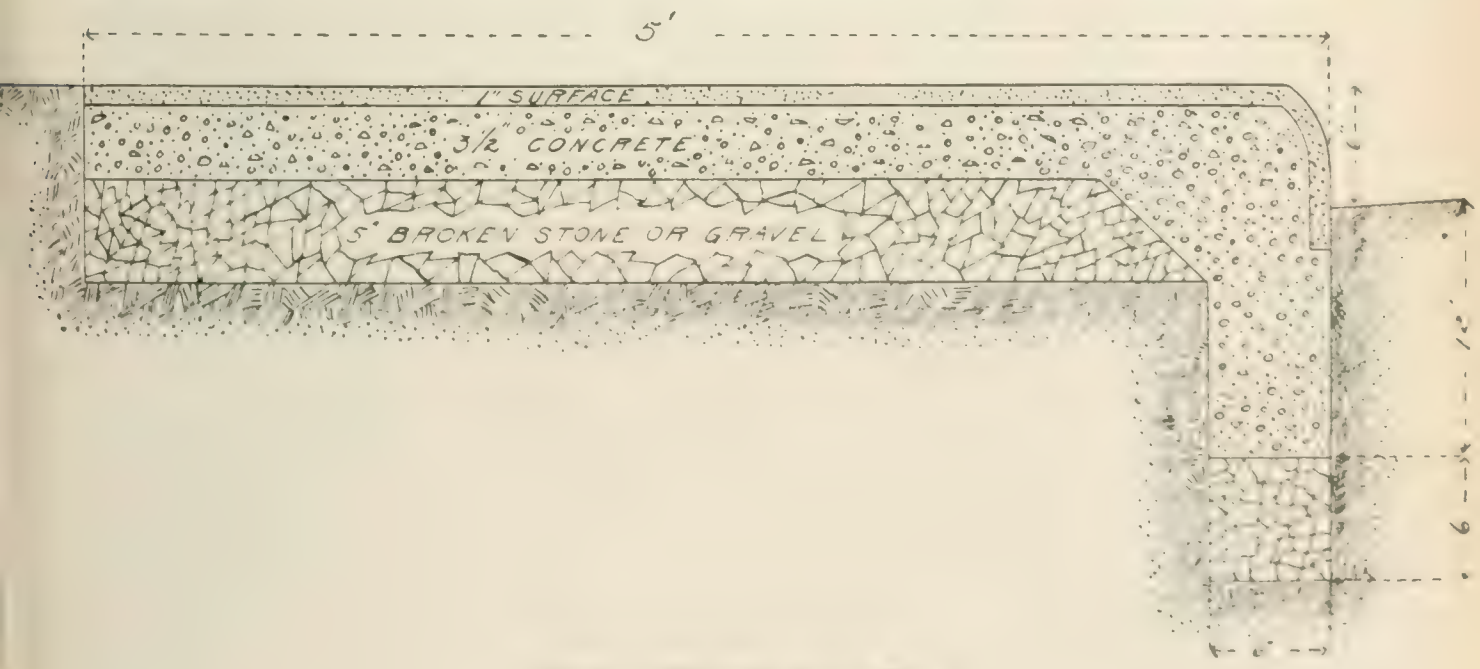
SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.

(1) The location and approximate extent of artificial stone sidewalks to be laid under these specifications are as follows :— Location and extent of walks.

(2) The corporation shall remove the old plank, stone, brick, and other sidewalk from the street before the construction of the new walk shall be commenced by the contractor, all such material being the property of the town, to be disposed of as the engineer may direct. Removal of old sidewalks.

(3) All excavated earth, stones, posts, stumps, other obstacles or rubbish shall remain the property of the town, to be removed by the contractor to such a point or points as the engineer may direct; if not hauled for a distance exceeding one-half mile, such removal to be without extra charge. Removal of excavated earth and rubbish.

(4) The walk shall be laid to the lines and levels given by the engineer. No stakes or bench-marks placed for this purpose by the engineer shall be removed or effaced by the contractor without the permission of the engineer so to do. Levels, stakes and bench-marks.



Concrete Sidewalk with Curb.

(Scale, 1 inch = 1 foot.)

(5) The space over which the walk is to be laid shall be excavated to a depth of twelve inches below the elevation of the finished walk, in accordance with the plans and profiles on file at the office of the engineer. Perishable or objectionable material shall be removed to a further depth, to secure a firm foundation, if so required by the engineer. Such excavation in excess Preliminary excavation and earthwork.

of twelve inches shall be filled with gravel, or other material approved by the engineer, and the bottom of the sub-grade thus obtained shall be then made thoroughly firm and solid by pounding or rolling. For all excavation and filling ordered by the engineer in excess of twelve inches below the grade of the finished walk, the contractor shall be entitled to the sum of 25 cents per cubic yard.

Tile drainage.

(6) A porous tile drain shall be laid centrally beneath the walk, to the depth, grade, of such diameter, and carried to such outlets as are specified upon the plan and profile on file at the office of the engineer; and tile drains for carrying surface and other water through or under the walk shall be laid as indicated upon the aforesaid plan and profile. All tile used shall be of the best quality of clay, manufactured expressly for drain purposes, in lengths not less than one foot, and of uniform diameter throughout. All earth excavated in the laying of these drains shall be returned to the trench, being thoroughly rammed and pounded in layers not exceeding one foot in thickness, and rendered perfectly firm and solid, to the satisfaction of the engineer. When sewer pipe is required in place of common tile, such pipe shall be furnished to the contractor by the engineer; and shall be laid in all respects to the satisfaction of the engineer.

A layer of gravel or broken stone seven inches in thickness.

(7) Upon the sub-grade thus excavated, drained and consolidated, shall be spread a layer of clean gravel or broken stone, to be thoroughly wetted, rolled or pounded, and brought to an even surface. The layer of gravel or stone so placed shall have a thickness of seven inches; and shall be uniformly not less than five inches below the elevation of the surface of the finished walk, having preference thereto.

A layer of concrete, four inches in thickness.

(8) Upon the foundation thus prepared, a layer of concrete shall be laid in the following manner:—It shall be composed of one part by measure of cement, of a quality approved by the engineer, and in accordance with the specifications for such elsewhere herein described; two and one-half by measure of clean, sharp sand, and five parts by measure of broken stone, of such a size as will pass through a two-inch ring. (Or where gravel is used the concrete shall be composed of one part of cement and six parts of clean gravel.) The concrete shall be mixed on a water-tight platform placed close to the work, by first spreading evenly a layer of sand; upon this shall be evenly spread the proportionate quantity of cement, and the two thoroughly mixed while dry. To this water shall be added, and the whole thoroughly mixed and brought to the consistency of mortar. The proportionate amount of stone shall then be spread evenly over this mortar and thoroughly intermixed therewith. The concrete when mixed as aforesaid shall be immediately put in place and thoroughly pounded until it has an even surface, is perfectly and uniformly solid, and is four inches in depth over the foundation and within one inch of the finished surface of the walk. Slab or flag divisions, sixteen feet in area, shall be marked off, by such means as will ensure complete separation, the joints to be filled with clean sand or other approved separating material.

A layer of cement-mortar one inch in thickness.

(9) Before the aforesaid layer of concrete has set, and while it is still adhesive, there shall be laid upon it a wearing surface one inch in thickness. It shall be composed of one part by measure of Portland cement, and two parts by measure of clean, sharp sand. The cement and sand shall be mixed dry, water then added to moisten sufficiently, the whole again thoroughly manipulated and mixed in a watertight box or floor and immediately put in place. The layer shall then be thoroughly worked to a true and even surface. Over this shall be sifted a layer of Portland cement, the whole to be neatly levelled to a perfectly smooth surface, and rolled with a tooth roller to make a surface that will not be slippery. This surface layer shall be cut into sections, the joints to correspond exactly with those of the first described layer of concrete, the edges of the walk to be rounded, and the whole finished in a neat and workmanlike manner

Temporary curbs to be supplied by contractor.

(10) Before any concrete is placed in the walk, temporary curbs, of 2x6 pine, with edges dressed so as to be perfectly straight, shall be firmly and accurately placed along the outer edges of the walk, to be removed after the walk has hardened; these curbs to be furnished by, and remain the property of the contractor. When the curb is removed, the vacant space must be filled with good soil, and any sodding disturbed in so doing must be carefully restored.

(11) The total thickness of the walk, including foundation layer, concrete layer, and the wearing surface, shall be uniform throughout, and shall have a slope towards the roadway of ¼ inch to the foot, unless otherwise required by the engineer. **Total thickness and slope of walk.**

(12) All Portland cement used in the work must be of some well and favorably known brand, and shall be approved by the engineer. It shall be delivered in barrels or equally tight receptacles, and must be protected from the weather by storing in a tight building or by suitable covering, the packages to be placed on boards or flooring raised above the ground. All cement rejected by the engineer shall be conspicuously marked "Condemned," and shall be immediately removed from the site of the work. Should any cement so rejected be thereafter used in the walk, such sections as may be required by the engineer shall be immediately torn up by the contractor, and replaced with cement of proper quality, without extra compensation. The supply of cement must be so gauged that a sufficient quantity will be kept on hand to allow ample time for testing and examination by the engineer, without delay to the work of construction; the cement to conform to the specifications for cement hereto attached, and to such further tests as the engineer may require. **Cement.**

(13) The curb, or combined curb and gutter are to be of the form and dimensions shown upon the plan hereto attached, and the construction will, in all respects, be subject to the provisions of this specification applicable thereto. The concrete for the core or backing is to be of the same mixture provided for walks, the following facing to be the same as provided for the finishing coat for walks. The curb or curb and gutter are to be separated into sections eight feet long, are to be faced with a light layer of neat cement, floated, trowelled, and worked to a proper form and uniform color. **Curb, and curb with gutter.**

(14) The stone and sand shall at all times be subject to the approval of the engineer, the sand to be clean, sharp and silicious. **Sand and stone.**

(15) At the street crossings, lanes and private driveways, the walk shall be so rounded, placed, and at such an elevation as to give a convenient passage for vehicles, to the satisfaction of the engineer. The surface layer of concrete shall be 1½ inches thick, composed of equal parts by measure of cement and sand, and marked into diamond-shaped blocks by lines crossing the walk diagonally six inches apart. The edges shall be rounded, and faced to the bottom of the concrete with cement mortar used for surfacing the walk. At all street crossings, and elsewhere if so desired by the engineer, the edges of the walk shall be protected by a curbing of 4x6 cedar, placed in a permanent and durable manner, flush with the surface of the walk. **Street crossings, lanes and private driveways.**

(16) The contractor, in doing the work, shall excavate or fill in around trees in a careful manner, so as not to injure the said trees; and all gratings, areas, tree spaces, or other interruptions to the walk shall be regarded as continuous in the payment of the walk. The repairing or building up of area walls or other supports for gratings, shall be performed and the material supplied by the contractor, as the engineer may direct. **Trees, tree-spaces, gratings, areas, etc.**

(17) No concrete shall be laid in wet or freezing weather. **Laying concrete in wet or freezing weather.**

(18) Care must at all times be taken to prevent injury to waterworks stopcock-boxes, down pipes, door sills, steps, areas, gratings, or other appliances which may be under, project into, or pass through the walk, and the pavement shall be carefully and neatly filled around such appliances. When required by the engineer, all gratings or covers furnished the contractor shall be properly fitted into and conform to the surface of the walk. **Prevention of injury to waterworks and other appliances.**

(19) The contractor shall be bound to maintain the walks and crossings in perfect repair, free from all cracks and defects, for the term of five years from the date of completion thereof, so that at the end of such term, the walks shall have given evidence of their proper construction and durability, and should the contractor fail to repair or reconstruct the walks in accordance with these specifications at any time during the said term, the engineer may cause the necessary repairs to be made, retaining the cost from moneys due, or becoming due to the said contractor on this or any other contract between the town and the contractor, or may recover the same from the contractor, or his sureties in this contract, as money paid at their request. The certificate of the engineer is to be final as to the necessity of repairs and amounts expended upon them. **Contractor to maintain walk in perfect repair for five years from date of completion.**

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONCRETE CURB AND GUTTER.

Plans and dimensions.

(1) The combined curb and gutter shall conform to the dimensions shown upon the drawings hereto attached and forming part of these specifications.

Lines, curbs and bench-marks.

(2) All work shall be completed to the lines and levels given by the engineer. No stakes or bench-marks placed for this purpose shall be moved or effaced by the contractor without permission so to do.

Foundation of gravel, six inches deep.

(3) The curbing and gutter shall be laid upon a six-inch bed of gravel, cinders, broken stone or other material approved by the engineer, which shall be thoroughly tamped and consolidated.

A core or backing, and finishing coat.

(4) The curb and gutter shall consist of a concrete core or backing faced with a one-inch surface coat of mortar, as indicated by the drawings hereto attached.

Concrete core.

(5) The concrete core shall be composed of one part of the best quality of Portland cement, two and one-half parts of clean, sharp sand, and five parts of approved broken stone; the stone to be broken into cubical fragments not exceeding one and one-half inches, nor less than one-half inch in any direction. The cement and sand shall first be mixed dry, and until the mixture has a uniform color. Sufficient water shall be slowly added and the mixing continued until mortar of a proper consistency is produced. The crushed stone shall then be added and thoroughly intermixed therewith, until each fragment of stone is coated with mortar. The concrete shall then be put in place and thoroughly compacted by ramming.

Surface coat cement mortar.

(6) The surface of finishing mortar, one inch in thickness, shall consist of two parts by measure of Portland cement and three parts of clean, sharp sand of varying sized grain. These materials shall first be mixed while dry and until the mixture is of a uniform color. Water shall then be slowly added until an evenly tampered and suitable mortar is obtained, when it shall at once be put in place.

Finishing the surface.

(7) The entire exposed surface shall be neatly faced by floating and troweling with a coat of neat cement, and finished with a dampened bristle brush, so as to give a uniform color throughout.

Work to be carried on rapidly.

(8) The work shall be carried on as rapidly as the concrete can be thoroughly rammed, and the whole curb and gutter shall be completed while in a soft and plastic state, so that it shall be monolithic when set.

Division of curb. Street and lane intersections.

(9) The curb shall be divided into sections eight feet in length, by such means as will insure complete separation. At street and lane intersections the curb shall be made on a curve of such radius as the engineer shall direct, with true and even joints, and shall be set and finished in the same manner as hereinbefore described.

Temporary forms.

(10) The temporary forms used in shaping the gutter and curb shall be set accurately and firmly in place, these to be provided by and remain the property of the contractor. When the form is removed, the vacant space must be filled with suitable earth and thoroughly tamped to the satisfaction of the engineer.

Price per lineal foot.

(11) No additional allowance shall be made for round corners, off-sets for catch basins, gullies, or other obstructions, the price paid to be per lineal foot of curbing in place complete. Special construction to protect trees shall be made when deemed necessary by the engineer.

GENERAL CONDITIONS FORMING PART OF ALL SPECIFICATIONS.

Commencing the work.

(1) The work to be done under these specifications shall be commenced on such day and at such place or places as the engineer may direct. Failure so to commence without good and valid reason therefor will be authority for the engineer to declare the contract forfeited. Nor shall the contractor commence work on any street without the order of the engineer so to do.

Forfeiture of contract.

(2) The Board of Works reserves the right to declare the contract forfeited at any time it should appear to the engineer that the work or any part thereof, is being unnecessarily delayed by the contractor, or that the contractor is wilfully violating any of the conditions of the contract, or is executing the same in bad faith.

(3) Care should be taken at all times not to interfere with business or travel more than is absolutely necessary for the faithful performance of the work. The contractor shall make suitable and adequate provision for the safe and free passage of persons by or over the works, as may in the opinion of the engineer be necessary. Interference with traffic.

(4) At all times during the progress of the work, care must be taken not to unnecessarily injure or destroy private lawns, sidewalks, pavements, nor boulevards adjacent to the walk. Care of private lawns, etc.

(5) On the completion of the work all surplus or refuse material must be immediately removed from the street by the contractor. If not removed within forty-eight hours after notice in writing so to do from the engineer, it shall be removed by the engineer at the contractor's expense. Removal of surplus material.

(6) The contractor shall, during the progress of the work, use all proper precautions by good and sufficient barriers, red lights, or watchmen, for the prevention of accident, and he will indemnify and save the corporation of the town of ..... from all suits and actions, and all costs and damages occasioned by the negligence or carelessness of the contractor, or his agents, or employees. Liability in case of accident.

(7) The decision of the engineer shall be final in case of ambiguity of expression of the specifications, or doubt as to the correct interpretation thereof. Interpretation of specification.

(8) Any disorderly or incompetent person or persons who may be employed on the work shall be removed when required by the engineer, and no person so removed shall thereafter be employed upon any portion of the work. Disorderly or incompetent employees.

A Macadam Street in Brockville.

(9) All materials used in the work, or any portion thereof, included under this contract, shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the engineer. The supply of each and all material or materials must be so gauged that a sufficient quantity will be kept on hand to allow ample time for testing and examination by the engineer without delay to the work of construction. Material and work to be approved by engineer.

(10) All material rejected by the engineer shall be immediately removed from the site of the work by the contractor. In case the contractor should refuse to remove or replace any rejected work or material within forty-eight hours after written notice, such work or material shall be removed by order of the engineer at the contractor's expense. Removal of condemned work or material.

(11) Any defective work or material that may be discovered by the engineer before the final acceptance of the work or before the final payment shall be made, shall be removed and replaced by work and material which shall conform to the spirit of the specification; failure or neglect on the part of the engineer to condemn or reject bad or inferior work or materials shall not be construed to imply an acceptance of such work or materials. Failure to condemn work or material not to imply acceptance.

(12) It shall be understood, and agreed by the parties hereto, that measurements shall be taken during the progress of the work, and the estimate of the engineer shall be final and conclusive evidence of the amount of work performed by the contractor under and by virtue of this agreement and shall be taken as the full measure of compensation to be received by the contractor. Engineer's estimates final and conclusive.

Payment to be made fortnightly.

(13) The contractor is entitled to receive 80 per cent. of the value of any portion of the work, completed under these specifications, at the end of each fortnight, such completion being certified by the engineer, and by the chairman of the Board of Works. At the expiration of sixty days after the acceptance of the work, the whole of the moneys accruing to the contractor under these specifications shall be paid, excepting such sum or sums of money as may be retained under any of the provisions herein contained, and such sums as may have been paid in the form of partial payments upon the fortnightly estimates of the engineer.

Notices to parties interested.

(14) All necessary notices to waterworks, gas, electric light, telephone or telegraph officials, owners or occupants of property, or other interested parties shall be given by the contractor.

Payment of workmen.

(15) The contractor shall punctually pay the workmen who shall be employed on the work comprised in these specifications, in cash current, and not what is denominated as "store" pay. And final payment for the work shall not be made until satisfactory vouchers are furnished the engineer by the contractor showing all wages to have been paid.

Unforseen obstruction, delay or hindrance.

(16) All loss arising from unforeseen obstructions or difficulties encountered in the performance of the work under these specifications, or from delay or hindrance from any cause during the prosecution of the same, shall be sustained by the contractor.

Suitable appliances to be used.

(17) The contractor is to use such methods and appliances for the performance of all the operations connected with the work embraced under this contract, as will secure a satisfactory quality of work and a rate of progress which will secure the completion of the work within the time specified.

Assignment of contract.

(18) The work to be performed under this contract, nor any part thereof, nor any money or orders payable under this contract, shall be assigned or sublet by the contractor, without the previous sanction of the council of the town of ..... No sub-contract shall under any circumstances relieve the contractor of his liabilities and obligations under this contract. Should any sub-contractor fail to perform the work undertaken by him in a satisfactory manner, and should this provision be violated, the council of the town of ..... may, at their option, end and terminate such contract.

Change in plans and specifications.

(19) Should any changes or alterations in these specifications or plans in connection therewith be, at any time, deemed necessary by the engineer, he shall have authority to make such changes or alterations, and, unless otherwise herein provided for, an amount proportionate to the prices contained in the tender upon which the contract was awarded, shall be added to or deducted from the original amount of the contract.

Contractor or his agent to be on work.

(20) The contractor or his duly authorized agent or foreman shall at all times while work is in progress be on the ground, and instruction given by the engineer to such agent or foreman shall be of the same effect as if given to the contractor.

Engineer defined.

(21) The word engineer, where and whenever used herein, refers to the engineer of the town of ....., or his authorized assistants, or other person appointed by the council of the town of ..... to have charge and oversight of the work.

Contractor defined.

The word contractor, wherever used herein, refers to the party or parties contracting to perform the work to be done under this contract, or the legal representatives, or representative, of such party or parties.

Tender to be accompanied by certified cheque.

(22) Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for the sum of $100, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the person tendering, all such cheques to be retained in the possession of the town treasurer until the contract and bond for the performance of the work are signed and filed with the engineer.

Bond for $1,000.

(23) Before the contract shall be signed, or the work commenced, the contractor shall furnish a bond for the sum of $1,000 for the satisfactory completion of the work, signed by two responsible sureties, and approved by the chairman of the Board of Works.

Right to reject tenders.

(24) The right to reject any or all tenders is reserved by the town of ....., and the lowest or other tender is not necessarily accepted.

Form of tender.

(25) Tenders for the work under these specifications must be made on the forms for this purpose, which may be had on application to the engineer.

Receiving tenders.

(26) Sealed tenders, endorsed ..... will be received by the engineer up to noon, the .... day of ..... next.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The following Act was passed at the Session of 1903, too late to include in connection with the original Act, on page 20 of this report:

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1 Edw. VII., c. 32, s. 2, subs. 1, amended.

1. Sub-section 1 of Section 2 of Chapter 32 of the Acts passed in the first year of His Majesty's reign, intituled *An Act for the Improvement of Public Highways*, as amended by Section 27 of the Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign chaptered 12, is amended by striking out the figures "1904" in the second line thereof and inserting the figures "1905" in lieu thereof.

1 Edw. VII., c. 32, s. 4, amended.

2. Section 4 of the said Act is amended by striking out the figures "1904" in the fifth line thereof and inserting the figures "1906" in lieu thereof.

1 Edw. VII., c. 32, s. 7, repealed.

3. Section 7 of the said Act is repealed.

By-law for county road system to be approved by Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

4. No county shall be entitled to receive any portion of the sum set apart by *The Act for the Improvement of Public Highways* passed in the first year of His Majesty's reign as aforesaid unless and until the by-law designating public highways within the county as a county system of highways has been approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Annual county grant for roads to townships not immediately interested in county system.

5. Where it appears that the highways designated as county roads established under this Act do not pass through one or more of the townships in the county or where it appears that such highways pass through but a small portion of any township, the county council may by by-law make a grant of a specific amount or an annual sum or both for the permanent improvement of highways in such township or townships as an equivalent for the amount which such township or townships may contribute for the establishment of a county system of highways.

Aid to county where road system established prior to 1 Edw. VII c. 32

6. Where at the time of the passing of the said Act the municipal council of any county had by by-law established a system of county roads equal in every respect to the requirements of the Public Works Department, such system of county roads shall be deemed to be within the meaning and intent of the said Act without any submission thereof to the ratepayers or to the township councils, as provided in sections 3 and 4 of the said Act, but nothing in this section contained shall be deemed as preventing the county council from granting an equivalent to any township not benefitted by the said county road system, as provided by section 5 of this Act.

County grant to roads in villages and towns.

7. The county council of any county may make a grant by by-law to any incorporated village or town in the county not separated from the county for the purpose of improving certain highways to be designated in such by-law in such village or town, but such highways shall not form a part of the county system of highways.

Intersection of other highways by county roads.

8. Wherever a county road intersects a highway which is not a county road the continuation of the county road to its full width across the road so intersected, including the bridges and culverts thereon or touching thereon, shall be a part of the county road system.

County council not liable for sidewalks on county road.

9. A county council shall not be liable for the building, maintenance or repair of sidewalks on any county road or portion thereof.

Counties to have powers as to snow fences. Rev. Stat. c. 250.

10. The county council shall in respect to county roads have all the powers given to townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages under *The Act respecting Snow Fences.*

11. This Act shall be read and construed in conjunction with said chapter 32 of the Acts passed in the 1st year of His Majesty's reign.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1902.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

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ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE WEATHER.

The study of tables of temperature, rainfall, snowfall, and sunshine is most interesting when taken in connection with the question of crops : for while much of the success in growth of any plant depends upon the nature of the soil, the quality of the seed, and the thoroughness of the tilling, it is also of importance that the particular crop should be suited to the various conditions of heat or cold, humidity or drouth, sunshine or cloudiness, prevailing during the period of its growth.

Temperature. The following table shows the average temperature of the Province for each of the six months April-September inclusive—practically the growing season—for the past ten years, and also the average for twenty-one years 1882-1902 :

Month.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1882-1902.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	18.7	19.0	21.9	18.7	20.2	19.5	18.4	17.3	23.1	10.3	17.7
February	18.1	13.0	17.1	15.2	22 0	21.8	19.2	14.5	16.9	14.7	17.9
March	35.0	26.9	20.5	25.8	35.6	29 0	21.2	21.5	34.9	26.4	25.8
April	43.6	45.0	44.8	44.5	42.1	42.7	46.3	43.3	44.3	38 7	41.8
May	53.2	54.6	54.6	55.7	55.5	52.9	60.1	56.9	53.7	52.2	53.7
June	59.2	65.8	64.1	64.8	65.6	60.9	64.8	68.0	66.1	67.6	64.1
July	68.6	71 9	68.2	67.5	70.2	71.9	68.8	65.5	69.1	68.3	68.0
August	63.5	67.5	70.9	68.5	67.7	64.2	67.2	65.3	64.0	66.1	65.8
September	59.0	60.1	62.3	56.2	61.8	60.8	56.8	60.5	61.1	56.0	58.6
October	46.3	48.5	55.2	50.0	48.7	50.1	43.4	41.4	48.8	48.2	46 6
November	41.0	31.9	35.3	38.0	34.9	34.9	37.8	34.5	31.6	35.1	35.1
December	20.9	22.7	24.7	25 1	22.8	24.6	24.1	25.8	27.7	20.7	24.1
Annual mean	43.9	43.9	45.0	44.2	45.6	44.4	44 0	42 9	45.1	42.0	43.3
Mean for six months, April to September	57.9	60.8	60.8	59.5	60.5	58.9	60.7	59 9	59.7	58.2	58.7

The mean annual temperature was 43.9°, which is the same as that of last year, although .6° above that of the twenty-one years 1882-1902. The mean for the six months April-September was 57.9°, which is 2.9° lower than that of the two years immediately preceding, and .8° lower than the average for the twenty-one years. March had an uncommonly high temperature, being 9.2° above its average for 1882-1902, while April and November also showed a higher temperature than ordinarily. June and August experienced a much lower temperature than usual, but none of the other growing months had any great degree of

variableness compared with their respective averages. December was 3.2° below its average for the twenty-one years.

PRECIPITATION. The fall of both rain and snow is given in the following table for ten years, together with the average for the twenty-one years 1882-1902. An inch of water is the equivalent of ten inches of snow:

Year.	November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total for five months.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1902	1.25	8.0	1.85	14.2	0.10	20.4	0.56	12.1	2.34	2.5	6.10	57.2
1901	2.99	10.4	0.51	8.6	0.58	18.8	R	17.6	1.60	13.1	5.68	68.5
1900	1.13	1.0	2.15	14.5	0.72	15.8	1.68	26.8	0.53	18.8	6.21	76.9
1899	1.67	9.6	0.74	24.6	1.50	13.2	0.76	8.0	1.78	22.1	6.45	77.5
1898	3.40	8.9	1.73	17.5	1.47	18.2	0.60	18.9	2 42	1.0	9.62	64.5
1897	2.51	6.2	0.37	9.6	1.15	17.3	0.89	14.1	1.52	12.7	6.44	59.9
1896	2.47	7.7	2.22	13.2	0.65	17.1	0.46	24.5	0.74	11.4	6.54	73.9
1895	0.78	11.4	1.49	6.6	0.77	31.3	0.08	12.0	0.41	10.8	3.53	72.1
1894	1.97	9.9	1.85	26.2	0.91	14.0	0.59	15.1	1.15	4.8	6.47	70.0
1893	2.09	10.8	0.68	11.6	0.43	25.5	0.73	24.3	1.19	5.4	5.12	77.6
1882-1902	2.13	8.5	1.33	14.9	0.98	20.2	0.90	16.6	1.16	11.5	5.50	71.7

The rainfall of the Province for the five winter months comprising the table totalled 6.1 inches, or .6 inch more than the average for 1882-1902, but the snowfall was only 57.2 inches, or 14.5 inches less than that of the twenty-one years. None of the months call for much notice, excepting March, when the rainfall was 2.34 inches, or over double that of its average, while the snowfall of that month was only 2.5 inches, compared with an average of 11.65 inches for the twenty-one years.

The six months, April-September, however, comprise what is regarded as the growing season for most crops, and the following table gives the rainfall of these months for the last ten years, and also the average for the twenty-one years 1882-1902:

Months.	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1882-1902
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April	2.12	2.26	1.44	1.10	1.45	2.52	1.26	1.49	0.99	2.61	1.58
May	2.44	3.67	2.03	3.43	2.43	3.38	2.10	2.36	5.72	3.35	2.86
June	3.92	2.14	2.83	2.46	2.83	2.83	2.39	1.37	2.32	3.15	2.83
July	5.49	3.90	3.96	2.78	1.11	5.36	2.79	2.02	1.72	2.44	2.83
August	2.02	2.78	2.15	0.81	2.64	2.62	2.86	2.81	0 84	2.67	2.49
September	3.53	2.78	2.73	3.72	2.94	0.83	4.47	2.67	3.73	1.94	2.67
Total for six months	19.52	17.53	15.14	14.30	13.40	17.54	15.87	12.72	15.32	16.16	15.26

The total rainfall for the six months was 19.52 inches, which is 1.99 inches more than that of the preceding year, and 4.26 inches more than the average for 1882-1902. May was the only month of the six to show a less precipitation, while July made a record of 5.49 inches of rain, or 2.66 inches more than the average of that month for the twenty-one years. This will partly explain the delay and difficulty experienced in harvesting the hay and fall wheat crops this year. Contrary to popular belief, April is the month having the least average precipitation in this Province—of rain as compared with the growing months, and of rain and snow as compared with the winter months.

Sunshine. In the following table the averages of sunshine are, as usual, derived from the records of the weather stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Barrie, Lindsay, and Kingston :

Months.	Sun above horizon.	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1882-1902
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	84.1	59.7	77.1	90.8	76.2	70.4	52.3	73.0	74.5	64.0	69.5
February	291.4	127.7	115.7	109.8	112.8	69.3	93.7	104.0	110 2	124.2	93.8	96.5
March	369.9	138.8	96.9	161.4	133.2	157.5	148 3	188.1	179.6	127.5	150.4	148.0
April	406.4	144.1	154.5	214.0	223.2	230.2	174 2	180.3	195.1	212.9	148.5	190.6
May	461.1	207.8	177.3	247.9	210.9	196.3	196.9	262.1	252.1	181,7	211.1	211.1
June	465.7	199.3	266.5	305.3	278.2	257.1	219.8	302.1	285.3	244.6	247.8	250.1
July	470.9	241.5	268.2	266.3	302.2	307.8	258.7	237.8	232.4	276.2	284.2	271.1
August	434.5	245.2	208.0	271.4	262.1	225.2	262.4	262.6	228.0	207.3	259.0	241.1
September	376.3	149.3	199.7	190.0	164.4	202.4	237.1	168.0	194.2	156.4	175.8	191.2
October	340.2	119.1	163.0	164.0	141.7	118.2	161.0	135.5	149.0	129.4	150.0	134.1
November	286.9	76.6	80.3	82.4	78.6	89.0	60.8	69.8	79.3	64.7	81.3	68.5
December	274.3	71.0	62.9	46.6	60.2	56.6	40.6	80 8	57.1	65 5	55.8	57.5
Total for the year	4463.3	1799.5	1852.7	2136.2	2058.3	1965.8	1923.9	2043.4	2036.3	1864.9	1921.7	1929.3
Total for 6 months April-Sept	2614.9	1187.2	1274.2	1494.9	1441.0	1399.0	1349.1	1412.9	1388.1	1279.1	1326 4	1355.2

There was less sunshine registered in 1902 than in any other year comprising the table. For the full year, the figures fall below the average by 129.8 hours, while for the six months they were 168 hours less than in the same period for the twenty-one years 1882-1902. April, June, July, September, and October were the months mainly responsible for the decrease, while January, February, November, and December had considerably more sunshine than ordinarily.

VEGETATION.

Correspondents did not agree regarding the state of vegetation on the first of May, some asserting that the growth in field and forest was then well advanced, and others that it was about normal, while the majority claimed that the season might be described as a rather backward one. In many quarters there was sufficient grass for pasturing sheep, although hardly enough for cattle; but it was considered that only a few warm days were needed to make a luxuriant growth, as the ground contained plenty of moisture, and bud and blade were ready to respond.

Spring Seeding. Most of the spring crops were got in somewhat earlier than usual, a number of correspondents reporting seeding as having been practically completed by the 1st of May. In most cases the seed-bed was in excellent condition, and the "catch" was one of the best for years. As correspondents wrote (May 1st), a considerable amount of the spring rain was above ground, and gave promise of a first-class crop should nothing untoward intervene. The sowing of field peas, however, had been delayed in many instances in order to escape the "bug."

THE GRAIN CROPS.

Fall Wheat. The condition of the crop of fall wheat planted in 1901, was thus described in the bulletin issued in November of that year: "There has been a very considerable and well nigh universal decrease in the acreage devoted to fall wheat, owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly. In order to secure the new crop against the pest, sowing has been deferred by many farmers to a later period than usual. While the bulk of the seeding was done during the first three weeks of September, a large number postponed the work until the following month. The condition of the ground was generally good, although dry in many localities, and where the young plants are visible they present as a rule a healthy appearance. Rain, however, is badly needed in some neighorhoods. In several western counties, more especially in those bordering on Lake Erie, the earlier sown wheat has been attacked by the Hessian fly which occasioned much injury. The principal varieties of fall wheat sown were Dawson's Golden Chaff, Red Clawson, and Genessee Giant."

The returns as to the conditions of fall wheat on May 1st, were thus summarized: "It is satisfactory to note that the injury to the crop by the fly so far has been much less than was feared. While a year ago complaints of losses by Hessian fly were common in nearly all the counties south of a line drawn from Huron to Wentworth—very extensive damage having been done to the growing fall wheat in the counties bordering upon Lake Erie—only a few of the correspondents now reporting speak in a positive manner of actual injury traceable to the fly, and these reports are confined to odd sections of Lambton and the Lake Erie counties. A considerable amount of fall wheat was sown late to avoid the fly, and this has not done as well as that got in earlier. Several correspondents remark that having sown fall wheat on oat stubble it has done poorly. The greatest injury to the crop so far appears to have been sustained from severe frosts and cold winds just after the snow left the ground, the exposed fields suffering considerably in some quarters. Taking the crop as a whole, however, the prospect is better than was hoped for six months ago. The loss from Hessian fly, wire-worm, and other insect pests has so far been comparatively small. There are some patchy places owing to trying spring weather and to local causes, and here and there portions of the crop have been plowed up or re-sown with barley; but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, there are many fields reported in excellent condition, and in a number of sections a large yield per acre is looked for."

August advices were to the following effect: "The yield of fall wheat has been from fair to large, except in Essex and most of the counties of the Lake Erie group. In several instances from 35 to 40 bushels have been reported, and the average yield will be considerably above the average for the last twenty years. The chief damage to the crop everywhere was from rain, which occurred so frequently as to delay the ripening of the grain for about a week later than usual, and which also kept the binder from working in many instances owing to the soft condition of the ground and the tangled state of some of the crop. For these causes a portion of the fall wheat had to be cut with the cradle. Mention was made in various counties of grain sprouting in the shock and in the field. Cutting began in some districts as early as the middle of July, but the bulk of the crop was harvested during the last week of the month, and on the

1st of August there still remained some to be reaped. On the whole the sample may be regarded as of good quality, although, as already stated, there has been some sprouting of grain. Comparatively little injury was done by insect pests, despite the fears entertained of the Hessian fly. Rust and smut were reported here and there throughout the Province, but not to a serious extent, and there will be an abundance of straw."

According to the November bulletin, the wet weather which prevailed during harvesting caused considerable sprouting among the fall wheat, and some of the grain was consequently reported as soft; but the greater part of the crop was described as "good," and even "excellent" in quality, while the average yield was one of the largest on record. The sprouting was confined almost entirely to the white varieties, the red wheats being credited with having more firmness and weight. The injury from the Hessian fly proved to be small after all; in fact, the chief damage to the crop was from rain. As in the case of the other cereals, there was an abundance of good straw.

The New Fall Wheat. The following references to the newly sown crop of fall wheat appeared in the November bulletin: "Reports vary greatly, even in the same counties, as to the area of wheat sown this fall as compared with last year's acreage. In both the Lake Erie and West Midland districts the increases and decreases will about balance each other; but each of the other groups will probably show a slight decrease in acreage. The counties forming the Niagara peninsula, facing either lake, report a decided increase in area of fall wheat over that of last year. In many sections of the Province the rain delayed harvesting, and this in turn kept back threshing and other operations, which largely accounts for the fact that the putting in of fall wheat this year will be a week or two later on the average than ordinarily. However, many purposely delayed putting in the crop in order to avoid the Hessian fly. This pest appears to have almost entirely disappeared, not one correspondent in fifty reporting it, while last fall its presence was commonly reported. The bulk of the crop was got in about the middle of September, although dates of sowing ranged from the last week in August to the 20th October. Except on clay land, the seed bed was in good condition, and as correspondents wrote the new crop of fall wheat was looking most promising, being healthy in color and vigorous-looking generally, although not having as much top as is usually seen at the same date. Dawson's Golden Chaff is the variety most largely grown, with Clawson a fair second, Genessee Giant, Michigan Amber and Manchester also showing up fairly, with about forty other varieties scattering."

Spring Wheat. The August bulletin contained the following regarding spring wheat: "This crop is expected to be a good one both in point of yield and quality, although a number of poor fields are to be found in various sections. Most of the injury to the crop has been caused by heavy rains, which have caused considerable "lodging," the straw being unusually long. A few complaints of rust have been made, but the general tenor of the reports is of a cheering character. Harvesting will be later than usual, very little of the crop being cut until about the 7th of August."

November returns were to the effect that the yield of spring wheat was considerably above the average, and that the quality of the grain was good. The crop had suffered but little from sprouting, or from any other cause, and was set down as first-class.

Barley. This crop was thus dealt with in the August bulletin: "In a few localities the barley harvest began in the third week of July, but most of the crop was yet to be cut on the last of August, the wet, dull weather having delayed operations. There will be a large yield of plump grain, much of which will be discolored, although considerable is reported of good color. As much of the barley raised in the Province is now fed on the farm, the matter of color is not so important as it was a few years ago, and for general purposes the crop may be termed a first-class one. There will be an immense amount of straw, much of which has been

lodged by the rain, and some of it will have to be cut with the mower. A few correspondents mention rust, but no serious injury has been sustained by the crop apart from rain."

The November statements of correspondents were to the following effect: "An immense growth of straw, and a large yield of plump but more or less discolored grain, is a fair summary description of the barley crop. In fact, several correspondents call it the best crop in years. The chief injury sustained was from rain."

Oats. The August bulletin had the following regarding this crop: "This promises to be one of the best years on record for oats, as regards both grain and straw, especially on high lands and on well drained soils. The straw is usually described as tall, straight, and well-headed, but a considerable portion of the crop has been beaten down by the heavy rains prevailing during the latter part of July, and there will be much trouble in some quarters in harvesting the crop with the binder. A few complaints of smut and rust are made, but not sufficient to be regarded as serious. Cutting will not be general until the second week of August, and may run a week or so later, as this crop, like other cereals, has been ripening very slowly this season."

November returns were on the whole favorable. The bulletin issued in that month said: "This crop has given a most generous yield, and although some of the grain is said to be light and chaffy, the greater number of our correspondents describe it as of good quality, and sometimes as "extra good," especially that which was sown early. The growth of straw was something unusual, and much of the crop lodged, and was cut with great difficulty. Some rust was complained of, and cut-worm was reported in a few localities; but apart from the rain the crop suffered very little."

Peas. More attention has been given to the pea crop this year than for many a season, owing to the havoc wrought by the pea weevil, or "bug" as it is frequently called. The August bulletin had the following concerning this crop:—"Many farmers abstained from sowing the common field pea this year on account of the depredations of the 'bug' during the last two or three seasons, and the grass pea was largely substituted; but the rainy weather caused the crop to run very much to straw, and so lengthened the period of blossoming that in many instances the pods have developed imperfectly, while in Haldimand and Wentworth this variety of pea has been attacked by a green aphis. The yield of the pea crop generally is one of the most irregular on record, some correspondents reporting large returns, while others describe the yield as a very poor one—in some instances not worth cutting. Owing to the frequent rains mildew has set in in various localities. Cutting was not expected to be general until about the 11th of August."

While a few correspondents, writing regarding crop conditions on November 1st, spoke favorably of peas, the greater number regarded the crop as one of the poorest on record. In very many cases the common or round pea was not sown, in order to avoid the weevil, the "Grass" pea, a flat variety, being largely substituted. The crop made a very rank growth, owing to frequent rains, and in many instances podding proved to be a complete failure. Much mildew also resulted from the wet weather. The bug was reported as appearing in nearly every county where the common round pea is grown as a regular field crop.

Beans. Judging by the remarks of correspondents at the beginning of August, this crop suffered more than any other from the wet weather. In the county of Kent, where the bulk of our beans are raised, it was sometimes necessary to plant a second or third time on account of the earlier plantings having been drowned out.

The November bulletin said of beans: "This crop may be considered as the worst of the season. In many cases it turned black or rotted, and a positively good word as to its condition is not given by anyone. In fact, several correspondents describe it as being fit only for hog-feed. Notwithstanding these unfavorable reports some fairly good beans will likely find the market."

Rye. Only a few correspondents now speak of rye as a regular grain crop, most of it being cut for green feed. Where raised for the grain it turned out very well this season, although growing rather rank like the other cereals, and suffering somewhat from the unusual amount of rain.

Buckwheat. This crop is not largely grown for grain, although it appears to be coming into favor. Correspondents describe it as being a good crop this year; but it was harvested somewhat late, although in time to escape the frost almost entirely.

Corn. The midsummer prospects of corn were thus referred to in the August bulletin: "The indications are that this crop will be considerably below the average, owing to the cold of the earlier part of the season, and the excessive rains of July. The greatest injury from the latter cause was sustained to the crops growing on low-lying lands, or undrained lands. In many cases the failure was so complete that the fields were plowed up. While corn is everywhere backward, reports from numerous localities note that with the setting in of fine warm weather it is making good progress, so that with the continuance of favorable weather a fair yield may be obtained. The damage done by crows appears to have been unusually heavy, more especially in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay counties."

The bulletin, dealing with conditions existing on November 1st, contained the following regarding corn: "Owing chiefly to the effect of frequent rains, and the comparatively cool weather prevailing during the greater part of the growing period, corn will not be up to the average in either yield or quality, except in a few special cases. From different portions of the Province come statements that a portion of the crop was not fully matured, and, as a consequence, there will be more soft corn than usual, and the quality of much of the ensilage may not be up to the standard. Although the crop was harvested a week or so later than ordinarily, only a little of it was caught by frost, and even then serious injury was not done. In a few localities some of the corn land was plowed up and sown to buckwheat."

HAY AND CLOVER.

Reports on May 1st concerning clover were favorable generally, many of them being enthusiastically so. Here and there accounts came in of "heaving" during the winter or spring, but nothing general was reported in the way of injury to the crop. As correspondents wrote the prospects for hay were never better, both old and new meadows promising well.

The August bulletin had the following regarding the cut of hay and general condition of the crop: "Grasses of all kinds made an immense growth this year, but where grown for hay the wet weather told against the crop in the matter of both cutting and curing. So much was this so, that although in many sections mowers had started in the first week of July, there was still some hay uncut at the end of the month, the frequent heavy showers having delayed operations in the field. Notwithstanding all this a considerable number of farmers were fortunate enough to get their big cut of hay housed in first-class condition; but much of the crop will be of only medium quality, and a portion of it will be unfit to market. Although the first cut has been remarkably heavy, the weather since mowing has been so favorable to vegetation that the second growth of clover is already a large one."

Clover Seed. The following was given in the November bulletin: "There has been an immense growth of clover this year, the second cutting in some cases exceeding the generous product of the first; yet, from various causes, the amount of red clover seed threshed will be much smaller than usual. The wet weather is said to have given a rankness to the stalk at the expense of the heads, while from every district comes more or less complaint of the ravages of

the midge. Very little damage was, however, occasioned by frost. One correspondent, speaking of red clover, summed up the situation in the phrase, 'Plenty of feed, but little seed.'" Where alsike was grown for seed favorable reports were given."

FIELD ROOTS.

The August bulletin had the following paragraph concerning roots generally: "The rainy weather of the season has been upon the whole favorable to root crops, which as a rule are in excellent condition, and promise to yield heavily. On some of the low lands, however, they have been drowned out, and the continuous rains in many places have greatly interfered with cultivation. There is very little mention of any damage from insect pests or blight. Some injury was inflicted in the eastern counties by spring frosts."

Potatoes. Following is a summary of the reports sent in about the beginning of August: "The prospects are favorable for a large yield of potatoes, the vines, especially on high land, being as a rule in excellent condition and promising well. Owing to the excessive moisture of the season the tops are unusually long and heavy. The rains have caused considerable injury in low-lying and heavy lands where rot is threatened in some localities. Some damage has been caused by the potato bug where the application of Paris green has been neglected, but this pest has not been nearly so destructive as in former years In some western sections early potatoes are mentioned as presenting a better showing than those planted later. With favorable weather for the remainder of the season, the crop is likely to be an abundant one."

The November bulletin said: "Since the issuing of the August bulletin, when potatoes were booked for a large yield, rot has appeared among the crop in practically every part of the Province, the losses from this source being variously estimated at from 10 to 50 per cent. Some of the correspondents go so far as to state that on certain fields the rot was so bad that the crop will be let go altogether. In several sections there will be only about enough for home use and for seed. In some districts the rot was preceded by a blight, while in other quarters the potatoes appeared to rot as they were dug. But for the rot the crop would have been an immense one. On flat and low-lying lands the crop suffered most severely, while on sandy soils and on high lands injury by rot was much less."

Carrots. August reports were to the effect that carrots were doing well, reports from the northern districts being noticeably favorable. The November bulletin remarked: "Carrots are reported as an excellent crop where grown, but they are not so generally raised as turnips or mangels. Early sown were particularly good. A few low fields were more or less drowned out."

Mangel-Wurzels. According to the August bulletin mangels were an exceptionally good crop. November returns were also most favorable, the bulletin then issued containing the following: "Except on low-lying fields mangels were a first-class crop, being frequently reported as extra good. Most of these roots had been secured by the 1st November."

Turnips. When reports were sent in early in August turnips were said to be thriving, particularly on high and light land. Accrrding to the November bulletin, "the bulk of the turnip crop was reported to be in fine condition, although odd mention was made of rot on low lands owing to the frequent rains. In a few localities the crop was housed by the first November, but in most sections there was still considerable to be harvested at that date."

Sugar Beets. Sugar beets have been grown in many sections of the Province for the first time this year, not only for sugar making but also for stock feeding. They have done fairly well, especially where grown for feeding. The great drawback to this crop, and indeed to all the root crops, was the great lack of labor necessary to harvest them in the best manner. Not for many years have our correspondents complained so much regarding the scarcity of suitable help in the fall of the year.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES

The spring opened with favorable prospects for fruit. The May bulletin said: "Reports from the districts where the bulk of our fruit is grown are decidedly optimistic in tone. There have been no ice storms this year to break off limbs and disfigure trees, and the general appearance of orchards is all that could be desired. There is promise of abundant blossom for nearly every variety of fruit, and if frosts and heavy rains keep off during the period of bloom a record year for fruit generally may be looked for. In the counties lying between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, however, there has been a serious visitation of field mice, which have swarmed over the orchards and wrought much serious injury by girdling young apple and other trees. A correspondent in Fitzroy states that mice ate 4¼ rods of thorn hedges on his premises. The only complaints of mice in the Lake Ontario district came from the county of York and Ontario, and of the western Ontario counties, Middlesex was the only one to send a report of their presence. Several correspondents in the fruit growing centres express fear that the tent caterpillar may do much injury unless actively checked. A few also complain of the presence of the borer. Warnings are also sent in regarding black-knot in cherries. It seems strange that so few references are made to the San Jose Scale. Small fruits came through the winter in good condition as a rule, although in some quarters berry bushes were considerably broken down by snow. These reports were all made before the cold dip of May 10th, and therefore represent the condition up to that time."

August reports were summarized as follows: "Apples promise to yield very well, though reports differ greatly as to the present condition and prospects of the harvest. The trees seem to have been remarkably free from tent caterpillar, codling moth, and other destructive insects, the fruit presenting good samples with the exception that it is badly spotted in some cases. Owing to wet and cold weather, the yield, which at one time promised to be abundant, will be considerably reduced in volume, as much of the fruit has dropped off the trees. Winter apples in particular are likely to be scarce, the earlier varieties being much more plentiful. Reports as to the yield of plums are generally unfavorable. The crop is a light one in most sections owing to the injury caused by spring frosts and the later rains, while, where spraying has been neglected, the ravages of the curculio have been very destructive. Some of the fruit has been damaged by rot. Peaches have generally done well, and there will be an abundant yield. Pears also promise satisfactory returns in most neighborhoods. The reports as to cherries are not so encouraging. In many cases the crop was a light one, one cause assigned being the prevalence of black-knot, especially in the western counties. Grapes have sustained considerable injury from frost, and the wet weather has in some localities resulted in mildew, but the yield bids fair to be an average one. Berries have been a large crop in nearly all parts of the Province, but rainy weather has considerably interfered with picking and marketing them."

The following reference to fruit appeared in the November bulletin: "Notwithstanding heavy losses from wind and hail storms the yield of apples has been a good one in most parts of the Province. In some of the western counties, and in a portion of the Lake Ontario group, there has been so generous a yield, and the prices offering have been so low, that thousands of bushels of apples were allowed to rot on the ground, or were fed to live stock. Insect pests appear to have wrought less injury this year than commonly, but there has been an unusual amount of scab on the fruit. In fact the prevalence of scab has been one of the reasons for the very cheapness of apples. Pears have given a fair yield, but they also suffered from scab and blight. Peaches yielded well, but some of the late varieties did not fully mature, and lacked perfect flavor. Several correspondents complain of great injury being done to this crop by San Jose scale in neglected orchards. Correspondents have had less than usual to say

about grapes, but there has been a fair yield with no serious drawbacks. Fruit trees generally are reported in good condition, excepting in some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where many young apple trees were girdled by mice during the winter."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Flax. So far the growing of flax has been mainly confined to the western counties. The majority of the reports received in August and November were to the effect that the crop would have been an excellent one but for the way in which it suffered from being beaten down by the heavy rains. Judging by some of the remarks of correspondents, it would seem as though interest in the growing of flax was reviving.

Hops. The season was a good one for hops. Where grown, the vines were heavily laden and were in good condition generally.

Lucerne. There is every indication that this crop is about to take its place with others as a staple one for hay and pasture. Most of our correspondents who have tried lucerne (also called alfalfa) are favorably impressed with it.

Rape. This crop continues to grow in favor as a means of turning off sheep in the fall, as well as for feeding to cattle and swine. It is also used for plowing under in the fall, more especially in orchards and vineyards.

Tobacco. Reports regarding this crop were not so full as desired, but would indicate that the crop was only middling as to yield, although of fair quality. The frequent rains during July told against its success. November reports stated that it was late in maturing, and that it was somewhat slow in curing. The yield was 3,070,717 pounds, against 3,113,580 in 1901. The acreage was 2,961, as compared with 7,871 in 1898, when the crop was 10,560,590 pounds. Over 90 per cent. of the crop was produced in the counties of Essex and Kent.

Threshing and Marketing. The November bulletin had the following : "There has been more grain to thresh than usual, and on account of the wet weather prevailing at harvesting much of it was cut late. The consequence is that while many correspondents report threshing as practically completed, a large number claim that much still remains to be done in this line, several complaining that it has been impossible to get enough threshing machines to do the work demanded. Marketing has not been so general as at the same period in other years. The lateness of threshing, and the shorter time given for fall plowing, have had something to do with this ; but many correspondents lay stress upon the fact that most of the coarse grains, and some of the wheat, will be fed to live stock, more especially as the pea and corn crops have been comparative failures. Oats, being very abundant, have been sold freely, although a large quantity will be kept on hand on account of the low prices now being offered. Wheat has been moving slowly. Comparatively little barley has been disposed of, and unless prices for this grain take a decided rise little is likely to be sold, as correspondents declare that at ruling prices it pays better to feed the barley to cattle and hogs. In fact, barley is now, more than ever, considered a leading feeding crop."

Farm Improvements. The necessity of drainage has been greatly impressed upon agriculturists during the wet season of 1902. The rains prevented much work being done in this line, and labor was scarce and high ; nevertheless a considerable number of correspondents reported progress in both underdraining and the making of open drains. An immense amount of wire fencing was put up during the year in every part of the Province. A large number of new farm buildings—houses, barns and stables—have also been erected, and many old barns have been raised and enlarged, and cement or stone walls built beneath them, thus affording better accommodation for all classes of live stock. Cement floors also appear to be coming

more into favor. The scarcity of labor, and the high prices of material, are said to have kept back some intended improvements in the way of better houses and barns.

Fall Plowing. In the western half of the Province fall plowing was very far behind when correspondents reported on the last of October—scarcely an acre being turned up in some townships of the Lake Erie group. In the more eastern counties work in this line was more advanced, although not up to the average. Several reasons were assigned for the backward condition of plowing, viz., the late harvest, the extra amount of grain threshed, the scarcity of labor, and the wet weather. Hopes were expressed by some correspondents that with open weather until the middle of November a fair amount of fall plowing might yet be done.

LIVE STOCK AND THE DAIRY.

Live stock of all classes came through the winter in good condition. The May bulletin said: "A few comparatively light forms of distemper among horses are reported in several localities, and in the county of Lanark some cases of strangles occurred, but the majority of correspondents speak of horses as being in an unusually good condition for the time of year, and spring work has had only a good effect upon them. Their chief drawback appears to have been a rather lighter ration of oats than ordinarily, owing to a scarcity of that grain. Cattle, as a rule, are also in excellent form. Some report them as being rather thin, but none dispute their general good health. Ringworm appeared among several herds in some of the Parry Sound townships, and odd cases of lumpy jaw occurred elsewhere, but with these exceptions there is a remarkably clean bill of health to be shown for cattle. Sheep have done exceedingly well, a large number of lambs having been dropped, which have turned out healthy and vigorous. The dog is inveighed against by several correspondents as being a nuisance. Swine have also done well as a class. Cases of disease and death among young litters have been reported in several parts of the Province, but these appear to have resulted from purely local conditions, and in no section have losses been general. In fact, references to the steady way in which bacon hogs have been fitted for the market is a feature of the reports. Fodder generally has been sufficient, although straw has been rather scarce, and the high prices prevailing for coarse grains and mill feed tempted many raisers of live stock to feed closer than usual. Several correspondents refer to the silo as having been an excellent aid in carrying cattle and other animals through the winter."

The August returns were to the following effect: "The unusually large amount of rain which has fallen this summer has kept the pastures green and fresh, and promoted a luxuriant growth of grass. Consequently live stock everywhere are in fine and healthy condition. No mention is made by any correspondent of the prevalence of any disorder affecting stock, and the attacks of flies appear to be less troublesome than in other seasons. From almost every neighborhood it is reported that the supplies for the fall and winter keep of live stock are abundant, as the hay and root crops are above the average, and straw is of unusual length. Much of the hay, however, is of inferior quality. The flow of milk is good, and the season's output of cheese and butter will be heavy. Some eastern returns note a considerable increase in the number of cows kept, while in a few western localities a decrease is noted."

The bulletin issued in November contained the following regarding pastures and live stock: "Summer pastures were among the best reported for years, and fall fields are also praised by most of our correspondents, the only adverse statements coming from odd points in some of the counties along the St. Lawrence river. Live stock were much benefited by the unusual freedom from insects during the season, some correspondents ascribing the absence of such pests to the very cool and rainy character of the summer. Young cattle have come through the

season in good flesh and in first-class trim generally, but older animals are hardly as heavy as usual, although considered in tip-top condition for fattening. In several places "Christmas cattle" have been tied up for finishing off, although in most parts of the Province the splendid state of the pastures, and the favorable conditions generally prevailing, warranted farmers in keeping their stock still on the grass. Sheep do not appear to be increasing, although said to be in first-class condition where raised. On the other hand swine raising is still growing in favor, and in most parts of the Province hogs are now being turned off all the year round, as several correspondents put it. Hog cholera was reported in some portions of Kent, and a Wellington correspondent speaks of spring litters as dying off, but with these exceptions all classes of live stock seem to have been remarkably free from disease. The supply of fodder will be fully adequate in most sections of the Province. Not for many years have live stock of all classes gone into their stables in better shape, both as regards condition and the prospects for generous winter feeding. A number of new silos have been erected in every group of counties, chiefly of the barrel or round style. A few new silos have been built of concrete. Fears are entertained that a considerable portion of the corn is not fully matured, and that the ensilage may not have full feeding value."

Poultry. It is easy to discern in the remarks of correspondents an increasing note in favor of pure-bred poultry on the farm. Several varieties are named as desirable, but the Plymouth Rock appears to be most in favor. Notwithstanding this, considerable difference of opinion is still expressed as to the profits of poultry raising. The wet and cold weather prevailing during the early part of the summer told heavily against the vitality of chicks of all classes, although young turkeys seemed to suffer most severely, and were very much thinned off in numbers. With the exception of a few cases of hen cholera in one or two western localities, very little disease among poultry has been reported. Eggs were not plentiful this year, as a rule, but prices paid were on the whole very satisfactory.

Values Per Head. The statistics of live stock will be found on pages 35-41. The following table gives the average value per head of stock on hand for the past ten years :

Classes of live stock.	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893
Horses :	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Working horses	93	85	79	72	65	61	63	66	74	80
Breeding mares	95	87	81	74	68	64	64	68	76	83
Colts	62	57	53	49	44	41	41	44	48	52
Stallions	373	346	368	332	303	283	263	265	328	356
Cattle :										
Working oxen	42	41	42	46	43	42	43	45	46	47
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Milch cows	32 96	31 74	31 01	30 31	28 28	26 13	27 60	29 74	31 02	31 63
Store cattle	30 02	29 25	29 38	29 27	26 49	23 89	24 01	25 36	26 75	27 45
Other cattle	15 01	14 14	13 67	13 09	11 91	10 62	11 19	12 14	12 91	13 40
Sheep :										
Over one year	5 40	5 31	5 17	5 01	4 76	4 37	4 41	4 62	5 14	5 62
Under one year	3 37	3 37	3 31	3 15	2 91	2 62	2 65	2 85	3 26	3 56
Swine :										
Over one year	16 00	14 34	12 09	12 23	12 63	11 40	11 13	11 87	13 08	13 97
Under one year	5 15	4 81	4 24	3 92	3 91	3 67	3 70	3 98	4 30	4 48
Poultry :	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Turkeys	66	65	65	65	63	64	65	65	67	69
Geese	61	60	59	57	55	56	56	56	57	58
Ducks	33	31	30	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other fowls	26	24	23	22	22	21	22	22	23	25

Bees and Honey. August returns regarding the apiary were to the following effect: "Reports as to the yield of honey vary greatly according to locality, but are on the whole favorable. The average production will be about 45 pounds per hive. The bees have swarmed freely, too much so in the opinion of many correspondents, though in some parts the swarming has been late in the season. They are in a thrifty condition everywhere, and remarkably free from disease. The supply of nectar was abundant in most localities, but the wet weather seriously interfered with honey-making."

The November bulletin said: "Bees swarmed well, but the wet and cold character of the early part of the season delayed honey gathering. Basswood was not plentiful, but there was an abundance of clover in the fall, and some gain was made in stores. The average yield per colony will be about fifty pounds. One experienced beekeeper in the county of Haldimand states that from 200 hives he got six tons of extracted honey, but very little comb. Some reports, however, are to the effect that in various quarters bees may have to be fed back."

The Dairy. The following summary of the condition of dairying is taken from the November report: "The splendid condition of pastures during the summer helped to an abundant flow of milk, and both cheese factories and creameries were kept well supplied. A number of correspondents in the eastern portion of the Province describe the cheese industry as "thriving," or "booming," but in the western counties butter making is coming more and more into favor. Mention is frequently made, more especially in western Ontario, of cream separators being purchased by farmers, and several correspondents point out that the use of these separators means the keeping of the skim milk on the farm for the calves and the pigs. The quality of the butter made this season is said to be an improvement over that of last year, and on the whole prices have been satisfactory. Shorthorn grades, Ayrshires, Holsteins, and Jerseys, in the order named, are given as the breeds of cattle most in favor for milking purposes on Ontario farms."

Cheese Factories. The number of cheese factories operated in 1902 as reported to this Bureau, shows a decrease of forty. The factories closing down were mostly small concerns, the proportionate expenses of which left too small a return to the patrons. Some are accounted for by amalgamation, while a few others gave their entire attention to butter making. However, the season's output of the number of factories reduced to 1,127 was 146,805,776 pounds, or nearly 6,000 tons in excess of 1901. This, combined with better market prices, brought to the patrons $13,153,255 or $2,338,717 more than in 1901. This amount includes cost of collection or delivery and is therefore equivalent to prices delivered at the factory.

Creameries. The following comparative table gives the statistics of the creameries operated in Ontario for the ten years 1893-1902, showing the quantity and value of butter made, the average number of patrons, the average price of butter per pound, and the amount paid to patrons for milk or cream supplied:

Year.	No. of creameries in operation.	Butter made.		Average No. of patrons.	Average price of butter per pound.	Amount paid to patrons for milk or cream delivered.
		Quantity.	Value.			
		lb.	$		cts.	$
1902	282	11,082,078	2 181,400	21,672	19.68	1,887,026
1901	280	9,041,360	1,798,264	[illegible]	19 88	1,548,576
1900	308	9,041,468	1,819,290	24,[illegible]	20 12	[illegible]
1899	325	9,113,964	1,746 362	22,090	19.16	1,448,411
1898	282	9,008,992	1,632,234	[illegible]	18.12	1,294,220
1897	214	7,[illegible]	1,403 609	[illegible]	18.21	1,139,463
1896	170	6,033,241	1,101,232	12 245	[illegible]	[illegible]
1895	135	4,553 708	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1894	115	3,162,550	662,297	8,298	[illegible]	[illegible]
1893	74	2,707,570	574,156	7,852	21.21	[illegible]

2 [illegible]

Although a few new creameries were started in 1902 many of the winter creameries did not operate. The amount paid to patrons for milk or cream in 1900-2, included the cost of collection. The number of creameries includes the skimming stations.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The remarks of correspondents in May were to the effect that farm labor was very scarce, and of rather poor quality as a rule, too many of the better class of farm hands having gone to the Northwest during recent years. The only hope of the future, according to some, lay in the invention of more labor-saving machinery. Domestic servants on the farm were reported to be more difficult than ever to find.

August reports were thus summarized in the bulletin issued in that month : "The scarcity of labor during the haying and harvesting seasons is a chronic complaint in all sections of the Province, and the present season offers no exception in this respect. Extra help appears to have been difficult to obtain almost everywhere, and wages have had decidedly an upward tendency. Many correspondents who state that the supply of labor is adequate, couple this opinion with the statement that but few men are hired, as the farmers are doing their own work with the aid of machinery, or by exchanging services with their neighbors. Where a reason is assigned for the scarcity of help, it is generally attributed to the preference of young men for city life, emigration to the Northwest, and the higher inducements offered by the lumber camps being also referred to as causes for the shortage. There are numerous complaints as to the quality of the labor obtainable."

The following appeared in the November bulletin : " All classes of farm laborers have been difficult to obtain during the season. In a few instances local reasons are given for the scarcity of hands, such as lumbering, handling beets for sugar factories, etc.; but the exodus to New Ontario and the Northwest appears to be the chief cause, and the drift of rural population city-wards also continues. It is pointed out many times, both directly and indirectly, that the class of persons leaving Ontario farms for the reasons above assigned is much superior to those who are being brought in to take their places. In this connection a number of correspondents seriously state that even the introduction of Chinese labor would be better than the continuance of the condition of things now prevailing on the farm during the busy season. Notwithstanding the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the supply of good farm hands has been so scarce that more land is being given to pasture. Domestic servants on the farm are still hard to find, town life being so much more attractive. Wages for all classes of farm help are not likely to fall, and several aver that it will be utterly impossible for farmers to stand any increase in rates."

The following table gives the average rate of wages paid farm laborers by the year and by the month, with and without board, for ten years, together with the average for twenty-one years ; also the monthly wages paid domestic servants on the farm :

Farm Laborers.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1882-1901.
Per year in yearly engagements :	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
With board	165	165	155	149	148	144	144	150	156	160	158
Without board	268	263	248	243	246	236	243	246	247	255	251
Per month for working season :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
With board	18 52	17 78	16 57	15 38	15 31	14 29	14 57	15 38	16 55	17 13	16 86
Without board	27 51	27 05	25 73	24 93	25 44	24 47	24 11	25 45	25 61	25 97	26 25
Domestic servants per month	7 17	6 39	6 65	6 15	6 06	5 97	6 11	6 07	6 23	6 47	6 30

TEMPERATURES OF 1902.

TABLE I. Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1902; also the annual mean for each station.

MONTHS.		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	40.8	38.1	38.0	39.0	47.0	41.0	36.9	36.0	37.0	30.0
	Lowest	1.6	-7.5	-6.5	-6.0	2.0	1.3	12.1	-16.5	-15.0	-35.0
	Mean highest	30.0	27.7	29.3	27.6	32.1	30.5	25.4	26.7	20.3	19.5
	Mean lowest	16 0	12.9	12.8	15.3	16.3	16.2	7.9	5.6	3.3	-5.4
	Monthly mean	23.0	22.7	21.1	21.1	24.4	23.6	17.1	15.6	11.8	7.1
February	Highest	49.8	48.2	50.0	51.0	52.0	45.0	42.6	45.0	43.0	47.0
	Lowest	-2.0	-2.0	-6.0	-4.0	0.0	1.0	-8.4	-18.5	-11.0	-35.0
	Mean highest	30.2	28.5	27.8	26.6	28.8	28.1	26.0	26.9	24.5	26.7
	Mean lowest	12.2	15.3	9 4	11.2	14.5	14.4	6.9	5.3	7.4	-2 2
	Monthly mean	21.2	18.5	18.6	18.9	21.3	21.6	16.5	16.1	16.0	12.2
March	Highest	62.2	65.7	64.0	62 0	66.0	56.9	61.2	63.0	59.0	60.0
	Lowest	-0.5	-1.0	9 5	7.0	12.0	13 0	6.9	5.0	7.0	-5.0
	Mean highest	43.4	47.8	46.7	44.7	46.9	44.6	43.4	43.9	42.3	43.7
	Mean lowest	26.8	32.2	28.4	27.6	30.1	30.2	26.2	24.8	26.1	20.0
	Monthly mean	35.1	33.5	37.6	36.1	37.5	36.8	34.3	33.4	34.2	31.9
April	Highest	81.5	80.0	80.0	71.0	83.0	75.5	80.8	79.0	75.0	76.0
	Lowest	24.1	27.1	24.0	26.0	26.0	26.4	22.5	20.0	25.0	17.0
	Mean highest	52.1	54.2	54.3	52.4	54.2	52.7	54.4	52.8	54.9	56.3
	Mean lowest	33.8	37.8	34.2	33.6	36.6	35.2	33.4	32.7	35.5	29.5
	Monthly mean	42.9	43.1	44.2	43.0	44.5	44.0	43.9	42.8	45.2	42.8
May	Highest	82.0	85.0	87.0	83.0	90.0	80 0	83.4	85.0	83.0	88.0
	Lowest	23.1	28.2	27.5	27.0	28.0	28.9	23.6	22.0	21.0	20.0
	Mean highest	61.3	66.7	68.1	65.1	64.7	63.2	65.6	63.1	64.4	64.2
	Mean lowest	41 3	48.0	43.5	42.2	43.4	43.5	42.0	39.3	43.2	36.7
	Monthly mean	51.3	54.4	55.8	54.0	54.1	52.8	53.8	51.2	53.8	50.4
June	Highest	82.0	87.3	82.5	81.0	86.1	80.2	82.5	80.0	82.0	80.0
	Lowest	39.0	38.2	34.5	36.0	38.0	38.2	37.3	37.0	40.0	27.0
	Mean highest	66.6	72.9	70.1	69.0	71.5	70.1	69.0	67.4	69.9	69.7
	Mean lowest	48.3	54.3	50 6	48.4	50.8	49.8	48.3	47.9	51.3	44.4
	Monthly mean	57.5	60.6	60.3	59.6	61.0	59.4	58.6	57.6	60.6	57.0
July	Highest	88.0	87.5	90.0	88.0	94.0	91.0	86 6	85.0	90.0	86.0
	Lowest	47.4	47.5	44 5	50.0	51.0	49.9	47.2	47.0	51.0	39 0
	Mean highest	75.6	79.8	79 8	78.8	82.4	78.7	78.0	77.8	78.9	78.4
	Mean lowest	58.9	62.6	59.2	60.7	62.2	59.0	57.6	56.9	58.9	51.7
	Monthly mean	67.2	69.5	69.5	70.5	71.4	68.3	67.9	67.4	68.9	65.1
August	Highest	83.0	84.2	86.0	84.0	93.0	85.2	82.6	82.0	83.0	84.0
	Lowest	45.2	49.0	43.0	47.5	48.0	46.9	42.6	39.0	45.0	35 0
	Mean highest	71.5	75.6	75.6	74.8	77.2	75.2	74.2	73.2	75.6	73.9
	Mean lowest	54.3	57.0	51.6	54.2	55.6	55.8	52.4	51.3	54.7	45.3
	Monthly mean	62.9	62.7	63.6	65.2	66.0	64.7	63.3	62.3	65.1	59.6
September	Highest	78.0	83.7	79 0	80.0	84.0	79.0	76.1	76.0	79.0	77.0
	Lowest	43.1	36 6	34.0	35.0	38.0	37.9	36.3	39.0	38.0	31.0
	Mean highest	67.2	69.1	69.7	68.3	71.2	68 8	67.8	66.7	70.0	67 0
	Mean lowest	53.1	52.8	49.4	48 8	51.4	51.8	49 4	50.1	51.4	43.5
	Monthly mean	60.2	58.7	59.5	58.7	60.5	59.9	58.6	58.4	60.7	55.2
October	Highest	69.2	72.0	71.0	68.0	70.0	68.1	65.6	66.0	66.0	64.0
	Lowest	26 0	27.5	26 0	23.0	28.0	26.4	25.4	24.0	22.0	13.0
	Mean highest	55.7	56.8	58.3	55.6	59.9	57.3	53.8	52 7	52.2	50.0
	Mean lowest	39.7	40.8	38.3	37.6	41.4	40.0	36.1	35 6	35.4	28.7
	Monthly mean	47.7	48.0	48.3	47.4	50.6	48.3	44.9	44.2	43.8	39 3
November	Highest	67.0	67.0	67.5	66.0	67.0	65.1	59.7	62.0	60.0	55.0
	Lowest	18.0	19 6	21.0	18.0	19.0	16.2	8.4	12.0	10.0	-4.0
	Mean highest	50 3	50 2	51 3	49.7	53.4	50.3	46 9	46.6	48 8	44 1
	Mean lowest	35 6	38 0	35.4	35.6	37.8	35.5	31.2	30.9	29.9	24 9
	Monthly mean	43.0	44.1	43.4	43.2	46.1	43.0	39.0	38.7	36.9	33.0
December	Highest	49 5	44 9	46.5	46.0	48.0	41.8	41.0	41.0	38 0	40.0
	Lowest	-5.1	-7.9	-15.5	-6.0	4.0	-3.3	-13.9	-15.5	20.0	37 0
	Mean highest	33.2	29.3	30.9	30 1	33.6	31.1	26.0	26 4	22.6	21.0
	Mean lowest	18.4	19.4	16.9	17.8	19.8	17.6	10.0	9 3	6 8	-2.6
	Monthly mean	25.8	24.3	23.9	23.8	27.0	24.8	18.0	17 9	14 7	9.2
	Annual mean	44.8	45 0	45 5	45.1	47.0	45 6	43 0	42 4	42 6	38 6

AVERAGE OF TEMPERATURES FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

TABLE II. Showing for each month the monthly average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the twenty-one years, 1882-1902; also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

MONTHS.		Sangeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	44.4	46 0	46.3	46.0	51.1	44.8	41.3	41.5	40.1	37.5
	Lowest	-6.8	-9.8	-9.3	-11.6	-4.2	-7.7	-20.5	-26.5	-22.0	-33.5
	Mean highest	28.0	27.0	28.6	27 8	32.9	28.8	24.2	24.0	19.9	18.4
	Mean lowest	13.2	14.5	13.7	11.3	18.8	14.1	6.5	4.1	1.4	-5.9
	Monthly mean	20.7	20.8	22.0	20.8	23.3	21.9	15.6	14.6	11.1	6.4
February	Highest	45.1	47.4	46.6	45.8	48.3	44.1	42 0	42.5	40.2	41.9
	Lowest	-10 5	-12.9	-11.6	-11.6	-6.0	-7.9	-18 0	-25.3	-21.3	-34.5
	Mean highest	27.8	27.3	28.6	28.2	31.6	28.7	25 6	25.4	22.2	22.3
	Mean lowest	11.5	13 1	12.1	10 5	16.1	13.4	6.0	4.1	3.3	0.7
	Monthly mean	19 3	20.0	21.0	20.6	23.2	21.6	16.1	15.3	13.2	8.9
March	Highest	51.9	56.7	56.5	54.9	57.9	52.2	49.1	48.8	46.0	49.6
	Lowest	-4.5	.4.6	-2.8	-3.7	4.7	3.0	-7 9	-13.9	-9 2	-27.2
	Mean highest	34.4	35.6	36.7	35 7	39 7	35.4	33.4	33.3	31.9	32.5
	Mean lowest	17.3	20.3	19.5	18.0	24 7	21.0	15.1	12.3	14.0	6.2
	Monthly mean	25.6	27.4	28.9	27.6	30.8	28.3	24.0	23.1	23.1	19.5
April	Highest	73 6	77.8	76.7	75.6	78.3	71.4	75.1	71.5	74.2	75.2
	Lowest	14.9	17.9	18.7	17.3	23.7	21.3	13.7	11.2	14.4	6.2
	Mean highest	49.7	53.2	53.3	53.2	54 2	50.9	52.3	50.3	51.2	51.6
	Mean lowest	31.4	34.1	32.7	32 0	36.7	34.0	30.7	29.1	31.2	26.3
	Monthly mean	40.0	43.1	44.6	43.1	44.1	42.3	41.1	39.8	41.6	38.5
May	Highest	79.7	82.5	82.0	80.8	84.1	78.3	82.2	81.2	82.9	85.2
	Lowest	28.6	29.0	30.2	29.2	34.3	32.3	28.5	27.9	31.0	24.5
	Mean highest	60.9	65.7	66.3	64.6	65.7	62.6	65 6	63.9	66.1	65.7
	Mean lowest	41.2	44.2	44 2	42.4	45.6	43.9	42.0	41.8	44.1	38.5
	Monthly mean	50.6	54.8	56.3	54.2	54.8	53.1	53.6	52.7	55.4	51.8
June	Highest	85.4	88.7	88.0	87 5	91.9	86.8	88.9	87.2	88.4	89.5
	Lowest	37.7	37.4	38.6	38 6	43.6	42.6	38 8	37.4	41 9	33.7
	Mean highest	71.0	76.4	76.4	75.9	78 3	74.0	76.2	75.0	76.1	75.7
	Mean lowest	50 8	53.6	53.6	51 9	56.7	53.8	51 5	51.3	54.2	47.7
	Monthly mean	60.7	64.7	66 2	64.8	66.4	63.7	63.8	63.3	65.5	61.6
July	Highest	87.5	92.6	91.8	90 7	95.4	90 2	91.4	89.4	91.2	90.9
	Lowest	43.1	42.2	44.0	44 0	49.7	48 0	43.4	43.5	47.0	40.0
	Mean highest	77.8	80.5	80.2	79 9	83.4	78.5	80.0	78.4	79.1	78.3
	Mean lowest	55.6	56 9	57.1	55.4	61.4	58.3	55.0	55.5	57.8	52.7
	Monthly mean	65.0	68.7	70.0	68 5	71.4	68.2	67.3	67.0	68.7	64.8
August	Highest	86.4	90.8	90.3	89.5	93.4	88.0	90.0	88.3	89.0	88.8
	Lowest	41.9	41.4	40.4	41.4	47.3	46.3	40.0	40.2	43.1	37.3
	Mean highest	73 8	77 5	77.8	77.7	81 3	76.3	77.8	76.2	76.3	75.3
	Mean lowest	54 9	55.4	54.3	51.6	59 8	52.3	53.2	53.4	55.1	50.2
	Monthly mean	66.1	66.1	67.2	65.8	69.7	66.3	64 7	64.4	65.9	61.4
September	Highest	84.6	87.5	86 2	86.2	90.6	84 5	86.3	84.0	85.0	84.7
	Lowest	33 3	33.7	31 9	31.4	36.7	36 7	30.9	31.1	32.4	28.9
	Mean highest	68 2	70.8	71 1	70.3	74.1	68.8	69.4	68.7	68.5	67.7
	Mean lowest	49 4	50.4	49 4	47 0	53.1	50.4	46.4	47.0	47.6	43.2
	Monthly mean	57.8	60 5	60.7	59.2	62.2	59.5	57.3	57.3	58.0	53.7
October	Highest	74 0	76.2	74.9	74 2	76.7	72.1	73.4	72.3	70.6	72.5
	Lowest	24.6	24 4	23.6	23.0	26 8	26 2	21.2	22.0	23.3	17.9
	Mean highest	56.2	57.2	57 6	56.4	61.4	55 8	55.1	55.4	53.7	53.1
	Mean lowest	39.4	40.4	38.2	36.8	42.2	39 9	36.0	37.0	36.3	33.0
	Monthly mean	46.8	48.7	48.3	47.1	50.2	47.9	44.8	45.5	45.1	42 0
November	Highest	61.5	63.3	62 4	61.8	66.1	59 8	59.7	59 4	58.0	56.7
	Lowest	13 8	13 5	12.5	11.1	17.4	14.5	4.8	7.4	5 5	0.4
	Mean highest	43.3	42.9	44.1	42.9	47.4	43.5	40.6	40.7	38 6	37.0
	Mean lowest	30.2	31 0	29 6	28 0	33 1	30 7	26.0	26.2	25.2	21.9
	Monthly mean	36.2	36.9	37 2	36.1	39.7	37.2	33.1	33.4	31.9	29.0
December	Highest	50.4	49.7	56 5	50.0	54 9	48.3	45.2	45.2	42.8	41 8
	Lowest	-0.9	-2.5	-3.6	-4 4	0 8	-2 3	-13.7	-13.9	-16.5	-25.7
	Mean highest	33 4	32.1	33.4	32.4	36 8	33 7	29.2	29.5	25.2	24 5
	Mean lowest	20.7	21.0	19.9	18 0	23.4	20.9	13 6	13.5	9.3	4.9
	Monthly mean	26.9	26 5	27.2	26 0	30 2	27.7	21.8	22.0	17.7	14.5
	Annual mean	43.0	44.9	45 8	44.5	47.2	44 8	41 9	41.5	41.4	37.7

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE III. Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and the number of days on which rain and snow fell in Ontario during the year 1902 at stations reporting for the whole year and the average for the Province.

Station.	Rain.		Snow.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ALGOMA—				
Port Arthur	20.10	86	17.2	23
White River	19.34	93	91.5	61
Providence Bay	24.53	105	83.9	37
Bruce Mines	24.34	90	76.2	34
Cockburn Island	26.04	88	66.8	25
Savanne	21.21	45	55.0	21
BRANT—				
Paris	26.89	90	26.5	16
Brantford	26.34	99	40.6	26
BRUCE—				
Lucknow	29.98	110	65.6	48
N. Bruce	32 18	104	55.5	52
Point Clark	19.72	88	46.5	18
Saugeen	28.06	126	66.6	62
CARLETON—				
Ottawa	27.46	110	85.0	41
DUFFERIN—				
Orangeville	31.18	99	57.5	43
DURHAM—				
Port Hope	31.25	101	76.1	27
ESSEX—				
Cottam	33.66	94	26.0	15
Windsor	35.36	109	29.5	20
ELGIN—				
Port Stanley	35.17	144	74.2	52
Cowal	23.99	65	31.0	18
FRONTENAC—				
Arden	28.62	135	64.0	27
Kingston	26.54	117	39.0	44
GREY—				
Owen Sound	38.22	119	112.2	59
Meaford	32.69	106	66.0	39
HALDIMAND—				
Cayuga	23.52	71	40.5	28
Dunnville	24.78	85	16.3	4
HALIBURTON—				
Haliburton	32 79	146	54.9	40
HALTON—				
Georgetown	27.81	126	54.5	51
HASTINGS—				
Deseronto	35.70	117	65.5	31
HURON—				
Goderich	21 51	68	73.0	19
Sunshine	25.87	111	71.9	44
KENT—				
Ridgetown	34.21	113	55.0	29
Dealtown	35.14	104	18 1	17
Chatham	30.89	73	12.3	12
LAMBTON—				
Wyoming	34.26	77	46.0	16
Sarnia	28.21	58	22.0	8
LANARK—				
Montague	21.20	53	47.5	20
LEEDS—				
Lansdowne	23.05	54	24.0	18
LENNOX—				
Parma	26 83	64	111.5	22
MIDDLESEX—				
London	23.50	107	74.3	38
Hubrey	35.04	83	32 0	13
MUSKOKA—				
Beatrice	35.89	109	75.1	33
Emsdale	37.68	127	71.4	45
Gravenhurst	30.98	111	56.3	35
NIPISSING—				
Haileybury	24.56	113	74.7	65
NORFOLK—				
Port Dover	28.05	118	47.1	47
NORTHUMBERLAND—				
Wooler	31.00	82	47.0	30
OXFORD—				
Woodstock	29.76	90	45.1	29
Princeton	29.08	82	47.9	31
PARRY SOUND—				
Parry Sound	37.16	128	80 7	62
Uplands	28.68	106	77.1	35
PEEL—				
Alton	27.07	104	43.0	35
PERTH—				
Listowel	36.11	81	36.8	11
PETERBOROUGH—				
Jermyn	25.23	57	64.0	15
Peterborough	29 37	101	84.2	33
Lakefield	28.47	94	61.5	30
RAINY RIVER—				
Rat Portage	15.24	65	48.7	46
RENFREW—				
Clontarf	30.93	117	93.0	41
Rockliffe	28.33	100	46.1	42
SIMCOE—				
Midland	29.36	103	81.2	35
VICTORIA—				
Kinmount	30 66	105	44.8	26
Lindsay	33.02	125	94 9	46
WELLAND—				
Welland	22.19	85	108.3	29
WELLINGTON—				
Guelph	26 16	98	34.7	21
Erasmus	28.20	130	59.3	54
WENTWORTH—				
Stoney Creek	27.31	82	49.6	26
Hamilton	33 17	108	31.8	19
YORK—				
Aurora	22.50	90	44.8	25
Scarborough	27.87	92	48.8	41
Deer Park	25.54	78	39.2	18
Toronto	26.05	116	49 2	37
Agincourt	26.59	74	49.0	24
Average for the Province, 1902	28.29	97	54.8	32
1901	24.12	79	76.3	45
1882-1902	24.29	89	75.3	46

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1902 ; also the average derived from the twenty-one years, 1882-1902.

Districts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
West and south west—		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain	1902	0.10	0.38	2 30	1 54	2 87	5.02	6.84	1.71	4.76	2.47	1 40	1.49	30.88
	1882-02	1.14	1.31	1.34	1.77	3.28	3.07	2.81	2 45	2.65	2.72	2.40	1.57	26.51
Snow	1902	11.7	7.9	0.7	1.0	....	....	....	....	....	0.4	3.2	11.1	36.0
	1882-02	15.2	12 8	9.2	2.5	0.1	....	....	....	....	0.2	6.1	12.5	58.6
North west and north—														
Rain	1902	0.05	0.31	2.50	1.96	2.87	3.45	4.83	2.90	3.60	3 82	2.04	0.71	29.04
	1882-02	0.80	0.55	0.94	1.45	2.65	2.77	2.87	2.78	3.03	2.97	1.99	1 08	23.88
Snow	1902	20.0	15.1	4.5	2.4	..	....	....	....	....	0.1	4.5	20.7	67.3
	1882-02	26.7	20.6	14.1	3 4	0.3	....	....	...	....	1.5	12.9	21.4	100.9
Centre—														
Rain	1902	0.06	0.77	1.97	2.38	1.82	3.61	5.11	1.74	3.21	2.82	1.37	1.06	25.92
	1882-02	1.10	1.05	1.25	1 68	2.78	2.74	2.66	2 24	2.51	2.37	2.15	1.40	23.93
Snow	1902	23.4	8.9	3.7	0.7	....	....	....	....	....	*	4 9	11.4	53.0
	1882-02	17.8	14 9	10.3	2.9	0.1	....	....	....	....	0.4	6.0	11.5	63.9
East and north east—														
Rain	1902	0.18	0.78	2 61	2.60	2.19	3.59	5 18	1.73	2.54	3.33	1.58	0.97	27.28
	1882-02	0.88	0.68	1.10	1.44	2.73	2.72	2.97	2.51	2.49	2.23	1.87	1.22	22.84
Snow	1902	26.5	16.5	1 0	0.2	....	....	....	....	....	*	3.4	15.1	62.7
	1882-02	21.0	18.0	12.3	3.3	0.1	....	....	....	....	0.6	8.1	14.3	77.7
The Province—														
Rain	1902	0.10	0.56	2.34	2.12	2.44	3.92	5 49	2.02	3.53	3.11	1.60	1.06	28.29
	1882-02	0.98	0.90	1.16	1.58	2.86	2.83	2.83	2.49	2.67	2.57	2.10	1.32	24.29
Snow	1902	20 4	12 1	2 5	1 1	....	....	....	....	...	0.1	4 0	14 6	54.8
	1882-02	20 2	16.6	11.5	3.0	0.1	....	...	. ..	....	0.7	8.3	14.9	75 3

SUNSHINE.

TABLE V. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1902, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the twenty-one years, 1882-1902.

Station.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
		hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Sun above horizon		285.7	291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4463.3
Woodstock	1902	94.1	133.8	138.1	130.9	211.9	215.4	256 4	275.7	155.7	112 2	58.3	55.8	1835.3
	1882-02	62.1	86.7	126.3	179.2	204.0	245.0	274.6	237.6	182.7	133.7	68.0	54.7	1854.6
Toronto	1902	94.3	144.3	134.3	165.9	221.2	221.6	255.4	268.1	161.0	131.5	75.6	85.7	1958.9
	1882-02	78.8	105.2	155.4	197.6	218.5	263.8	282.8	252.4	210.2	147.0	77.7	64.0	2053.4
Barrie	1902	82.2	127.4	148.0	144 6	210.5	198.1	257.4	213.5	134.6	127.6	84.2	76.0	1804.1
	1882-02	55.2	80.1	141.0	181.3	202.7	237.4	264.1	325.1	175.3	115.6	53.7	42.8	1774.9
Lindsay	1902	83.7	117.9	128.9	135.9	188.5	164.1	199.0	240.9	131.4	118.5	70.8	64.0	1643.6
	1882-02	74.8	103.7	159.5	201.7	213.6	253.6	265.7	246.8	196.0	135.8	68.3	57.0	1976.5
Kingston	1902	66.3	114 9	119.9	143.2	207.0	197.4	239.3	227.9	166.9	105.8	94 3	73.6	1756.5
	1882-02	76.5	106.9	157.9	193.4	216.9	250.9	268.2	243.0	192.1	138.1	74.8	69.0	1987.7
Average of five stations	1902	84.1	127.7	133.8	144.1	207.8	199.3	241.5	245.2	149.3	119.1	76 6	71.0	1799.5
	1901	59.7	115.7	96.9	154.5	177.3	266.5	268.2	208.0	199.7	163.0	80.3	62.9	1852.7
	1882-02	69.5	96.5	148.0	190.6	211.1	250.1	271.1	241.1	191.3	134.0	68.5	57.5	1929.3

TORONTO OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

TABLE VI. Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1896-1902, at Toronto Observatory in Lat. 43° 39.4′ N., and Lon. 5 hrs. 17 m. 34.65 s. W. Height above the sea 350 feet.

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Average temperature	45.57	45.55	46.89	45.83	47.15	45.93	45.36
Difference from average (62 years)	+ 1.18	+ 1.16	+ 2.50	+ 1.44	+ 2 76	+ 1.54	+ 0 97
Thermic Anomaly (Lat, 43° 40′)	— 5.45	— 5.47	— 4.13	— 5.19	— 3.87	— 5.09	— 5.66
Highest temperature	91.0	97.1	98.0	92.1	97.1	93.3	91.3
Lowest temperature	— 3.3	—10.9	— 9.6	12.0	—15.0	— 7 2	—17.9
Monthly and annual ranges	94 4	108.0	107.6	104.1	112.1	100.5	109.2
Average daily range	16.81	16.90	16.70	17.51	17.48	16.21	17.58
Greatest daily range	33.2	43.0	37.6	35.0	34.4	36.0	38.9
Average height of barometer at 32° Fahr.	29.5940	29.5988	29.6213	29.6368	29.6216	29.6319	29.6382
Difference from average (61 years)	— .0255	— .0207	— .0018	+ .0173	+ .0021	+ .0124	+ .0187
Highest barometer	30.394	30.328	30.224	30.403	30-218	30.353	30.422
Lowest barometer	28.712	28.868	28 802	28.657	28.732	28.779	28.734
Monthly and annual ranges	1.682	1.460	1.422	1.746	1.486	1.574	1.688
Average humidity of the air	77	77	76	76	76	76	75
Difference from average	0	0	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2
Average elasticity of aqueous vapour	0.278	0.291	0.295	0.279	0.289	0.274	0.254
Average temperature of dew point	43.0	44.3	44.6	43.1	44.1	42.7	38.9
Average of cloudiness	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.56	0.58	0 61	0.60
Difference from average (48 years)	+ .01	.00	— .04	— .05	— .03	.00	— .01
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Resultant direction of wind	N 60 W	N 55 W	S 88 W	S 77 W	N 65 W	N 89 W	N 88 W
Resultant velocity of wind	2.53	2.99	3 09	2.66	1.78	2.42	0.75
Average velocity (miles per hour)	10.98	10.26	10.67	10.14	10.12	12.33	8.44
Highest velocity in month and year	44.0	45.0	44.0	50.0	52.0	51 0	50.0
Total amount of rain in inches	26.105	25.200	22.130	25.795	25.800	27.737	21.770
Difference from average (62 years)	—0.928	—1.833	—4 903	— 1.238	—2.233	+0 704	—5 263
Number of days of rains	116	102	99	105	98	110	104
Total amount of snow in inches	49.2	70 7	74.6	31.8	71.3	47 4	73.3
Difference from average (62 years)	—18.41	+ 3.09	+ 6.99	—35 81	+ 3.69	—20 21	+ 5 69
Number of days of snow	37	54	42	40	53	45	43
Number of fair days	181	183	187	185	196	173	174
Number of days completely clouded	59	58	51	44	56	58	55
Number of auroras observed	2	2	3	10	7	3	18
Possible to see aurora (No. of nights)	185	201	224	226	210	179	194
Number of thunderstorms	34	29	34	29	34	19	25
Number of fogs	31	29	29	31	26	28	30
Number of hours of bright sunshine	1958.9	1981.6	2305.0	2148 2	2128 9	1987 6	2146 7
Number of hours of possible sunshine	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4

RURAL AREAS ASSESSED.

TABLE VII. Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by Municipal assessors for 1902: also the comparative totals for the Province for the ten years 1893-1902.

Counties and Districts.	Acres of assessed land.			Acres cleared.	Acres woodland.	Acres in swamp, marsh or waste land.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.				
Algoma	331,872	78,328	410,200	42,275	327,332	40,593	10.3
Brant	212,134	2,997	215,131	181,247	15,534	18,350	84.2
Bruce	872,301	49,556	921,857	533,254	206,606	181,997	57.8
Carleton	555,801	8,831	564,632	308,964	90,138	165,530	54.7
Dufferin	353,909	2,487	356,396	244,363	50,314	61,719	68.0
Dundas	236 910	5,339	242,249	157,128	48.181	36,940	64.6
Durham	359,821	11,876	371,697	294,570	36,919	40,208	79.8
Elgin	436,428	154	436,582	327,558	100,976	8,048	75 3
Essex	423,400	6,376	429,776	297,561	122,899	9,316	69.2
Frontenac	632,272	52,149	684,421	268,607	222,193	193,621	39.2
Glengarry	286,059	1,280	287,339	187,446	83,248	16,645	65.2
Grenville	261,827	9,470	271,297	171,385	41,213	58,699	63.2
Grey	1,061,876	4,370	1,066,246	659,304	205,335	201,607	61.8
Haldimand	279,196	1,258	280,454	234,023	42,582	3,849	83.4
Haliburton	555,163	9,810	564,973	39,347	331,343	194,283	7.0
Halton	224,347	578	224,925	175,972	29,229	19,724	78.2
Hastings	940,915	92,884	1,033,799	412,858	449,580	171,361	39.9
Huron	798,668	221	798,889	639,263	74,981	84,645	80.0
Kent	570,253	397	570,650	435,853	115,514	19,283	76.4
Lambton	658,276	2,406	660,682	427,169	213,696	19,817	64.7
Lanark	648,067	23,897	671,964	319,531	193,859	158,574	47.5
Leeds	463,730	3,507	467,237	286,787	114,248	66,202	61.4
Lennox & Addington	429,458	11,842	441,300	284,486	99,398	57,416	64.5
Lincoln	181,925	10,059	191,984	164,412	26,024	1,548	85.6
Manitoulin	218,383	16,979	235,362	40,862	132,498	62,002	17.3
Middlesex	744,625	13,030	757,655	608,119	140,088	9,448	80.2
Muskoka	505,119	36,911	542,030	61,791	381,988	98,251	11.4
Nipissing	277,607	46,510	324,117	30,465	251,812	41,840	9.4
Norfolk	395,575	2,714	398,289	262,661	108,956	26,672	65.9
Northumberland	435,109	979	436,088	340,723	46,896	48,469	78.1
Ontario	494,028	6,268	500,296	357,768	40,833	101,695	71.5
Oxford	471,504	18	471,522	387,256	54,600	29,666	82.1
Parry Sound	535,316	44,928	580,244	67,326	423,487	89,431	11.6
Peel	284,381	3,892	288,273	254,190	21,030	13,053	88.2
Perth	514,021	3,957	517,978	429,849	47,843	40,286	83.0
Peterborough	548 070	22,878	570,948	247,021	173,114	150,813	43.3
Prescott	287,539	3,540	291,079	168,490	111,956	10,633	57.9
Prince Edward	224,747	9,295	234,042	195 720	23,577	14,745	83.6
Rainy River	88,506	12,449	100,955	8,160	89,619	3,176	8.1
Renfrew	954,564	46,381	1,000,945	322,029	450,671	228,245	32.2
Russell	232,558	18,720	251,278	106,443	117,848	26,987	42.4
Simcoe	945,490	20,410	965,900	602,462	240,963	122,475	62.3
Stormont	241,577	6,128	247,705	147,868	71,328	28,509	59.7
Thunder Bay	194,626	65,535	260,161	5,825	166,814	87,522	2.2
Victoria	608,627	5,067	613,694	273,651	133,723	206,320	44.6
Waterloo	304,347	2,767	307,114	248,594	38,380	20,140	80.9
Welland	223,697	5,546	229,243	187,237	38,929	3,077	81.7
Wellington	627,531	787	628,318	476,923	56,724	94,671	75.9
Wentworth	266,473	6,040	272 513	212,776	36,192	23,545	78.1
York	534,049	2,532	536,581	432,657	43,301	60,623	80.6
The Province:							
1902	22,932,677	794,333	23,727,010	13,570.229	6,684,512	3,472,269	57.2
1901	22,781,710	854,468	23,636,178	13,436,482	6.715.872	3,483,824	56.8
1900	22,728.082	840,022	23,568,104	13,297,206	7,127,363	3,143,535	56.4
1899	22,670,958	780,134	23,451,092	13,111.292	7.149.404	3,190,396	55.9
1898	22,492,838	899,746	23,392,584	12,993.614	7,198,905	3,200,065	55.5
1897	22,403,060	957,368	23,360,428	12,853.081	7,294,026	3,213,321	55 0
1896	22,174,899	997,509	23,172,408	12,671,851	7.264,167	3,236,390	54.7
1895	22,131,895	981,420	23,113,315	12,426.992	7,777,451	2,908.872	53.8
1894	22,032.799	1.006,175	23.038,974	12,292,610	7,859,714	2,886,650	53.4
1893	21,940,726	1,018,554	22 959.280	12,131,564	8,133,229	2,694,487	52.8

FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-one years, 1882-1902; also the averages per acre.

Counties and districts.	Fall Wheat.					Spring Wheat.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
*Algoma	252	6,250	24 8	4,419	17 53	1,840	36,432	19.8	25,357	13 78
Brant	22,631	583,880	25.8	412,803	18 24	413	6,649	16.1	4,628	11 21
Bruce	37,469	1,026,651	27.4	725,842	19 37	2,385	43,407	18.2	30,211	12 67
Carleton	216	5,789	26.8	4,093	18 95	11,509	255,500	22.2	177,828	15 45
Dufferin	5,644	150,130	26.6	106,142	18 81	7,874	149,606	19.0	104,126	13 22
Dundas	191	5,214	27.3	3,686	19 30	1,658	34,818	21.0	24,233	14 62
Durham	7,400	210,900	28 5	149,106	20 15	17,217	344,340	20.0	239,661	13 92
Elgin	23,861	613,228	25.7	433,552	18 17	47	860	18.3	599	12 74
Essex	15,932	305,894	19 2	216,267	13 57	270	3,780	14.0	2,631	9 74
Frontenac	825	18,068	21.9	12,774	15 48	7,955	151,941	19.1	105,751	13 29
Glengarry	87	1,792	20.6	1,267	14 56	5,639	111,088	19 7	77,317	13 71
Grenville	161	4,428	27.5	3,131	19 44	2,323	54,591	23.5	37,995	16 36
Grey	30,487	786,565	25.8	556,100	18 24	7,798	144,263	18.5	100,407	12 88
Haldimand	23,190	533,370	23.0	377,093	16 26	1,051	17,867	17.0	12,435	11 83
Haliburton	260	5,044	19.4	3,566	13 72	1,091	16,474	15.1	11,466	10 51
Halton	24,100	638,650	26.5	451,526	18 74	2,120	39,008	18.4	27,150	12 81
Hastings	7,112	185,623	26 1	131,235	18 45	14,544	279,245	19 2	194,355	13 36
Huron	48,830	1,347,708	27 6	952,830	19 51	1,774	34,593	19.5	24,077	13 57
Kent	47,980	1,266,672	26 4	895,537	18 66	60	1,200	20.0	835	13 92
Lambton	30,258	801,837	26 5	566,899	18 74	721	13,555	18.8	9,434	13 08
Lanark	1,734	49,419	28.5	34,939	20 15	12,159	268,714	22.1	187,025	15 38
Leeds	1,832	42,136	23 0	29,790	16 26	3,980	81,192	20.4	56,510	14 20
Lennox & Ad.	3,050	76,860	25.2	54,340	17 82	6,961	143,397	20.6	99,804	14 34
Lincoln	12,397	312,404	25.2	220,870	17 82	766	13,558	17.7	9,436	12 32
Manitoulin	571	14,561	25 5	10,295	18 03	1,998	32,567	16 3	22,667	11 34
Middlesex	35,520	927,072	26 1	655,440	18 45	513	10,670	20.8	7,426	14 48
Muskoka	116	2,042	17 6	1,444	12 44	1,006	19,013	18.9	13,233	13 15
Nipissing	80	1,920	24 0	1,357	16 97	952	19,992	21.0	13,914	14 62
Norfolk	20,943	494,255	23 6	349,438	16 69	134	2,680	20.0	1,865	13 92
Northumb'lnd	13,923	384,275	27.6	271,682	19 51	18,115	307,955	17.0	214,337	11 83
Ontario	11,657	357,870	30.7	253,014	21 70	27,860	596,204	21.4	414,958	14 89
Oxford	29,953	835,689	27.9	590,832	19 73	401	8,822	22.0	6,140	15 31
Parry Sound	98	2,127	21.7	1,504	15 34	1,553	31,215	20.1	21,726	13 99
Peel	19,230	565,362	29.4	399,711	20 79	8,813	174,497	19.8	121,450	13 78
Perth	44,448	1,311,216	29 5	927,030	20 86	1,394	28,856	20.7	20,084	14 41
Peterborough	10,096	288,746	28.6	204,143	20 22	9,465	189,300	20.0	131,753	13 92
Prescott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,171	116,632	18.9	81,176	13 15
Prince Edw'rd	6,618	174,715	26.4	123,524	18.66	6,778	128,360	18 2	85,859	12 67
Renfrew	355	7,633	21.5	5,397	15 20	29,247	590,789	20.2	411,189	14 06
Russell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,989	42,476	21.3	29,487	14 82
Simcoe	67,999	1,992,371	29 3	1,408,606	20 72	14,049	278,170	19 8	193,606	13 78
Stormont	70	1,575	22.5	1,114	15 91	2,830	56,600	20 0	39,394	13 92
Victoria	6,774	184,930	27.3	130,746	19 30	18,662	378,839	20 3	263,672	14 13
Waterloo	40,013	1,084,352	27.1	766,637	19 16	481	9,331	19.4	6,494	13 50
Welland	16,366	358,415	21.9	253,399	15 48	297	4,752	16.0	3,307	11 14
Wellington	19,610	588,300	30.0	415,928	21 21	6,964	133,709	19.2	93,061	13 36
Wentworth	23,020	603,124	26.2	426,409	18 52	1,434	24,664	17.2	17,166	11 97
York	35,233	1,074,607	30.5	759,747	21 56	29,854	620,963	20.8	432,190	14 48
The Province:										
1902	748,592	20,233,669	27.0	14,305,204	19 11	303,115	6,048,024	20 0	4,209,425	13 89
1901	911,587	15,943,229	17 5	10,538,474	11 56	358,048	5,498,751	15.4	3,673,166	10 26
1900	1,068,640	23,369,737	21.9	15,517,505	14 52	376,905	6,940,333	18 4	4,684,725	12 43
1899	1,049,691	14,439,827	13 8	9,631,365	9 18	398,726	7,041,317	17.7	4,682,476	11 74
1898	1,048,182	25,158,713	24.0	17,460,147	16 66	389,205	6,873,785	17.7	4,756,659	12 22
1897	950,222	23,988,051	25 2	18,788,656	19 74	324,305	4,868,101	15.1	3,826,627	11 84
1896	876,955	15,078,441	17.2	10,705,693	12 21	256,561	3,519,322	13.3	2,484,641	9 76
1895	743,199	14,155,282	19 0	9,809,610	13 20	233,957	3,472,543	15 5	2,423,835	10 82
1894	778,992	16,512,106	21.2	9,081,658	11 66	230,016	3,367,854	14.6	1,869,159	8 13
1893	913,954	17,545,248	19.2	10,509,694	11 50	356,721	4,186,063	11.7	2,486,521	6 97
1882 1902	908,809	18,452,817	20.3	14,443,569	15 89	452,483	7,092,213	15.7	5,729,090	12 66

*Including Rainy River and Thunder Bay in this and succeeding tables.

BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE IX. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Barley and Oats for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-one years, 1882-1902; also the average per acre.

Counties and districts.	Barley.					Oats.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c				$	$ c.
Algoma	1,539	46,632	30.3	21,031	13 67	10,086	379,234	37.6	131,973	13 08
Brant	13,400	412,720	30.8	186,137	13 89	24,408	1,034,899	42.4	360,145	14 76
Bruce	15,121	556,453	36.8	250,960	16 60	99,535	4,289,959	43.1	1,492,906	15 00
Carleton	9,614	324,953	33 8	146,554	15 24	77,439	3,252,438	42.0	1,131,848	14 62
Dufferin	16,019	586,295	36.6	264,419	16 51	67,388	3,032,460	45.0	1,055,296	15 66
Dundas	3,344	120,384	36.0	54,293	16 24	32,825	1,316,283	40.1	458,066	13 95
Durham	30,724	995,458	32 4	448,952	14 61	49,807	2,191,508	44.0	762,645	15 31
Elgin	11,433	386,435	33.8	174,282	15 24	47,227	2,210 224	46 8	769,158	16 29
Essex	9,441	270,013	28.6	121,776	12 90	58,230	2,503,890	43 0	871,354	14 96
Frontenac	5,979	148,279	24.8	66,874	11 18	43,845	1,411,809	32 2	491,310	11 21
Glengarry	4,537	126,129	27.8	56,884	12 54	40,264	1,429,372	33.5	497,421	12 35
Grenville	2,487	77,843	31.3	35,107	14 12	31,669	1,231,924	38.9	428,710	13 54
Grey	23,986	839,510	35.0	378,619	15 79	142,368	5,666,246	39.8	1,971,854	13 85
Haldimand	5,033	144,950	28.8	65,373	12 99	31,870	1,316,231	41.3	458,948	14 37
Haliburton	502	10,944	21.8	4,936	9 83	6,406	201,148	31.4	70,000	10 93
Halton	9,365	294,061	31.4	132 622	14 16	23,969	985,126	41.1	342,824	14 30
Hastings	22,175	663,033	29.9	299,028	13 48	62,840	2,526,168	40.2	879,106	13 99
Huron	32,532	1,177,658	36.2	531,124	16 33	132,518	6,042,821	45 6	2,102,902	15 87
Kent	19,547	662,643	33.9	298,852	15 29	60,954	2,980,650	48.9	1,037,266	17 02
Lambton	23,522	759,761	32.3	342,652	14 57	80,074	3,483,219	43 5	1,212,160	15 14
Lanark	4,591	153,799	33 5	69,363	15 11	45,493	1,860,664	40.9	647,511	14 23
Leeds	5,073	153,205	30 2	69,095	13 62	46,685	1,783,367	38 2	620,612	13 29
Lennox & Ad.	17,907	533,629	29.8	240 667	13 44	42,040	1,647,968	39.2	573,493	13 64
Lincoln	1,638	49,795	30 4	22,458	13 71	20,642	881,413	42.7	306,732	14 86
Manitoulin	1,065	34,826	32 7	15,707	14 75	5,543	228,372	41.2	79,473	14 34
Middlesex	23,447	804,232	34.3	362,709	15 47	97,116	4,496,470	46 3	1,564,771	16 11
Muskoka	694	17,697	25.5	7,981	11 50	11,903	393,989	33.1	137,108	11 52
Nipissing	545	13,516	24.8	6,096	11 18	5,730	206,853	36.1	71,985	12 56
Norfolk	6,542	199,531	30.5	89,988	13 76	34,275	1,398,420	40 8	486,650	14 20
Northumb'l'd	19,099	538,592	28 2	242,965	12 72	50,415	1,935,936	38.4	673,706	13 36
Ontario	30,382	990,453	32 6	446,694	14 70	81,141	3,740,600	46.1	1,301,729	16 04
Oxford	18,457	647,841	35.1	292,176	15 83	80,445	3,716,559	46.2	1,293,363	16 08
Parry Sound	1,029	29,532	28.7	13,319	12 94	13,631	485,264	35.6	168,872	12 40
Peel	30,110	975,564	32.4	439,979	14 61	43,007	1,896,609	44 1	660,020	15 35
Perth	25,163	941,096	37.4	424,434	16 87	99,034	4,773,439	48.2	1,661,157	16 77
Peterborough	8,733	279,456	32.0	126,035	14 43	42,175	1,754,480	41.6	610,559	14 48
Prescott	3,235	99,315	30.7	44,791	13 85	38,458	1,480,633	38 5	515,260	13 40
Prince Edw'd	16,314	486,157	29 8	219,257	13 44	20,939	791,494	37.8	275,440	13 15
Renfrew	3,328	97,178	29 2	43,827	13 17	51,112	1,712,252	33.5	595,864	11 66
Russell	2,663	80 955	30.4	36,511	13 71	22,889	876,649	38 3	305,074	13 33
Simcoe	47,668	1,649,313	34 6	743,840	15 60	102,642	4,444,399	43.3	1,546,651	15 07
Stormont	3,101	97,992	31.6	44,194	14 25	27,959	1,126,748	40.3	392,108	14 02
Victoria	16,183	503,291	31 1	226,984	14 03	61,254	2,456,285	40.1	854,787	13 95
Waterloo	19,851	688,830	34.7	310,662	15 65	58,037	2,582,647	44.5	898,761	15 49
Welland	1,514	41,938	27.7	18,914	12 49	25,142	975,510	38 8	339,477	13 50
Wellington	34,700	1,263,080	36.4	569,649	16 42	125,177	5,683,036	45.4	1,977,697	15 80
Wentworth	10,530	344,331	32.7	155,293	14 75	33,518	1,464,737	43 7	509,728	15 21
York	47,760	1,571,304	32.9	708,658	14 84	90,634	4,151,037	45.8	1,444,561	15 94
The Province:										
1902	661,622	21,890,602	33 1	9,872,661	14 92	2,500,758	106,451,439	42.6	37,038,141	14 81
1901	637,201	16,761,076	26.3	7,542,484	11 84	2,408,464	78,334,490	32.5	28,357,085	11 77
1900	577,810	16,909,751	29.3	6,577,893	11 38	2,398,834	89,693,327	37.4	23,768,732	9 91
1899	490,374	14,830,891	30.2	5,858,202	11 95	2,363,778	89,897,724	38.0	24,901,670	10 53
1898	438,784	12,663,668	28.9	4,812 194	10 97	2,376,360	86,858,293	36.6	22,409,440	9 43
1897	451,515	12,021,779	26.6	3,245 880	7 19	2,432,491	86,318,128	35.5	19,502,897	8 02
1896	462,792	12,669,744	27.4	4,003,639	8 65	2,425,107	82,979,992	34.2	16,595,998	6 84
1895	478,046	12,090,507	25.3	4,884,565	10 22	2,373,309	84,697,566	35.7	24,646,992	10 39
1894	486,261	10,980,401	22 6	4,447,064	9 15	2,342,766	70,172,516	30.0	21,613,135	9 23
1893	467,315	9,806,088	21.0	3,932,241	8 41	1,936,644	58,584,529	20.3	19,450,064	10 04
1882-1902	623,019	16,494,873	26 5	7,891,287	12 67	2,002,468	70,611,052	35.3	22,305,217	11 14

PEAS AND BEANS.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Peas and Beans for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-one years, 1882-1902 ; also the averages per acre.

Counties and districts.	Peas.					Beans.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
Algoma	2,404	49,522	20.6	35,161	14 63	18	252	14.0	340	18 90
Brant	4,607	63,116	13.7	44,812	9 73	392	6,664	17.0	8,996	22 95
Bruce	47,792	779,010	16.3	553,097	11 57	30	300	10 0	405	13 50
Carleton	4,279	98,417	23.0	69,876	16 33	327	6,540	20.0	8,829	27 00
Dufferin	13,595	175,376	12.9	124,517	9 16	56	840	15.0	1,134	20 25
Dundas	956	16,252	17.0	11,539	12 07	112	1,960	17.5	2,646	23 63
Durham	27,377	312,093	11.4	221,590	8 09	448	6,586	14.7	8,891	19 85
Elgin	4,370	61,617	14.1	43,748	10 01	4,912	46,173	9.4	62,334	12 69
Essex	2,033	27,446	13 5	19,487	9 59	830	7,802	9.4	10,532	12 69
Frontenac	3,107	44,119	14.2	31,324	10 08	199	2,786	14.0	3,761	18 90
Glengarry	2,068	33,502	16.2	23,786	11 50	125	2,088	16.7	2,819	22 55
Grenville	713	14,474	20.3	10,277	14 41	68	1,020	15.0	1,377	20 25
Grey	49,628	734,494	14.8	521,491	10 51	320	3,200	10.0	4,320	13 50
Haldimand	15,190	141,267	9 3	100,300	6 60	247	2,470	10.0	3,335	13 50
Haliburton	1,537	19,674	12 8	13,969	9 09	14	266	19.0	359	25 65
Halton	7,557	72,547	9.6	51,508	6 82	66	1,089	16.5	1,470	22 28
Hastings	10,075	163,215	16.2	115,883	11 50	413	6,567	15.9	8,865	21 47
Huron	24,426	371,275	15.2	263,605	10 79	267	4,833	18.1	6,525	24 44
Kent	3,445	55,120	16.0	39,135	11 36	35,378	410,385	11.6	554,020	15 66
Lambton	6,199	63,230	10 2	44,893	7 24	1,415	20,376	14.4	27,508	19 44
Lanark	8,787	165,196	18.8	117,289	13 35	280	4,816	17 2	6,502	23 22
Leeds	2,147	40,793	19.0	28,963	13 49	260	4,342	16 7	5,862	22 55
Lennox & Add.	5,799	100,903	17.4	71,641	12 35	221	3,315	15 0	4,475	20 25
Lincoln	6,019	57,181	9 5	40,599	6 74	138	2,263	16.4	3,055	22 14
Manitoulin	4,146	82,920	20.0	58,873	14 20	7	140	20.0	189	27 00
Middlesex	9,090	81,810	9 0	58,085	6 39	1,407	20,683	14.7	27,922	19 85
Muskoka	3,184	51,581	16 2	36,622	11 50	19	285	15.0	385	20 25
Nipissing	1,644	32,880	20 0	23,345	14 20	3	60	20.0	81	27 00
Norfolk	3,785	45,420	12 0	32,248	8 52	1,015	15,530	15.3	20,965	20 65
Northumb'rl'nd	21,677	249,286	11.5	176,993	8 17	915	15,372	16.8	20,752	22 68
Ontario	18,275	228,438	12.5	162,191	8 88	115	1,921	16 7	2,593	22 55
Oxford	5,958	83,412	14.0	59,223	9 94	421	8,420	20.0	11,367	27 00
Parry Sound	3,642	67,377	18 5	47,838	13 14	49	735	15.0	992	20 25
Peel	9,417	97,937	10.4	69,535	7 38	53	795	15.0	1,073	20 25
Perth	16,353	202,777	12.4	143,972	8 80	22	440	20 0	594	27 00
Peterborough	21,545	372,729	17.3	264,637	12 28	73	1,190	16 3	1,607	22 01
Prescott	2,074	36,502	17.6	25,916	12 50	184	3,680	20.0	4,968	27 00
Prince Edward	4,446	68,024	15.3	48,297	10 86	681	12,530	18.4	16,916	24 84
Renfrew	21,057	437,986	20.8	310,970	14 77	269	5,918	22.0	7,989	29 70
Russell	1,308	19,228	14.7	13,652	10 44	123	2,583	21 0	3,487	28 35
Simcoe	49,220	905,648	18.4	643,010	13 06	128	2,560	20.0	3,456	27 00
Stormont	878	14,048	16.0	9,974	11 36	71	1,065	15 0	1,438	20 25
Victoria	23,004	271,447	11.8	192,727	8 38	226	3,955	17.5	5,339	23 63
Waterloo	6,302	64,911	10 3	46,087	7 31	158	3,160	20.0	4,266	27 00
Welland	5,011	52,114	10.4	37,001	7 38	1,168	17,870	15.3	24,125	20 65
Wellington	27,531	311,100	11.3	220,881	8 02	26	442	17.0	597	22 95
Wentworth	6,820	54,560	8.0	38,738	5 68	59	944	16.0	1,274	21 60
York	12,162	172,700	14.2	122,617	10 08	236	3,422	14.5	4,620	19 58
The Province :										
1902	532,639	7,664,679	14 4	5,441,922	10 22	53,964	670,683	12 4	905,355	16 78
1901	602,724	10,089,173	16.7	6,588,230	10 93	53,688	824,122	15 4	1,030,153	19 19
1900	661,592	14,058,198	21.2	8,027,231	12 13	44,053	820,373	18 6	817,912	18 57
1899	743,139	15,140,790	20.4	8,675,673	11 67	40,485	651,009	16.1	703,090	17 37
1898	865,951	13,521,263	15.6	7,058,099	8 15	45,220	759,657	16.8	531,760	11 76
1897	896,735	13,867,093	15.5	5,838,046	6 51	50,591	981,340	19 4	639,834	12 65
1896	829,601	17,493,148	21.1	7,696,985	9 28	68,369	1,197,585	17.5	819,114	11 98
1895	799,963	15,568,103	19 5	8,531,320	10 66	72,747	1,494,179	20.5	1,414,988	19 45
1894	785,007	14,022,888	17 9	7,516,268	9 57	59,281	827,514	14.0	913,575	15 41
1893	738,741	14,168,955	19 2	7,651,236	10 36	48,858	664,310	14.6	783,836	16 04
1882-1902	710,493	13,770,243	19 4	7,967,225	11 21	39,643	672,403	17 0	692,383	17 46

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XI. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years, and the average for the twenty-one years, 1882-1902; also the averages per acre.

Counties and districts.	Rye.					Buckwheat.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
Algoma	97	1,804	18.6	911	9 39	44	1,056	24.0	507	11 52
Brant	5,546	105,929	19.1	53,494	9 65	1,416	26,904	19.0	12,914	9 12
Bruce	992	21,030	21.2	10,620	10 71	1,126	28,150	25.0	13,522	12 00
Carleton	802	16,521	20.6	8,343	10 40	3,079	65,275	21.2	31,332	10 18
Dufferin	6,152	136,574	22.2	68,970	11 21	1,218	27,040	22.2	12,979	10 66
Dundas	878	15,716	17.9	7,937	9 04	2,031	47,322	23 3	22,715	11 18
Durham	11,635	202,449	17.4	102,237	8 79	2,973	64,217	21 6	30,824	10 37
Elgin	4,355	92,762	21.3	46,845	10 76	3,140	52,124	16.6	25,019	7 97
Essex	1,891	32,903	17 4	16,616	8 79	551	7,934	14.4	3,808	6 91
Frontenac	4,714	79,195	16.8	39,993	8 48	1,430	28,600	20.0	13,728	9 60
Glengarry	115	1,150	10.0	581	5 05	674	13,750	20 4	6,600	9 79
Grenville	1,490	29,800	20.0	15,049	10 10	3,629	66,048	18 2	31,703	8 74
Grey	1,695	32,375	19.1	16,349	9 65	3,504	77,088	22 0	37,002	10 56
Haldimand	7,679	142,062	18.5	71,741	9 34	759	14,345	18.9	6,886	9 07
Haliburton	421	7,831	18.6	3,955	9 39	279	6,696	24.0	3,214	11 52
Halton	1,437	25,722	17.9	12,990	9 04	131	2,620	20.0	1,258	9 60
Hastings	12,833	237,411	18.5	119,893	9 34	4,305	83,517	19.4	40,088	9 31
Huron	2,248	46,309	20.6	23,386	10 40	1,072	23,584	22 0	11,320	10 56
Kent	1,323	30,164	22.8	15,233	11 51	457	9,140	20.0	4,387	9 60
Lambton	1,323	23,814	18.0	12,026	9 09	473	9,129	19.3	4,382	9 26
Lanark	863	17,260	20.0	8,716	10 10	3,834	78,597	20 5	37,726	9 84
Leeds	2,033	38,017	18.7	19,199	9 44	4,426	97,372	22.0	46,739	10 56
Lennox & Add.	7,291	139,258	19.1	70,325	9 65	3,930	79,779	20.3	38,294	9 74
Lincoln	4,638	90,905	19.6	45,907	9 90	391	7,429	19 0	3,566	9 12
Manitoulin	41	820	20.0	414	10 10	62	1,550	25.0	744	12 00
Middlesex	1,137	24,900	21 9	12,575	11 06	1,045	22,677	21.7	10,885	10 42
Muskoka	176	2,992	17.0	1,511	8 59	138	2,525	18 3	1,212	8 78
Nipissing	40	772	19.3	390	9 75	31	620	20 0	298	9 60
Norfolk	16,124	272,496	16.9	137,610	8 53	7,932	159,433	20.1	76,528	9 65
Northumb'rl'nd	16,665	253,308	15.2	127,921	7 68	6,875	143,000	20.8	68,640	9 98
Ontario	8,761	175,220	20.0	88,486	10 10	3,779	83,894	22 2	40,269	10 66
Oxford	3,285	64,386	19.6	32,515	9 90	1,404	26,395	18.8	12,670	9 02
Parry Sound	283	5,575	19.7	2,815	9 95	91	1,320	14.5	634	6 96
Peel	8,017	170,762	21.3	86,234	10 76	739	16,701	22.6	8,016	10 85
Perth	187	3,908	20.9	1,974	10 55	169	4,225	25.0	2,028	12 00
Peterborough	3,847	65,014	16 9	32,832	8 53	2,223	43,571	19.6	20,914	9 41
Prescott	48	840	17.5	424	8 84	1,371	31,670	23.1	15,202	11 09
Prince Edward	12,503	207,550	16.6	104,813	8 38	4,389	86,024	19.6	41,291	9 41
Renfrew	2,967	59,340	20.0	29,967	10 10	948	18,960	20.0	9,101	9 60
Russell	124	2,319	18.7	1,171	9 44	1,024	17,408	17.0	8,356	8 16
Simcoe	7,454	146,098	19.6	73,779	9 90	5,516	111,423	20 2	53,483	9 70
Stormont	16	285	17.8	144	8 99	2,825	59,325	21.0	28,476	10 08
Victoria	3,564	63,796	17.9	32,217	9 04	2,301	51,773	22.5	24,851	10 80
Waterloo	2,479	52,803	21 3	26,666	10 76	270	6,750	25.0	3,240	12 00
Welland	4,730	90,816	19.2	45,862	9 70	1,353	25,166	18.6	12,080	8 93
Wellington	2,125	46,325	21.8	23,394	11 01	1,273	29,024	22.8	13,931	10 94
Wentworth	5,371	102,586	19 1	51,806	9 65	1,166	18,138	16.4	8,706	7 87
York	6,923	129,460	18.7	65,377	9 44	1,588	32,395	20.4	15,550	9 79
The Province:										
1902	189,318	3,509,332	18.5	1,772,213	9 36	93,324	1,911,683	20.5	917,608	9 83
1901	158,236	2,545,268	16 1	1,254,817	7 93	88,266	1,757,071	19.9	850,422	9 63
1900	142,213	2,357,635	16.6	1,143,453	8 04	102,570	1,874,261	18.3	819,052	7 98
1899	137,824	2,284 846	16.6	1,142,423	8 29	132,082	2,203,299	16.7	1,002,501	7 59
1898	165,089	2,673,284	16.2	1,162,857	7 04	150,394	2,373,645	15.8	906,732	6 03
1897	187,785	3,382,005	18.0	1,275,016	6 79	151,669	3,464,186	22.8	1,039,256	6 85
1896	148,680	2,230,873	15.0	816,500	5 49	145,606	2,603,669	17.9	794,119	5 45
1895	120,350	1 900,117	15.8	866,453	7 20	135,262	2,791,749	20.6	1,027,364	7 60
1894	90,144	1,386,606	15.4	612,880	6 80	145,268	2,534,335	17.4	993,450	6 84
1893	68,486	994,771	14.5	472,516	6 90	133,828	1,380,466	17.8	995,031	7 44
1882-1902	119,883	1,963,300	16 4	1,011,983	8 44	99,794	1,931,170	19 4	774,962	7 77

CORN.

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the eleven years, 1892-1902, also the averages per acre.

Counties and districts.	Corn for husking.					Corn for silo and fodder.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Tons. (green.)	Tons per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
Algoma	60	2,400	40.0	974	16 24	54	432	8 00	864	16 00
Brant	7,747	593,420	76.6	240,928	31 10	3,950	46,294	11.72	92,588	23 44
Bruce	806	48,360	60.0	19,634	24 36	4,051	56,714	14.00	113,428	28 00
Carleton	1,740	60,900	35.0	24,725	14 21	7,856	123,418	15.71	246,836	31 42
Dufferin	117	7,020	60.0	2,850	24 36	607	8,099	13.33	16,182	26 66
Dundas	3,516	251,042	71.4	101,923	28 99	6,858	87,165	12.71	174,330	25 42
Durham	2,547	101,880	40.0	41,363	16 24	4,865	69,570	14.30	139,140	28 60
Elgin	29,988	1,553,378	51 8	630,671	21 03	4,396	35,520	8.08	71,040	16 16
Essex	78,857	3,603,765	45.7	1,463,129	18 55	2,212	14,599	6.60	29,198	13 20
Frontenac	2,553	137,862	54.0	55,972	21 92	4,755	55,681	11.71	111,362	23 42
Glengarry	1,155	49,665	43.0	20,164	17 46	5,282	71,835	13.60	143,670	27 20
Grenville	3,633	256,127	70.5	103,988	28 62	7,602	110,989	14.60	221,978	29 20
Grey	943	66,010	70.0	26,800	28 42	5,798	68,532	11.82	137,064	23 64
Haldimand	4,279	325,632	76.1	132,207	30 90	2,370	27,065	11.42	54,130	22 84
Haliburton	183	5,490	30 0	2,229	12 18	169	1,487	8 5	2,874	17 00
Halton	1,160	79,576	68.6	32,308	27 85	4,099	56,156	13.7	112,312	27 40
Hastings	7,981	407,829	51 1	165,579	20 75	7,452	107,458	14 42	214,916	28 84
Huron	2,564	132,046	51.5	53,611	20 91	9,855	149,205	15 14	298,410	30 28
Kent	68,623	4,453,633	64.9	1,808,175	26 35	3,261	29,545	9.06	59,090	18 12
Lambton	21,175	995,225	47.0	404,061	19 08	4,038	28,266	7.00	56,532	14 00
Lanark	1,788	80,460	45.0	32,667	18 27	6,151	63,417	10.31	126,834	20 62
Leeds	6,368	373,165	58 6	151,505	23 79	6,942	97,188	14.00	194,376	28 00
Lennox & Add'n	5,331	296,937	55.7	120,556	22 61	2,804	27,239	9.75	54,478	19 50
Lincoln	9,223	709,219	76 9	287,955	31 22	1,859	19,055	10 25	38,110	20 50
Manitoulin	103	4,120	40.0	1,673	16 24	121	1,392	11.50	2,784	23 00
Middlesex	22,048	1,303,037	59.1	529,033	23 99	8,957	95,123	10 62	190,246	21 24
Muskoka	307	9,210	30.0	3,739	12 18	174	1,392	8.00	2,784	16 00
Nipissing	99	3,960	40.0	1,608	16 24	68	816	12.00	1,632	24 00
Norfolk	24,689	1,069,034	43.3	434,028	17 58	4,131	37,923	9.18	75,846	18 36
Northumberland	5,300	280,370	52.9	113,830	21 48	5,477	64,629	11.80	129,258	23 60
Ontario	3,045	166,866	54.8	67,748	22 25	6,239	73,870	11.84	147,740	23 68
Oxford	14 720	756,608	51.4	307,183	20 87	10,041	127,922	12.74	255,844	25 48
Parry Sound	178	7,120	40 0	2,891	16 24	183	2,928	16.00	5,856	32 00
Peel	606	36,360	60.0	14,762	24 36	4,392	49,761	11.33	99,522	22 66
Perth	488	34,160	70.0	13,869	28 42	8,772	114,650	13.07	229,300	26 14
Peterborough	631	18,930	30.0	7,686	12 18	2,717	32,604	12.00	65,208	24 00
Prescott	2,815	160,174	56.9	65,031	23 10	2,038	26,657	13.08	53,314	26 16
Prince Edward	9,897	463,180	46.8	188,051	19 00	4,203	34,465	8.20	68,930	16 40
Renfrew	508	28,804	56.7	11,694	23 02	2,405	35,402	14 72	70,804	29 44
Russell	1,012	44,326	43 8	17,996	17 78	2,110	21,100	10 00	42,200	20 00
Simcoe	1,727	112,255	65.0	45,576	26 39	4,916	68,824	14 00	137,648	28 00
Stormont	2,362	203,132	86.0	82,472	34 92	5,508	99,144	18 00	198,288	36 00
Victoria	397	15,880	40.0	6,447	16 24	2,847	32,257	11.33	64,514	22 66
Waterloo	1,383	90,863	65.7	36,890	26 67	5,274	72,781	13 80	146,062	27 60
Welland	10,889	686,007	63.0	278,519	25 58	1,869	17,905	9 58	35,810	19 16
Wellington	393	17,685	45.0	7,180	18 27	4,956	64,230	12.96	128,460	25 92
Wentworth	4,548	341,100	75.0	138,487	30 45	5,956	74,569	12.52	149,138	25 04
York	1,477	67,942	46.0	27,584	18 68	9,219	106,019	11 50	212,038	23 00
The Province :										
1902	371,939	29,512,194	55.1	8,327,951	22 39	209,859	2,611,334	12.44	5,222,668	24 89
1901	323,923	24,838,105	76.7	9,438,480	29 14	197,932	2,359,514	11.92	4,719,028	23 84
1900	330,772	27,093,561	81.9	8,588,659	25 97	179,798	2,147,532	11.94	4,295,064	23 89
1899	383,500	21,673,234	65 0	4,291,300	12 86	171,935	1,687,755	9 87	3,375,510	19 75
1898	330,748	23,442,593	70 9	4,711,961	14 25	189,948	2,128,070	11.20	4,256,146	22 41
1897	335,030	24,663,998	73.6	4,858,808	14 50	209,005	2,669,877	12.77	5,339,644	25 55
1896	317,667	24,071,364	75.8	4,717,987	14 85	178,962	1,948,780	10.89	3,897,560	21 78
1895	362,929	24,819,899	81 9	5,609,296	18 52	149,899	1,775,654	11.85	3,551,308	23 69
1894	267,348	16,275,852	60 9	4,347,887	16 89	111,361	1,049,765	9.48	2,099,530	18 85
1893	217,294	14,072,961	64 8	3,729,335	17 16	95,865	1,049,524	10.95	2,099,048	21 90
1892-1902	301,157	21,153,887	70 2	5,388,637	18 56	162,361	1,853,333	11.41	3,706,665	22 83

* The combined average area for corn for the twenty-one years 1882-1902, is 259,070 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being $4,644,053.

POTATOES AND CARROTS.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Potatoes and Carrots for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-one years 1882-1902 ; also the averages per acre.

Counties and districts.	Potatoes.					Carrots.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
Algoma	1,014	148,044	146	88,645	82 49	87	21,402	246	2,675	30 75
Brant	2,095	255,590	122	144,408	68 93	80	26,560	332	3,320	41 50
Bruce	3,744	303,264	81	171,344	45 77	400	162,400	406	20,300	50 75
Carleton	4,400	734,800	167	415,162	94 36	195	45,825	235	5,728	29 38
Dufferin	2,746	194,966	71	110,156	40 12	112	31,186	278	3,892	34 75
Dundas	2,007	230,805	115	130,405	64 98	93	22,599	243	2,825	30 38
Durham	2,813	126,585	45	71,521	25 43	198	75,240	380	9,405	47 50
Elgin	2,541	167,706	66	94,754	37 29	124	41,540	335	5,192	41 88
Essex	2,816	211,200	75	119,328	42 38	110	33,000	300	4,125	37 50
Frontenac	3,534	289,788	82	163,730	46 33	232	59,856	258	7,482	32 25
Glengarry	2,128	221,312	104	125,041	58 76	167	43,086	258	5,386	32 25
Grenville	2,660	340,480	128	192,371	72 32	78	23,400	300	2,925	37 50
Grey	5,786	486,024	84	274,604	47 46	392	160,328	409	20,041	51 13
Haldimand	1,359	115,515	85	65,266	48 03	61	15,067	247	1,883	30 88
Haliburton	581	63,910	110	36,109	62 15	25	3,925	157	491	19 63
Halton	1,563	131,292	84	74,180	47 46	84	31,080	370	3,885	46 25
Hastings	5,344	422,176	79	238,529	44 64	406	150,626	371	18,828	46 38
Huron	4,128	433,440	105	244,894	59 33	320	144,000	450	18,000	56 25
Kent	3,203	278,661	87	157,444	49 16	109	31,283	287	3,910	35 88
Lambton	3,046	173,622	57	98,096	32 21	216	82,512	382	10,314	47 75
Lanark	2,320	280,720	121	158,606	68 37	97	34,338	354	4,292	44 25
Leeds	2,900	385,700	133	217,921	75 15	148	44,104	298	5,513	37 25
Lennox & Add'n	3,384	236,880	70	133,837	39 55	167	53,440	320	6,680	40 00
Lincoln	2,019	163,539	81	92,400	45 77	127	52,451	413	6,556	51 63
Manitoulin	491	83,470	170	47,161	96 05	64	35,200	550	4,400	68 75
Middlesex	5,336	416,208	78	235,158	44 07	254	109,220	430	13,653	53 75
Muskoka	1,235	165,490	134	93,502	75 71	85	22,610	266	2,826	32 25
Nipissing	910	141,960	156	80,207	88 14	35	10,500	300	1,313	37 50
Norfolk	2,866	266,538	93	150,594	52 55	280	93,800	335	11,725	41 88
Northumberland	4,804	264,220	55	149,284	31 08	448	155,904	348	19,488	43 50
Ontario	3,942	181,332	46	102,453	25 99	197	84,513	429	10,564	53 63
Oxford	3,119	271,353	87	153,315	49 16	88	35,640	405	4,455	50 63
Parry Sound	1,142	180,436	158	101,946	89 27	69	18,216	264	2,277	33 00
Peel	3,691	295,280	80	166,833	45 20	204	81,600	400	10,200	50 00
Perth	3,091	312,191	101	176,388	57 07	188	88,924	473	11,116	59 13
Peterborough	2,612	222,020	85	125,441	48 03	312	126,984	407	15,873	50 88
Prescott	2,155	314,630	146	177,766	82 49	128	37,760	295	4,720	36 88
Prince Edward	2,009	190,855	95	107,833	53 68	163	50,204	308	6,275	38 50
Renfrew	3,259	456,260	140	257,787	79 10	105	29,715	283	3,714	35 38
Russell	1,061	107,161	101	60,546	57 07	75	30,750	410	3,844	51 25
Simcoe	7,332	579,228	79	327,264	44 64	510	218,280	428	27,285	53 50
Stormont	1,892	185,416	98	104,760	55 37	105	39,165	373	4,896	46 68
Victoria	2,763	165,780	60	93,666	33 90	195	70,980	364	8,873	45 50
Waterloo	2,990	367,770	123	207,790	69 50	239	129,777	543	16,222	67 88
Welland	2,964	243,048	82	137,322	46 33	32	10,816	338	1,352	42 25
Wellington	4,885	410,340	84	231,842	47 46	272	107,012	393	13,377	49 18
Wentworth	3,491	331,645	95	187,379	53 68	179	74,643	417	9,330	52 13
York	8,562	393,852	46	222,526	25 99	370	175,750	475	21,969	59 38
The Province:										
1902	144,733	12,942,502	89	7,312,514	50 52	8,625	3,227,161	374	403,395	46 77
1901	154,155	18,116,637	118	7,717,687	50 06	9,221	3,199,977	347	399,996	43 38
1900	163,754	21,476,439	131	5,605,351	34 23	10,320	3,469,123	336	433,640	42 02
1899	168,148	19,933,366	119	6,538,144	38 89	11,891	3,674,035	309	459,254	38 62
1898	169,946	14,358,625	84	6,332,154	37 26	12,418	4,313,861	347	539,233	43 42
1897	169,333	16,100,797	95	6,424,218	37 94	12,025	4,433,628	369	554,204	46 09
1896	178,965	21,305,477	119	5,582,035	31 19	12,333	4,618,441	374	577,305	46 81
1895	184,647	29,390,884	159	5,936,959	32 15	13,002	4,581,373	352	572,672	44 04
1894	167,253	17,163,130	103	6,075,748	36 33	11,186	3,716,140	332	464,518	41 53
1893	142,601	12,911,212	91	5,099,929	35 76	9,288	2,971,450	320	371,431	39 99
1882-1902	159,225	18,304,558	115	7,313,355	45 93	10,690	3,744,086	350	468,012	43 78

MANGEL-WURZELS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-one years, 1882-1902; also the averages per acre.

Counties and districts.	Mangel-Wurzels.					Turnips.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
Algoma	82	26,076	318	2,086	25 44	479	202,617	423	20,262	42 30
Brant	1,679	960,388	572	76,831	45 76	3,311	1,801,184	544	180,118	54 40
Bruce	3,306	1,669,530	505	133,562	40 40	7,945	4,385,640	552	438,564	55 20
Carleton	1,436	605,922	422	48,474	33 76	2,137	1,089,870	510	108,987	51 00
Dufferin	721	366,268	508	29,301	40 64	5,060	2,798,180	553	279,818	55 30
Dundas	285	79,230	278	6,338	22 24	144	36,576	254	3,658	25 40
Durham	2,448	1,182,384	483	94,591	38 64	5,539	2,880,280	520	288,028	52 00
Elgin	1,485	571,725	385	45,738	30 80	405	155,520	384	15,552	38 40
Essex	877	438,500	500	35,080	40 00	153	53,550	350	5,355	35 00
Frontenac	370	134,310	363	10,745	29 04	511	163,009	319	16,301	31 90
Glengarry	309	108,150	350	8,652	28 00	240	115,920	483	11,592	48 30
Grenville	331	135,710	410	10,857	32 80	127	41,275	325	4,128	32 50
Grey	3,203	1,524,628	476	121,970	38 08	11,044	5,698,704	516	569,870	51 60
Haldimand	706	246,394	349	19,712	27 92	122	42,700	350	4,270	35 00
Haliburton	25	3,750	150	300	12 00	160	26,720	167	2,672	16 70
Halton	1,778	1,020,572	574	81,646	45 92	1,736	782,936	451	78,294	45 10
Hastings	1,290	500,520	388	40,042	31 04	2,127	908,229	427	90,823	42 70
Huron	6,657	3,947,601	593	315,808	47 44	7,443	4,220,181	567	422,018	56 70
Kent	1,013	438,629	433	35,090	34 64	182	54,600	300	5,460	30 00
Lambton	2,180	834,940	383	66,795	30 64	211	81,868	388	8,187	38 80
Lanark	593	258,548	436	20,684	34 88	1,137	526,431	463	52,643	46 30
Leeds	607	260,403	429	20,832	34 32	525	253,575	483	25,358	48 30
Lennox & Add'n	619	235,839	381	18,867	30 48	292	118,260	405	11,826	40 50
Lincoln	572	314,028	549	25,122	43 92	318	136,104	428	13,610	42 80
Manitoulin	34	16,014	471	1,281	37 68	299	130,364	436	13,036	43 60
Middlesex	3,859	1,964,231	509	157,139	40 72	2,166	1,083,000	500	108,300	50 00
Muskoka	91	30,121	331	2,410	26 48	650	302,250	465	30,225	46 50
Nipissing	52	26,000	500	2,080	40 00	211	84,400	400	8,440	40 00
Norfolk	1,157	503,295	435	40,264	34 80	1,424	647,920	455	64,792	45 50
Northumberland	1,485	746,955	503	59,756	40 24	4,843	2,324,640	480	232,464	48 00
Ontario	3,596	1,934,648	538	154,772	43 04	11,685	6,531,915	559	653,191	55 90
Oxford	3,500	1,935,500	553	154,840	44 24	6,521	3,547,424	544	354,742	54 40
Parry Sound	92	42,320	460	3,386	36 80	915	373,320	408	37,332	40 80
Peel	1,232	643,104	522	51,448	41 76	1,781	881,595	495	88,160	49 50
Perth	5,277	3,139,815	595	251,185	47 60	5,785	3,164,395	547	316,440	54 70
Peterborough	1,301	638,791	491	51,103	39 28	2,199	1,163,271	529	116,327	52 90
Prescott	236	92,748	393	7,420	31 44	251	92,368	368	9,237	36 80
Prince Edward	441	158,760	360	12,701	28 80	209	68,761	329	6,876	32 90
Renfrew	581	191,730	330	15,338	26 40	928	345,202	374	34,520	37 40
Russell	389	168,048	432	13,444	34 56	731	373,541	511	37,354	51 10
Simcoe	4,268	2,121,196	497	169,696	39 76	9,093	5,001,150	550	500,115	55 00
Stormont	257	107,940	420	8,635	33 60	144	57,600	400	5,760	40 00
Victoria	2,029	951,601	469	76,128	37 52	5,452	2,666,028	489	266,603	48 90
Waterloo	2,482	1,429,632	576	114,371	46 08	5,636	3,139,252	557	313,925	55 70
Welland	324	101,088	312	8,087	24 96	153	57,375	375	5,737	37 50
Wellington	4,065	2,203,230	542	176,258	43 36	14,614	8,271,524	566	827,152	56 60
Wentworth	2,022	1,253,640	620	100,291	49 60	2,048	1,075,200	525	107,520	52 50
York	5,211	2,876,472	552	230,118	44 16	7,644	3,783,780	495	378,378	49 50
The Province:										
1902	76,553	39,140,924	511	3,131,274	40 90	186,725	71,740,204	525	7,174,020	52 47
1901	61,095	29,683,324	486	2,374,666	38 87	145,909	68,287,467	468	5,828,747	46 80
1900	54,543	24,728,525	453	1,978,282	36 27	156,584	59,330,395	379	5,933,040	37 90
1899	53,401	20,898,387	391	1,671,871	31 31	153,440	58,078,390	379	5,807,839	37 85
1898	47,923	21,957,564	458	1,756,605	36 65	151,601	64,727,882	427	6,472,788	42 70
1897	41,175	18,103,387	440	1,448,271	35 17	149,336	68,297,148	457	8,529,715	45 73
1896	36,101	16,849,401	467	1,347,952	37 34	148,234	69,814,841	471	6,981,484	47 10
1895	34,383	15,961,502	464	1,276,920	37 14	151,806	63,496,702	418	6,349,670	41 83
1894	27,670	11,532,127	417	922,570	33 34	147,657	61,694,487	418	6,169,449	41 78
1893	21,519	8,582,568	399	686,605	31 91	136,604	56,975,355	417	5,697,535	41 71
1882-1902	31,993	14,436,625	451	1,154,930	36 10	126,521	54,085,586	427	5,408,559	42 75

HAY AND CLOVER—ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crop of Hay and Clover for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the averages for the twenty-one years 1882-1902; also the averages per acre. It also shows the aggregate area and market value of all the field crops enumerated in Tables viii-xv.

Counties and districts.	Hay and Clover.					All field crops.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.		$	$ c.
Algoma	18,138	27,026	1.49	220,262	12 14	36,194	550,467	15 21
Brant	31,014	66,990	2.16	545,969	17 60	122,689	2,368,091	19 30
Bruce	104,951	191,011	1 82	1,556,740	14 83	329,653	5,531,125	16 78
Carleton	69,737	124,132	1.78	1,011,676	14 51	194,766	3,440,291	17 66
Dufferin	41,037	74,687	1.82	608,699	14 83	168,346	2,788,481	16 56
Dundas	39,192	84,263	2.15	686,743	17 52	94,090	1,691,337	17 98
Durham	42,350	80,889	1.91	659,245	15 57	208,341	3,267,199	15 68
Elgin	61,794	121,116	1.96	987,095	15 97	200,078	3,405,579	17 02
Essex	40,135	76,658	1.91	624,763	15 57	214,338	3,543,449	16 53
Frontenac	74,451	164,537	2.21	1,340,977	18 01	154,460	2,472,084	16 00
Glengarry	49,354	98,279	1.89	760,224	15 40	112,144	1,741,404	15 53
Grenville	39,482	73,831	1.87	601,723	15 24	96,453	1,701,319	17 64
Grey	135,224	231,233	1.71	1,884 549	13 94	422,176	6,621,040	15 68
Haldimand	54,231	107,377	1.98	875,122	16 14	148,147	2,247,801	15 17
Haliburton	12,317	15,396	1.25	125,477	10 19	23,970	281,617	11 75
Halton	30,610	49,894	1.63	406,686	13 28	109,775	1,810.609	16 49
Hastings	90,480	167,388	1.85	1,364,212	15 08	249,377	3,921,382	15 72
Huron	112,364	196,637	1.75	1,602,591	14 26	386,998	6,871,161	17 75
Kent	62,980	126,590	2.01	1,031,708	16 38	308,515	5,946,142	19 27
Lambton	73,273	159,002	2.17	1,295,866	17 69	248,124	4,159,805	16 77
Lanark	61,687	117,205	1.90	955,221	15 49	151,514	2,460,018	16 24
Leeds	68,766	149,910	2 18	1,221,767	17 77	152,692	2,714,042	17 77
Lennox & Addingt'n	73,992	145,024	1.96	1,181,946	15 97	173,788	2,681,429	15 43
Lincoln	39,518	62,835	1.59	512,105	12 96	100,265	1,628,481	16 24
Manitoulin	16,203	23,170	1.43	188,836	11 65	30,748	447,533	14 55
Middlesex	99,158	198,316	2.00	1,616,275	16 30	311,053	5,549,617	17 84
Muskoka	23,942	36,152	1.51	294,639	12 31	43,720	629,621	14 40
Nipissing	12,920	16,925	1.31	137,939	10 68	23,320	350,685	15 04
Norfolk	43,922	80,377	1.83	655,073	14 91	169,219	2,627,614	15 53
Northumberland	55,867	98,885	1.77	805,912	14 43	225,908	3,306.928	14 64
Ontario	57,843	111,059	1.92	905,131	15 65	268,517	4,751,533	17 70
Oxford	65,083	133,420	2 05	1,087,373	16 71	243,396	4,616,038	18 97
Parry Sound	24 836	35,019	1.41	285,405	11 49	47,791	696,793	14 58
Peel	37,003	67,345	1.82	548,862	14 83	168,295	2,765,805	16 43
Perth	77,232	156,780	2.03	1,277,757	16 54	287,603	5,457,328	18 98
Peterborough	44,343	82,035	1.85	668,585	15 08	152,272	2,442,703	16 04
Prescott	53,023	91,730	1.73	747,599	14 10	112,187	1,752,824	15 62
Prince Edward	33,805	73,019	2.16	595,105	17 60	123,395	1,901,168	15 41
Renfrew	78,074	119,153	1 53	973,542	12 47	195,138	2,781,703	14 26
Russell	27,789	40,850	1.47	332,927	11 98	63,287	906,049	14 32
Simcoe	90,258	155,244	1.72	1,265,239	14 02	412,780	7,139,254	17 30
Stormont	38,410	76,820	2.00	626,083	16 30	86,428	1,547,736	17 91
Victoria	47,878	87,138	1.82	710,175	14 83	193,529	2,957,729	15 28
Waterloo	45,397	97,604	2.15	795,473	17 52	190,992	3,693,046	19 34
Welland	43,093	68,518	1.59	558,422	12 96	114,905	1,759,414	15 31
Wellington	89,717	181,228	2.02	1,477,008	16 46	336,308	6,176.415	18 37
Wentworth	42,318	82,520	1.95	672,538	15 89	142,420	2,573 803	18 07
York	71,011	134,921	1.90	1,099,606	15 49	327,884	5,745,539	17 52
The Province:								
1902	2,646,202	4,955,438	1.87	40,386,820	15 26	8,677,988	146,421,171	16 87
1901	2,557,263	4,632,317	1.81	37,012,213	14 47	8,667.512	128,325.648	14 81
1900	2,526.566	3,133,045	1.24	26,568,222	10 52	8,794,953	114,758,761	13 05
1899	2,505.422	3,498.705	1.40	27,010,003	10 78	8,753,926	105.771,321	12 08
1898	2,453,503	4,399,063	1.79	27,362,172	11 15	8,835,272	110,528,947	12 51
1897	2,341,488	3,811,518	1.63	27,366,699	11 69	8,701,705	106,952,471	12 29
1896	2,426,711	2,260,240	.93	21,879,123	9 02	8,511,444	88,960,135	10 44
1895	2,537,674	1,849,914	.73	22,753,942	8 97	8,321,173	99,655,895	11 98
1894	2,576,243	3,575,200	1.39	27,028,512	10 49	8,227,153	94,055,392	11 43
1893	2,766,894	4,963,557	1.79	37,921,575	13 71	8,054,612	101,886,557	12 65
1882-1902	2,417,094	3,451,960	1.43	31,052,829	12 85	8,038,190	112,846,470	14 04

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XVI. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number of acres under th various crops in 1902 per 1,000 acres of cleared land; together with the average for the Province for the past ten years and the average of the twenty-one years 1882-1902.

Counties and Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Mangel wurzels.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.	Total.
Algoma	4.5	32.7	27.4	179.3	42.8	.3	1.7	.8	2.0	18.0	1.6	1.4	8.5	322 4	643.4
Brant	124.9	2.3	73 9	134.7	25.4	2.2	30.6	7.8	64.5	11.5	.4	9 3	18.3	171.1	676.9
Bruce	70 3	4.5	28.4	186 7	89.6	.1	1 8	2.1	9.1	7.0	.7	6 2	14.9	196.8	618.2
Carleton	.7	37.3	31.1	250 6	13.8	1.1	2.6	9.9	31.1	14.3	.6	4.7	6.9	225.7	630.4
Dufferin	23.1	32.2	65.6	275 7	55.6	.2	25.2	5 0	3.0	11.2	.5	2 9	20.7	168.0	688 9
Dundas	1.2	10.6	21.3	308 9	6.1	.7	5 6	12.9	66.0	12.8	.6	1 8	.9	249 4	598.8
Durham	25.1	58.4	104.3	169.1	93 0	1 5	39.5	10.1	25 2	9 5	.7	8.3	18.8	143 8	707.3
Elgin	72.8	.1	34.9	144.2	13 3	15.0	13.3	9.6	105.0	7.8	.4	4.5	1.2	188.7	610.8
Essex	53.5	.9	31.7	195 7	6 8	2.8	6 4	1 9	272 4	9.5	.4	2 9	.5	134.9	720.3
Frontenac	3.1	29.6	22.3	163 2	11 6	.7	17 5	5 3	27 2	13.2	.9	1.4	1.9	277.2	575.1
Glengarry	.5	30.1	24.2	214.8	11 0	.7	.6	3.6	34.3	11.4	.9	1 6	1.3	263.3	598.3
Grenville	.9	13 6	14.5	184 8	4.2	.4	8.7	21.2	65.5	15.5	.5	1.9	.7	230.4	562.8
Grey	46 2	11.8	36.4	215 9	75.3	.5	2.6	5.3	10.2	8.8	.6	4.9	16.7	205.1	640 3
Haldimand	99 1	4.5	21 5	136 2	64.9	1.1	32 8	3 2	28 4	5.8	.3	3.0	.5	231 7	633.0
Haliburton	6 6	27 7	12.8	162.8	39.1	.4	10.7	7.1	8.9	14.8	.6	6	4.1	313 0	609.2
Halton	137.0	12 0	53.2	136 2	42.9	.4	8.2	.7	29.9	8.9	.5	10.1	9.9	173 5	623 8
Hastings	17 2	35.2	53.7	152 2	24 4	1.0	31.1	10.4	37.4	12.9	1.0	3.1	5.2	219.2	604.0
Huron	76.4	2.8	50.9	207.3	38.2	.4	3 5	1.7	19.4	6.4	.5	10 4	11.6	175 8	605.3
Kent	110.1	.1	44.8	139.9	7 9	81.2	3.0	1.1	164.9	7.3	.3	2.3	.4	144 5	707.8
Lambton	70.8	1 7	55.1	187.5	14.5	3.3	3.1	1.1	59.0	7.1	.5	5 1	.5	171.5	580.8
Lanark	5.4	38.0	14.4	142.4	27.5	.9	2.7	12.0	24 8	7.3	.3	1.9	3.6	193.0	474.2
Leeds	6.4	13.9	17.7	162 8	7 5	.9	7 1	15.4	46.4	10.1	.5	2.1	1.8	239 8	532.4
Lennox & Addington	10 7	24 5	63 0	147.8	20.4	.8	25.6	13.8	28.6	11 9	.5	2.2	1.0	260.1	610.9
Lincoln	75.4	4 6	10.0	125 5	36 6	.8	28 2	2.4	67.4	12 3	.8	3.5	1.9	240.4	609.8
Manitoulin	14 0	48 9	26.1	135 6	101.5	.2	1.0	1.5	5.5	12.0	1.6	.8	7.3	396.5	752.5
Middlesex	58 4	8	38.6	159 7	14.9	2 3	1 9	1.7	51.0	8.8	.4	6.3	3.6	163.1	511.5
Muskoka	1 9	16.3	11 2	192 6	51.5	.3	2 9	2.1	7.8	20 0	1.4	1 5	10.5	387.5	707.5
Nipissing	2 6	31 2	17.9	188.1	54.0	.1	1.3	1 0	5 5	29.9	1.1	1.7	6.9	424.1	765.4
Norfolk	79 7	.5	24.9	130.5	14 4	3.9	61.4	30.2	109.7	10.9	1.1	4.4	5.4	167 2	644.2
Northumberland	40 9	53.2	56.0	148 0	63.6	2.7	48.9	20.2	31.6	14.1	1.3	4 3	14 2	164.0	663.0
Ontario	32 6	77 9	84 9	226.8	51.1	.3	24 5	10.6	25.9	11.0	.5	10 0	32 7	161.7	750.5
Oxford	77 4	1.0	47.7	207.7	15.4	1.1	8.5	3.6	63.9	8.1	.2	9.0	16.8	168 1	628 5
Parry Sound	1 4	23 1	15.3	202 5	54.1	.7	4 2	1.3	5.3	17.0	1.0	1.4	13.6	368.9	709.8
Peel	75 7	34.7	118 5	169 2	37.0	.2	31 5	2.9	19 7	14.5	.8	4 8	7.0	145.6	662.1
Perth	103 4	3.2	58.5	230 4	38 1	.1	.4	.4	21.5	7.2	.4	12 3	13.5	179.7	669.1
Peterborough	40.9	88 3	35 3	170 7	87.2	.3	15 6	9.0	13.5	10.6	1.3	5.3	8.9	179 5	616.4
Prescott	....	36 6	19.2	228 2	12 3	1.1	.3	8.1	28.8	12.8	.8	1.4	1.5	314 7	665.8
Prince Edward	33 8	34.6	83 4	107 0	22.7	3.5	63 9	22.4	72.0	10 3	.8	2 3	1.1	172.7	630.5
Renfrew	1 1	90 8	10 3	158.7	65.4	.8	9 2	3.0	9.1	10.1	.3	1 8	2.9	242 5	606 0
Russell	....	18 7	25.0	215 0	12 3	1.2	1.2	9 6	29.3	10.0	.7	3 6	6.9	261.1	594.6
Simcoe	112 9	23.3	79 1	170 4	81.7	.2	12 4	9.2	11.0	12.2	.8	7.1	15 1	149.8	685.2
Stormont	.5	19.1	21.0	189 1	5 9	.5	.1	19.1	53 2	12 8	.7	1 7	1.0	259 8	684 5
Victoria	24.8	68 2	59 1	223.8	84.1	.8	13 0	8.4	11.9	10 1	.7	7 4	19.9	175 0	707.2
Waterloo	161.0	1.9	79 8	233 5	25.3	.6	10 0	1.1	26.8	12.0	1.0	10.0	22.7	182 6	768 3
Welland	87 4	1 6	8 1	134 3	26 8	6.2	25.3	7.2	68.1	15.8	2	1.7	.8	230.2	613.7
Wellington	41 1	14.6	72.8	262.5	57 7	.1	4 5	2 7	11.2	10.2	.6	8.6	30 6	188.1	705.2
Wentworth	108 2	6 7	49.5	157 5	32 1	.3	25 2	5.2	49.4	16.4	.8	9.5	9 6	198.9	669.3
York	81.4	69.0	110.4	209 5	28.1	.5	16.0	3.7	24.7	19.8	.9	12.0	17.7	164.1	757.8
The Province:															
1902	55.2	22.3	48.8	184.3	39.2	4.0	13.9	6 9	42.9	10.7	.6	5.6	10.1	195 0	639.5
1901	67.8	26.6	47 4	179 3	44 9	4 0	11.8	6.6	38 8	11.5	.7	4.5	10.9	190.3	645.1
1900	80.4	28.3	43.4	180 4	49.8	3 3	10 7	7.7	38.4	12.3	.8	4.1	11 8	190.0	661.4
1899	80.1	30 4	37.4	180 3	56.7	3.1	10 5	10.1	38.6	12.8	.9	4 0	11.7	191.1	667.7
1898	80.7	30 0	33.8	182.9	66.6	3.4	12 7	11.5	40 1	13 1	1.0	3.7	11.7	188.8	680 0
1897	73 9	25 2	35.1	189 3	69 8	3.9	14 6	11.8	42.3	13.2	.9	3.2	11 6	182.2	677 0
1896	69.2	20 2	36.5	191.4	65.5	5.4	11.7	11.5	39.2	14.1	.9	2.8	11 7	191 5	671.6
1895	59 8	18 0	38 5	191.0	64 4	5.8	9 7	10.9	36.4	14.9	1.0	2.8	12 2	204.2	669.6
1894	63.4	18.7	39 6	190 6	63 9	4.8	7.3	11.8	30.8	13.6	.9	2 3	12 0	209.6	669.3
1893	75.5	29.4	38.6	159.9	61.0	4.0	5 6	11.0	25.9	11.8	.8	1.8	11 3	228.4	665.0
1882-1902	75.9	37.8	52.0	167.3	59.4	3.3	10.0	8.3	28.1	13.3	.9	2.7	10.6	201.9	671.5

PASTURE—ORCHARD—VINEYARD—APPLES.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area in pasture (cleared land), orchard and garden, and vineyard, for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number of apple trees and the yield.

Counties and Districts.	Pasture.	Orchard and garden.	Vineyard.	Apple trees.			
				15 years and over.			No. of trees under 15 years.
				No. of trees.	Bushels.	Bush. per tree.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.				
Algoma	7,049	831	1	2,554	8,505	3.33	16,321
Brant	26,471	6,395	69	121,131	895,158	7.39	39,144
Bruce	135,815	9,808	48	265,792	1,390,092	5.23	83,667
Carleton	87,227	3,218	14	44,049	289,842	6.58	66,965
Dufferin	43,348	3,120	21	64,062	292,763	4.57	41,178
Dundas	40,894	3,002	23	90,188	565,479	6.27	33,384
Durham	51,235	7,974	24	201,445	1,057,586	5.25	123,251
Elgin	79,103	10,955	185	208,214	1,692,780	8.13	100,456
Essex	31,013	13,020	2,066	186,322	1,572,558	8.44	74,390
Frontenac	75,797	4,386	5	77,537	486,157	6 27	53,089
Glengarry	54,619	2,376	8	43,821	348,377	7.95	36,432
Grenville	55,826	2,505	18	65,337	382 875	5.86	42,242
Grey	149,048	15,160	88	367,228	1,865,518	5.08	194,773
Haldimand	35,692	6,992	79	156,335	1,053,698	6.74	38,916
Haliburton	10,139	528	6	4,277	16,466	3 85	8,555
Halton	30,396	10,487	359	214,983	1,489,832	6 93	56,424
Hastings	97,726	10,713	40	183,805	1,227,817	6.68	202,141
Huron	163,764	14,215	78	362,488	2,417,795	6.67	124,874
Kent	57,752	17,091	303	330,680	3,151,380	95.3	147,872
Lambton	90,336	12,810	116	255,480	1,635,072	6 40	120,020
Lanark	112,449	2,913	9	52,316	264,196	5.05	43,179
Leeds	95,560	4,312	4	91,396	694,610	7.60	52,525
Lennox & Addington	75,974	7,086	.....	95,905	679,007	7.08	110,453
Lincoln	22,245	16,938	3,944	240,872	1,852,306	7.69	19,482
Manitoulin	7,156	627	6	4,029	12,087	3.00	14,727
Middlesex	183,561	15,705	223	281,028	2,450,564	8.72	128,044
Muskoka	13,407	953	2	2,988	13,446	4.50	15,903
Nipissing	5,796	342	21	619	3,095	5.00	3,809
Norfolk	37,388	11,232	118	204,415	1,880 618	9.20	36,980
Northumberland	67,802	14,678	161	340,821	2,378,931	6.98	255,604
Ontario	55,258	9,532	50	241,797	1,163,044	4.81	128,289
Oxford	83,253	10,835	93	208,934	1,702,812	8.15	43,385
Parry Sound	13,522	564	3	1,204	541,800	4.50	5,837
Peel	41,999	7,559	282	153,399	1,116,745	7.28	57,966
Perth	91,277	7,700	52	160,122	1,215,326	7.59	47,741
Peterborough	60,399	3,798	42	65,008	364,045	5.60	52,005
Prescott	40,046	1,628	16	33,239	154,229	4.64	34,844
Prince Edward	38,268	10,192	43	217,794	1,491,409	6.85	169,560
Renfrew	81,134	2,415	39	19,500	103,935	5.33	40,807
Russell	28,419	711	15	8,115	43,253	5.33	13,910
Simcoe	89,486	12,019	66	237,412	1,395,983	5 88	212,027
Stormont	42,544	2,443	28	58,586	389,011	6.64	29,001
Victoria	51,601	3,706	43	74,626	427,607	5.73	51,326
Waterloo	28,664	6,138	11	121,411	728,466	6.00	99,252
Welland	26,704	9 001	2,399	192,511	1,484,260	7.71	16,638
Wellington	81,488	7,772	105	167,839	891,225	5.31	53,024
Wentworth	30,026	17,441	2,514	239,264	1,516,934	6.34	51,304
York	51,296	12,425	188	264,082	1,386,431	5.25	115,188
The Province:							
1902	2,879,972	356,251	14,028	7,024,890	48,185,125	6.86	3,446,904
1901	2,777,983	346,915	12,227	6,777,935	14,430,650	2.13	3,392,701
1900	2,694,600	339,411	10,687	6,518,048	36,993,017	5 68	3,430,670
1899	2,710,268	338,073	10,802	6,324,842	19,126,439	3.02	3,445,135
1898	2,708,043	335,420	10,118	6,221,324	.....	.....	3,458,820
1897	2,658,245	326,341	11,100	6,102,399	13,343,720	2.19	3,435,018
1896	2,669,744	*320,122	.....	5,913,906	55,895,755	9.45	3,548,058
1895	2,728,655	*312,787	.....	5,835,915	.....	.....	3,362,401
1894	2,703,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	2,682,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Including vineyard.

HORSES.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of horses on hand on July 1, 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number and value of horses sold during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.					Sold in year.		
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Other horses.	Totals.		No.	Value.	Value per head.
				No.	Value.			
					$		$	$
Algoma	1,632	251	417	2,400	252,136	188	17,672	94
Brant	5,946	1,093	1,576	8,615	696,274	728	62,608	86
Bruce	12,932	3,667	5,510	22,109	2,032,855	2,373	225,435	95
Carleton	8,599	2,075	2,923	13,597	1,312,126	905	90,500	100
Dufferin	6,390	1,772	2,648	10,810	951,850	1,028	89,436	87
Dundas	4,927	1,028	1,700	7,655	630,081	594	48,708	82
Durham	8,967	1,888	3,344	14,199	1,283,438	1,159	110,105	95
Elgin	10,542	2,318	3,548	16,408	1,426,600	1,650	153,450	93
Essex	11,261	2,861	3,946	17,568	1,511,972	1,362	122,580	90
Frontenac	6,876	1,197	1,719	9,792	754,914	775	72,850	94
Glengarry	5,837	1,718	2,333	9,888	778,399	513	44,118	86
Grenville	4,474	920	1,379	6,773	519,006	483	40,089	83
Grey	17,402	4,165	6,984	28,551	2,489,373	2,981	265,309	89
Haldimand	6,617	1,681	2,531	10,829	859,107	1,020	77,520	76
Haliburton	1,155	289	414	1,858	147,748	197	13,396	68
Halton	5,648	863	1,422	7,933	669,352	505	45,450	90
Hastings	11,867	1,914	3,207	16,988	1,414,850	1,331	102,487	77
Huron	16,007	4,498	6,731	27,236	2,608,157	3,537	378,459	107
Kent	14,671	3,481	5,690	23,842	2,163,431	1,725	165,600	96
Lambton	11,148	3,259	4,795	19,202	1,759,550	2,126	189,214	89
Lanark	6,653	1,352	2,030	10,035	874,039	1,168	106,288	91
Leeds	7,273	1,190	1,870	10,333	818,168	671	53,009	79
Lennox and Addington	7,793	1,577	2,428	11,798	884,759	992	86,304	87
Lincoln	6,115	898	1,310	8,323	713,477	596	51,256	86
Manitoulin	1,129	387	537	2,053	189,605	159	12,720	80
Middlesex	15,680	4,569	7,429	27,678	2,497,939	2,948	294,800	100
Muskoka	2,220	537	757	3,514	328,425	197	16,745	85
Nipissing	1,121	198	352	1,671	169,434	102	11,424	112
Norfolk	8,466	1,739	2,952	13,157	1,038,003	1,149	86,175	75
Northumberland	10,570	2,058	3,439	16,067	1,133,889	1,344	115,584	86
Ontario	11,099	3,315	4,260	18,674	1,829,600	1,781	181,662	102
Oxford	11,924	2,605	3,689	18,218	1,645,631	1,593	152,928	96
Parry Sound	1,928	422	444	2,794	267,092	286	22,880	80
Peel	7,726	1,787	2,558	12,071	1,189,045	948	91,956	97
Perth	12,396	3,960	5,008	21,364	2,062,264	2,266	233,398	103
Peterborough	7,100	1,418	2,257	10,775	912,436	529	44,436	84
Prescott	4,512	1,282	1,768	7,562	649,363	646	60,724	94
Prince Edward	5,986	1,208	2,273	9,467	708,200	730	64,240	88
Renfrew	7,841	1,836	2,543	12,220	1,161,292	780	75,660	97
Russell	2,656	1,046	1,133	4,834	463,822	268	24,120	90
Simcoe	17,587	5,127	7,504	30,218	2,736,966	2,655	252,225	95
Stormont	4,188	1,065	1,539	6,792	521,052	488	36,600	75
Victoria	7,312	2,123	2,832	12,267	1,085,533	951	86,541	91
Waterloo	8,566	1,809	2,329	12,704	1,098,519	1,026	97,470	9
Welland	6,299	953	1,876	9,128	718,494	589	53,010	9
Wellington	13,558	3,679	4,797	22,034	1,986,488	1,999	197,901	99
Wentworth	8,008	1,419	2,350	11,777	1,029,993	810	76,950	95
York	14,704	3,328	4,293	22,325	2,198,890	1,687	177,135	105
The Province:								
1902	393,307	93,425	139,374	626,106	55,173,637	54,528	5,079,127	93
1901	398,358	90,148	131,837	620,343	50,038,405	50,755	4,347,582	86
1900	405,883	90,136	121,290	617,309	46,916,999	47,926	3,774,480	79
1899	418,490	86,614	110,420	615,524	42,713,557	45,367	3,204,006	71
1898	430,504	77,886	102,851	611,241	38,659,896	44,404	2,884,107	65
1897	436,921	69,940	106,809	613,670	36,111,805	43,511	2,700,479	62
1896	454,384	66,883	123,482	624,749	37,185,093	44,458	2,712,888	61
1895	423,673	72,156	151,867	647,696	40,283,754	40,346	2,616,391	65
1894	395,686	88,962	190,129	674,777	46,245,614	41,916	3,222,500	77
1893	373,615	100,553	211,019	685,187	50,527,472	47,897	4,004,524	84

CATTLE.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of cattle on hand on July 1, 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; and also the number and value of cattle sold or slaughtered during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.					Sold or slaughtered in year.		
	Milch cows.	Store cattle over 2 years.	Young and other cattle.	Total.		No.	Value.	Value per head.
				No.	Value.			
					$		$	$
Algoma	3,758	2,104	6,151	12,013	260,341	2,443	65,570	26 84
Brant	11,959	3,464	14,635	30,058	720,587	8,443	226,695	26 85
Bruce	28,942	27,022	48,126	104,090	2,718,045	32,688	1,297,387	39 69
Carleton	33,325	10,072	27,635	71,032	1,746,802	16,500	541,365	32 81
Dufferin	12,819	10,018	18,823	41,660	986,750	10,245	538,085	33 00
Dundas	26,701	2,507	12,065	41,273	1,055,119	5,160	125,491	24 32
Durham	15,412	8,143	20 434	43,989	1,036,034	10,589	373,580	35 28
Elgin	25,430	14,044	28,870	68,344	1,906,351	20,782	727,370	35 00
Essex	16,720	8,387	21,308	46,415	1,103,651	13,228	395,914	29 93
Frontenac	27,753	5,719	17,378	50,850	1,153,546	7,974	214,820	26 94
Glengarry	29,680	4,248	16,011	49,939	1,097,863	6,738	155,446	23 07
Grenville	20,907	3,831	10,649	35,377	853,805	5,459	137,731	25 23
Grey	39,004	28,010	64,166	131,180	3,065,698	38,035	1,389,419	36 53
Haldimand	13,739	4,551	16,592	34 882	880,944	9,398	273,670	29 12
Haliburton	3,805	1,246	5,635	10,686	185,430	2,589	47,120	18 20
Halton	10,454	6,313	11,826	28,593	791,781	7,107	279,305	39 30
Hastings	46,923	9,191	34,146	90,260	1,781,135	15,742	314,210	19 96
Huron	32,731	34,389	57,000	124,120	3,454,746	42,436	1,756,002	41 38
Kent	21,703	17,316	32,995	72,014	1,965,311	21,794	807,686	37 06
Lambton	21,896	21,112	36,352	79,360	2,175,448	25,371	913,863	36 02
Lanark	25,727	10 287	24,240	60.254	1,363,308	12,871	375,576	29 18
Leeds	36,167	6,237	18.143	60,547	1,458,000	8,359	217,418	26 01
Lennox and Addington	24,175	6,671	17,899	48,745	1,018,377	11,918	281,265	23 60
Lincoln	8,706	2,126	7,872	18,704	470,381	5,866	184,192	31 40
Manitoulin	3,485	1,980	5,998	11,463	250,099	2,449	69.992	28 58
Middlesex	38,045	31,440	53,895	123,380	3,637,769	46,675	1,854,398	39 73
Muskoka	6,220	3,000	9,369	18,589	367,360	4,300	106,984	24 88
Nipissing	2,624	932	3,900	7,456	141,632	1,878	40,490	21 56
Norfolk	18,037	4,159	17,726	39 922	905,810	10,553	244,830	23 20
Northumberland	25,897	6,642	23,181	55,720	1,201,122	10,621	253,842	23 90
Ontario	20,691	11,164	31,597	63,452	1,701,445	17,978	691,614	38 47
Oxford	41,139	13,877	32,277	87,293	2,499,228	24,735	966,149	39 06
Parry Sound	5,643	3,222	8,660	17,525	337.583	3,733	86,606	23 20
Peel	14,600	8,589	15,337	38,526	1,090,750	10,147	393,602	38 79
Perth	33,071	18,444	44,727	96,242	2,546,311	27,055	1,039,724	38 43
Peterborough	21,324	8,823	22,985	53,132	1,088,284	10,151	266,261	26 23
Prescott	22,113	3.288	13,609	39.010	881,924	5,433	121,591	22 38
Prince Edward	14.687	2,590	9,776	27,053	583,860	5,033	115,759	23 00
Renfrew	25,656	13,349	30,488	69,493	1,360,793	16,095	401.087	24 92
Russell	13,271	2,179	9,586	25,036	570,430	3,708	75,940	20 48
Simcoe	33,067	20,541	45,555	99,163	2,363,078	25,579	846,921	33 11
Stormont	23,936	2,099	10,478	36,513	838.235	5,453	130,490	23 93
Victoria	17,404	12,436	27,052	56,892	1,216,776	12,300	402,333	32 71
Waterloo	15,236	5,047	19,463	39,746	1,072,097	18,349	863,320	47 05
Welland	9,579	3,104	10,356	23,039	555,824	6,998	198,743	28 40
Wellington	26,519	21,143	42,874	90,536	2,525,674	31,973	1,590,657	49 75
Wentworth	14,598	4,399	14,353	33,350	920,762	8,189	256,889	31 37
York	25,468	9,389	20,811	55,668	1,611,049	22,424	883,506	39 40
The Province:								
1902	1,010,746	458,831	1,093,004	2,562,584	63,517,342	673,544	23,340,908	34 65
1901	984,012	445,868	1,077,740	2,507,620	59,527,119	610,880	20,286,963	33 21
1900	976,124	392,665	1,060,541	2,429,330	56,320,810	560,893	18,017,989	32 12
1899	974,474	356,505	987,376	2,318,355	52,938,500	555,583	17,303,426	31 14
1898	965,021	345,695	905,227	2,215,943	47,286,254	552,485	16,121,559	29 18
1897	940,236	365,406	876,684	2,182,326	42,683,557	503,007	13,350,223	26 54
1896	920,346	370,409	891,203	2,181,958	44,383,638	436,451	12,381,248	28 37
1895	888,228	365,644	896,231	2,150,103	46,708,017	418,131	13,272,127	31 74
1894	834,237	376,809	888,255	2,099,301	47,577,587	441,698	15,219,256	34 46
1893	803,598	378,014	876,270	2,057,882	47,718,025	461,501	16,671,021	36 12

SHEEP.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of sheep on hand July 1, 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years: also the number and value of sheep sold or slaughtered during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.				Sold or slaughtered in year.		
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	No.	Value.	Value per head.
				$		$	$ c.
Algoma	6,743	5,291	12,034	49,261	3,785	14,951	3 95
Brant	12,602	10,143	22,745	146,352	8,018	43,698	5 45
Bruce	55,953	52,348	108,301	536,787	46,813	228,916	4 89
Carleton	14,516	12,417	26,933	114,308	12,049	43,979	3 65
Dufferin	22,600	20,920	43,520	189,010	15,473	67,308	4 35
Dundas	4,975	4,672	9,647	39,952	5,475	21,900	4 00
Durham	21,498	16,983	38,481	170,073	14,945	63,666	4 26
Elgin	23,449	22,777	46,226	193,890	22,157	95,940	4 33
Essex	9,721	7,956	17,677	65,624	8,914	31,645	3 55
Frontenac	13,647	12,613	26,260	97,214	10,594	48,203	4 55
Glengarry	7,279	5,922	13,201	51,131	5,496	21,270	3 87
Grenville	5,911	5,129	11,040	39,381	6,509	20,178	3 10
Grey	72,073	68,246	140,319	604,392	59,467	240,841	4 05
Haldimand	11,071	10,771	21,842	96,404	10,851	47,744	4 40
Haliburton	7,332	5,792	13,124	52,837	3,606	10,998	3 05
Halton	10,697	9,440	20,137	115,937	9,782	49,399	5 05
Hastings	27,263	22,723	49,986	170,767	19,546	70,366	3 60
Huron	41,964	41,211	83,175	402,976	39,681	175,390	4 42
Kent	21,279	19,746	41,025	185,496	20,555	89,620	4 36
Lambton	19,554	18,809	38,363	171,979	19,154	83,128	4 34
Lanark	28,462	24,119	52,581	198,555	21,385	76,344	3 57
Leeds	7,598	7,079	14,677	53,949	7,445	28,440	3 82
Lennox and Addington	14,013	13,020	27,033	111,390	13,956	46,686	3 35
Lincoln	6,380	5,636	12,016	57,070	6,952	31,145	4 48
Manitoulin	13,840	11,916	25,756	98,247	6,880	22,291	3 24
Middlesex	29,940	25,798	55,738	325,598	20,936	119,963	5 73
Muskoka	13,356	10,997	24,353	99,825	8,932	31,798	3 56
Nipissing	1,626	1,186	2,812	10,695	862	4,181	4 85
Norfolk	14,338	13,301	27,639	119,116	12,115	48,218	3 98
Northumberland	14,845	13,024	27,869	112,980	11,876	46,414	3 08
Ontario	31,581	24,495	56,076	275,470	22,790	102,785	4 51
Oxford	9,159	8,907	18,066	86,469	9,857	42,693	4 34
Parry Sound	14,659	11,846	26,505	100,579	9,655	31,701	3 28
Peel	10,417	9,188	19,605	87,104	6,891	29,976	4 35
Perth	20,550	19,797	40,347	201,939	18,081	86,789	4 80
Peterborough	18,517	15,972	34,489	149,718	12,078	48,916	4 05
Prescott	8,826	6,936	15,762	58,668	5,992	21,152	3 53
Prince Edward	3,661	3,198	6,859	26,769	3,599	12,956	3 60
Renfrew	40,129	32,134	72,263	246,796	23,691	74,697	3 15
Russell	8,889	5,984	14,873	62,777	4,311	16,[illegible]	3 85
Simcoe	60,012	47,865	107,877	471,960	45,872	195,873	4 27
Stormont	4,640	3,957	8,597	34,726	4,423	18,002	4 07
Victoria	31,645	25,104	56,749	218,782	20,374	73,143	3 59
Waterloo	12,691	10,835	23,526	119,054	10,856	51,164	4 70
Welland	9,203	8,264	17,467	76,689	9,882	40,824	4 64
Wellington	45,864	41,513	87,377	457,830	38,741	172,476	4 71
Wentworth	8,311	7,388	15,699	85,569	9,251	44,497	4 81
York	21,878	16,988	38,866	192,785	22,941	115,[illegible]	4 93
The Province:							
1902	915,217	800,296	1,715,513	7,634,284	732,994	3,110,882	4 24
1901	947,614	814,185	1,761,799	7,770,703	790,448	3,105,013	4 26
1900	949,697	847,616	1,797,213	7,711,496	691,[illegible]	2,872,[illegible]	4 16
1899	930,314	842,290	1,772,604	7,315,729	665,238	2,[illegible]2,701	3 95
1898	877,872	799,142	1,677,014	6,499,695	664,239	2,[illegible]0,[illegible]70	3 70
1897	897,685	792,665	1,690,350	6,068,194	702,879	2,538,171	3 46
1896	995,616	853,732	1,849,348	6,052,252	760,856	2,646,709	3 45
1895	1,096,995	925,740	2,022,735	7,708,442	672,315	2,484,612	3 94
1894	1,086,635	929,170	2,015,805	8,606,671	616,446	2,[illegible],207	4 14
1893	1,032,069	903,869	1,935,938	9,016,118	616,237	2,784,[illegible]	4 52

SWINE.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of swine on hand July 1, 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number and value of swine sold or slaughtered during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.				Sold or slaughtered in year.		
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	No.	Value.	Value per head.
				$		$	$ c.
Algoma	1,046	3,481	4,527	26,897	5,422	48 581	8 96
Brant	3,787	27,391	31,178	212,487	37,534	367,833	9 80
Bruce	7,323	45,370	52,693	355,329	72,472	726,169	10 02
Carleton	4,638	24,729	29,367	200,868	31,968	312,008	9 76
Dufferin	3,391	21,980	25,371	166,083	34,905	366,852	10 51
Dundas	3,591	19,302	22,893	151,529	27,060	250,034	9 24
Durham	3,508	25,591	29,099	185,051	38,942	392,535	10 08
Elgin	8,212	60,242	68,454	461,404	79,822	826,956	10 36
Essex	18,781	93,850	112,631	728,244	96,902	1,030,068	10 63
Frontenac	3,030	16,324	19,354	127,652	18,746	198,333	10 58
Glengarry	3,716	15,891	19,607	121,263	18,529	197,890	10 68
Grenville	2,496	16,411	18,907	114,560	20,324	188,810	9 29
Grey	8,837	54,561	63,398	417,967	87,943	869,756	9 89
Haldimand	3,048	20,165	23,213	154,821	30,160	288,933	9 58
Haliburton	693	2,093	2,786	17,686	2,438	23,892	9 80
Halton	2,532	17,437	19,969	137,266	26,848	268,212	9 99
Hastings	8,946	34,439	43,385	303,218	45,970	465,676	10 13
Huron	8,263	59,684	67,947	488,694	93,633	970,974	10 37
Kent	15,110	100,432	115,542	780,272	114,622	1,162,267	10 14
Lambton	6,427	47,315	53,742	350,722	58,530	573,594	9 80
Lanark	3,756	19,077	22,833	134,642	23,729	208,578	8 79
Leeds	4,500	25,558	30,058	186,073	28,327	279,871	9 88
Lennox and Addington	3,338	16,061	19,399	118,264	25,281	264,439	10 46
Lincoln	2,279	16,508	18,787	126,332	19,941	200,208	10 04
Manitoulin	873	3,481	4,354	26,267	4,897	40,743	8 32
Middlesex	8,553	54,315	62,868	433,186	79,066	798,567	10 10
Muskoka	966	3,947	4,913	30,561	6,363	46,832	7 36
Nipissing	932	2,476	3,408	19,490	2,212	25,372	11 47
Norfolk	5,912	37,248	43,160	291,983	49,132	507,042	10 32
Northumberland	4,738	26,783	31,521	208,108	40,657	392,340	9 65
Ontario	6,149	43,307	49,456	314,105	64,753	666,956	10 30
Oxford	7,638	59,750	67,388	497,221	85,641	888,954	10 38
Parry Sound	1,189	3,667	4,856	32,008	5,987	51,368	8 58
Peel	3,800	23,589	27,389	196,249	35,338	298,959	8 46
Perth	6,720	52,602	59,322	434,526	72,720	765,014	10 52
Peterborough	3,378	20,752	24,130	143,441	28,063	273,053	9 73
Prescott	3,341	9,840	13,181	94,297	11,014	134,591	12 22
Prince Edward	1,939	10,840	12,779	83,769	16,194	161,616	9 98
Renfrew	6,902	19,498	26,400	173,150	20,908	213,262	10 20
Russell	2,251	6,627	8,878	57,286	7,689	77,659	10 10
Simcoe	10,773	70,893	81,666	488,054	100,579	1,057,085	10 51
Stormont	2,133	14,070	16,203	101,416	18,144	189,060	10 42
Victoria	4,643	24,943	29,586	196,934	33,495	339,639	10 14
Waterloo	4,953	33,743	38,696	291,953	50,207	542,738	10 81
Welland	2,109	14,583	16,692	106,099	22,524	200,914	8 92
Wellington	7,963	54,936	62,899	446,031	85,235	897,525	10 53
Wentworth	3,184	24,049	27,233	189,498	33,988	341,919	10 06
York	6,705	45,812	52,517	340,509	77,053	760,513	9 87
The Province:							
1902	238,992	1,445,643	1,684,635	11,262,265	1,991,907	20,154,190	10 12
1901	222,916	1,268,969	1,491,885	9,298,712	1,973,405	17,548,490	8 89
1900	265,457	1,506,184	1,771,641	9,598,153	2,056,049	15,800,799	7 69
1899	295,349	1,675,721	1,971,070	10,180,338	1,875,466	14,157,394	7 55
1898	265,048	1,375,739	1,640,787	8,720,242	1,592,697	11,852,535	7 44
1897	235,479	1,049,484	1,284,963	6,533,210	1,399,967	10,080,812	7 20
1896	243,756	1,025,875	1,269,631	6,505,227	1,304,359	10,022,525	7 68
1895	244,185	1,054,887	1,299,072	7,101,211	1,159,992	10,067,667	8 68
1894	227,878	914,255	1,142,133	6,909,262	1,030,567	10,158,978	9 86
1893	220,396	791,626	1,012,022	6,622,129	975,358	10,296,828	10 56

POULTRY.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of Poultry on hand July 1, 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also, the number and value of Poultry sold or killed during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.						Sold or killed in year.	
	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowl	Totals.			
					No.	Value.	No.	Value.
						$		$
Algoma	2,486	1,175	1,311	31,781	36,753	12,688	13,674	4,786
Brant	4,674	2,397	3,470	121,734	132,275	39,192	53,455	18,709
Bruce	19,080	14,987	16,082	252,647	302,796	92 171	88,694	36,365
Carleton	21,835	11,670	11,020	190,731	235,256	80,816	94,154	39,545
Dufferin	11,329	10,915	6,084	109,275	137,603	44,919	50 928	21,390
Dundas	13,311	5,414	4,196	130,223	153,144	46,949	45.703	18,738
Durham	14,918	9,253	6,876	189,837	220,884	63,126	79,936	28,777
Elgin	30,060	5,222	8,107	258.552	301,941	90,043	127,039	49,545
Essex	25,355	8,652	13,142	274,102	321,251	79,499	136,607	46,446
Frontenac	14,345	5,893	7,135	100,843	128,216	48,511	79,195	31,678
Glengarry	9,257	3,907	4,258	127,166	144,588	42,165	58,713	18,788
Grenville	10,149	4,274	3,723	95,930	114,076	35.126	42,656	15,356
Grey	26,657	17,720	24,540	341,729	410,646	116,158	139,657	48,880
Haldimand	14,086	5,058	5,916	143,096	168,156	53,256	76.658	25,297
Haliburton	2,165	752	690	18,769	22,376	6,464	8,923	3,212
Halton	8,692	5,029	5,565	115,065	134 351	45,625	62,676	28,831
Hastings	16,429	8,982	9,465	222,146	257,022	77,547	102,678	35.937
Huron	34,637	14,559	23,798	377,715	450,709	122,073	140,636	57,661
Kent	30,273	7,746	16,739	373,432	428,190	118,738	134,551	45,747
Lambton	36,070	8,771	16,834	304.316	365,991	103,131	133,550	56,091
Lanark	13,621	6,785	3.847	137,135	161,388	49,033	54,020	21,608
Leeds	17,554	4,597	4,757	117,715	144,623	45,541	60,159	25,267
Lennox & Addingt'n	9,391	4.468	5,935	135,619	155,413	43,763	63,009	26,464
Lincoln	6,549	1.887	5,113	105,610	119,159	37,079	63,732	24,218
Manitoulin	1,357	1,215	1,343	23.504	27,419	7,964	10,119	3,946
Middlesex	57,094	12,403	15,165	426.204	510,866	165.733	191,029	80.232
Muskoka	3,402	722	1,654	49,899	55,677	17,139	24,372	10,236
Nipissing	881	477	370	21,912	23,640	8,732	11,462	5,043
Norfolk	18,173	4,951	7,813	199,052	229,989	64 516	100,812	33.268
Northumberland	17,973	5,392	10,871	204,572	238,808	68,243	77,381	30,952
Ontario	15,949	9,738	9,157	245,501	280,345	90,416	108,408	41,195
Oxford	19,055	6,504	11,118	250,814	287,491	90,192	106,224	40,365
Parry Sound	3,334	1,917	695	39,867	45,813	14,851	16,192	5,020
Peel	16,147	8,944	13,436	168,945	207,472	74,725	98,749	40,487
Perth	17,932	13,343	15,518	286,773	333,566	89,897	90,175	34,267
Peterborough	21,666	10,572	9,630	144,604	186.472	58,086	56,778	24.982
Prescott	6,334	4,650	4.345	95,709	111,038	36.277	56,525	19,219
Prince Edward	7,293	2,476	4.954	109,258	123,981	34,742	42,778	13.689
Renfrew	13,274	8,442	6,044	130,969	158.729	51,448	55,237	18.228
Russell	5,925	2,678	3,269	51,080	62.952	21,944	31,473	12,589
Simcoe	29,603	19,760	16,761	366,415	432,539	129,064	144,035	57,614
Stormont	7,279	3,340	1,307	96,017	107,943	30,740	39,927	12,777
Victoria	15,819	7,612	11,898	166,492	201,821	64,238	62,741	25,096
Waterloo	3,701	3,771	6.206	158,558	172,236	49,998	57,626	19,017
Welland	6,001	2,492	6,944	138,722	154 159	46,098	77,449	24,009
Wellington	24,386	16,775	13,634	267,960	322,755	101.226	104,362	39,658
Wentworth	8,529	3,264	4,912	134.429	151,134	48,332	67,846	26,781
York	18,329	11,230	11,686	247,911	289,156	99,072	131,495	51,283
The Province.								
1902	732,359	332,781	397,333	8,300,335	9,762,808	2 957,286	3,674,198	1,398,289
1901	825.823	360 278	435,094	8,124,041	9,745,236	2.859,172	3.495,999	1,305,555
1900	890,933	398,890	457,072	7,794,346	9,541,241	2,727,363	3,164,287	1,176.740
1899	927,456	421,830	458,497	7,536,241	9,344,024	2,658,321	3,102,614	1,162,991
1898	1,024,285	454,335	7,605,653		9,084,273	2,578,136	3 672,787	1,181,923
1897	890,228	409.715	7,135,398		8,435,341	2,318,038	2.965,221	1,083,914
1896	715,770	391,547	6,626,850		7,734,167	2,130,807	2,711,771	985,629
1895	696,604	420,022	6,636.214		7.752,840	2,156,623	2,392,458	860,334
1894	689,205	438.208	6,425,249		7,552,662	2,208,518	2,131,222	782,588
1893	638,527	439,482	6,036,427		7,114,436	2,187,158	2,017,507	753,695

WOOL.—BEES.

TABLE XXIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number, weight and value of fleeces of the wool clip in 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number of colonies of bees and the value of apiaries.

Counties and districts.	Clip of wool.				Colonies of bees.		
	No.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Value.	No.	Value (including outfit).	Value per hive.
				$		$	$
Algoma	6,921	41,893	6.05	5,362	383	2,152	5.62
Brant	12,896	87,383	6 78	11,185	3,499	22,429	6.41
Bruce	55,760	362,283	6 50	46,372	5,435	33,534	6.17
Carleton	15,184	84,545	5 57	10,822	5,660	27,847	4.92
Dufferin	22,334	141,649	6 34	18,131	2,593	12,809	4.94
Dundas	5,112	28,602	5.60	3,661	4,191	21,667	5.17
Durham	22,008	165,664	7.53	21,205	4,002	19,530	4.88
Elgin	23,604	151,894	6.44	19,442	6,565	39,521	6.02
Essex	10,263	65,186	6 35	8,344	7,457	49,010	6.59
Frontenac	13,179	75,945	5.76	9,721	5,942	32,443	5 46
Glengarry	7,651	44,293	5.79	5,670	6,537	34,842	5.33
Grenville	6,302	32,304	5.13	4,135	4,901	21,809	4.45
Grey	73,216	446,021	6 09	57,091	8,760	57,991	6.62
Haldimand	10,987	68,665	6.25	8,789	5,147	26,353	5.12
Haliburton	7,340	36,839	5.02	4,715	398	2,623	6.59
Halton	10,404	73,482	7.06	9,406	1,194	7,092	5.94
Hastings	26,260	134,783	5.13	17,252	5,457	31,541	5.78
Huron	42,048	256,318	6.10	32,809	7,981	48,844	6.12
Kent	20,138	146,305	7.26	18,727	6,205	34,376	5.54
Lambton	19,662	128,278	6.52	16,420	7,671	45,412	5.92
Lanark	27,609	143,408	5.19	18,356	8,411	37,177	4.42
Leeds	7,485	39,849	5.32	5,101	4,841	26,383	5.45
Lennox and Addington	14,447	79,882	5.53	10,225	2,234	11,684	5.23
Lincoln	6,262	34,602	5.53	4,429	2,209	15,220	6.89
Manitoulin	13,842	81,228	5.87	10,397	930	4,817	5 18
Middlesex	30,653	215,794	7 04	27,622	11,977	62,400	5.21
Muskoka	13,072	65,418	5.00	8,373	438	2,847	6 50
Nipissing	1,668	8,718	5.23	1,116	123	769	6.25
Norfolk	14,183	82,746	5.83	10,591	5,059	27,825	5.50
Northumberland	14,937	91,506	6.13	11,713	5,653	30,360	5.36
Ontario	32,707	239,718	7.33	30,684	4,027	28,270	7.02
Oxford	9,587	60,952	6.36	7,802	3,007	19,094	6.35
Parry Sound	14,554	83,109	5.71	10,638	246	1,611	6.55
Peel	10,681	82,549	7.73	10,566	1,550	9,083	5.86
Perth	19,443	121,590	6.25	15,563	3,891	20,544	5.28
Peterborough	18,414	103,375	5 61	13,232	1,617	8,036	4.97
Prescott	8,618	51,282	5 95	6,564	5,577	39,151	7.02
Prince Edward	3,826	21,618	5.65	2,767	2,043	11,155	5.46
Renfrew	39,926	188,251	4 71	24,096	6,023	30,115	5.00
Russell	8,362	59,134	7 07	7,569	2,676	13,380	5.00
Simcoe	58,631	394,521	6.73	50,499	3,584	20,823	5.81
Stormont	4,728	27,326	5.78	3,498	3,516	15,400	4.38
Victoria	31,390	175,375	5.59	22,448	6,130	39,968	6.52
Waterloo	12,824	81,346	6.34	10,412	1,598	9,908	6.20
Welland	9,520	51,028	5.36	6,532	4,189	27,061	6.46
Wellington	46,309	313,517	6.77	40,130	2,459	16,057	6.53
Wentworth	8,222	58,029	7.06	7,428	3,507	20,902	5.96
York	22,912	162,470	7.09	20,796	5,056	28,718	5.68
The Province.							
1902	916,092	5,690,673	6.21	728,406	202,529	1,150,523	5 68
1901	950,229	5,834,097	6.14	781,769	202,247	1,114,099	5.51
1900	957,307	5,805,921	6.06	894,112	216,734	1,139,559	5.26
1899	928,184	5,525,122	5.95	790,092	203,343	1,053,454	5.18
1898	865,179	5,104,686	5.90	847,378	190,080	998,049	5.25
1897	887,003	6,139,984	5.79	945,757	166,811	885,196	5.31
1896	991,371	5,581,387	5.63	1,026,975	160,076	854,408	5.34
1895	1,109,140	6,214,811	5.60	1,242,962	173,173	938,658	5.42
1894	1,092,467	6,235,036	5.71	1,053,721	200,094	1,051,574	5.26
1893	1,015,497	5,896,891	5.81	1,073,234	205,168	1,162,945	5.67

FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS, AND LIVE STOCK.

TABLE XXIV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the values of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for the year 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the aggregate value of live stock sold or slaughtered as determined from Tables xviii-xxii.

Counties and districts.	Value of farm property.					Value of live stock sold.
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma	2,947,433	717,922	266,227	601,323	4,532,905	151,560
Brant	8,734,782	4,125,154	850,753	1,814,892	15,525,581	719,543
Bruce	22,506,599	7,904,912	2,140,477	5,735,187	38,287,175	2,514,272
Carleton	17,683,478	6,120,732	1,581,370	3,454,920	28,840,500	1,027,397
Dufferin	9,543,511	3,218,334	960,826	2,338,612	16,061,283	883,071
Dundas	7,574,921	3,197,068	925,753	1,923,630	13,621,372	464,871
Durham	12,881,368	5,196,959	1,230,770	2,737,722	22,046,819	968 663
Elgin	16,674,425	6,524,886	1,703,772	4,078,288	28,981,371	1,853,261
Essex	17,182,743	6,017,567	1,713,801	3,488,990	28,403,101	1,626,653
Frontenac	9,544,769	3,607,506	1,073,897	2,181,837	16,408,009	565,884
Glengarry	7,665,226	3,441,717	985,644	2,090,821	14,183,408	437,512
Grenville	6,861,148	3 097,117	696,623	1,561,878	12,216,766	402,164
Grey	22,394,463	9,289,427	2,845,861	6,693,588	41,223,339	2,814,205
Haldmand	7,998,850	4,106.689	1,113,012	2,044,532	15,263,083	713,164
Haliburton	1,181,609	362,209	132,029	410,165	2,086.012	98,618
Halton	9,565,126	4,306,087	876,915	1,759.961	16,508,089	671,197
Hastings	14,993.194	5,796.151	1,773,388	3 747,517	26,310.250	988,676
Huron	29 085,143	11,001.587	2.760,629	7,076 646	49,924,005	3,338,486
Kent	24,945,297	7,948,332	2,341,474	5,213,248	40,448,351	2,270,920
Lambton	19,847,257	6.325,798	1,856,085	4,560 830	32,589,970	1,815,890
Lanark	10,469,375	4,007,955	1,058,750	2,619,577	18,155,657	788,394
Leeds	11,298,469	4,386.948	1,127,829	2,561,731	19,374,977	604,005
Lennox & Addington	9.192.905	4,148,150	1,108,214	2,176,553	16,625,822	705,158
Lincoln	9,945,607	4,223 680	954,896	1,404,339	16,528,522	491,019
Manitoulin	1,072,955	425,606	164,730	572,182	2,235,473	149,692
Middlesex	30,942,605	11,229,466	2,687.724	7,060.225	51.920,020	3,147,960
Muskoka	2,170.791	906.016	314,528	843,310	4.234,645	212,595
Nipissing	1,265.695	350,689	148,423	349,983	2,114,790	86,510
Norfolk	11,395.999	5,023,122	1,339,340	2,419,428	20,177,889	919,533
Northumberland	13,340 962	5,768 330	1,448,680	2,724,268	28,282,240	839,132
Ontario	16,648,200	6,657,134	1,606,458	4,211,036	29,122,828	1,684,210
Oxford	20,606,584	8,489,229	1,918,661	4,818,741	35,833,215	2,091,089
Parry Sound	2,020,730	824,030	289,227	752.066	3,886,053	197,575
Peel	11,775,472	5,210,203	1,169.683	2,637,873	20,793,231	854,980
Perth	21,015,940	8,534,184	2,106 774	5,334,937	36,991,835	2,159,192
Peterborough	9,482,304	3,204,252	897,451	2,351,965	15,935,972	667,648
Prescott	7,199,382	2,928,786	847,137	1,719,864	12,695,169	357,277
Prince Edward	7,186,783	3,425,265	938,460	1,436,180	12,986,688	368,260
Renfrew	11,142,406	4,093,871	1,300,284	2,993.479	19,530,040	782,864
Russell	5,211,520	1,674.210	614,003	1,176,259	8,675,992	206,106
Simcoe	25,926,443	9,632,796	2,841,907	6,189,122	44,590,268	2,409,718
Stormont	6,155,197	3,095,117	853,972	1,526 169	11,630,455	386,229
Victoria	11,200,616	3,938,972	1,138,422	2,782.257	19,060,267	926,752
Water'oo	12,421.006	5,623,456	1,272,665	2,631,771	21,948,898	1,573,709
Welland	7,913.555	3,794,778	841,971	1,503,204	14,053,508	516,500
Wellington	20,469,891	8,455,176	2,066,252	5,517,249	36,508,568	2,908,211
Wentworth	13,176,362	5,563,524	1,277,595	2,274,154	22,291,575	746,036
York	24,401,027	9,368,569	2,036,445	4,442,305	40,248,346	1,985,536
The Province:						
1902	604,860,063	237,289,668	62,199,787	140,544,814	1,044,894,332	53,083,396
1901	585,364,294	226,575,228	59,897,513	129,496,261	1,001,323,296	46,592,103
1900	574,727,610	219,488,370	57,324,130	123,274,821	974,814,931	41,642,617
1899	563,271,777	213,440,281	54,994,857	115,806,445	947,513,360	38,457,018
1898	556,246,569	210 054,396	52,977,232	103,744,223	923,022,420	34,450,583
1897	554,054,552	206,090,159	51,299,098	93,649,804	905,093,613	29,753,799
1896	557,468,270	205,235,429	50,730,308	96,857,566	910,291,623	28,748,995
1895	572,938,472	204,148,670	50,944,385	103,958,047	931,989,574	29,301,131
1894	587,246,117	204,071,566	51,530,172	111,547,652	954,395,507	31,935,589
1893	602,664,361	200,189,888	51,435,919	116,070,902	970,361,070	34,510,356

FARM VALUES AND RENTALS.

TABLE XXV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, average values per acre of farm property in 1902 and rentals of leased farms based upon (1) the total acreage occupied, and (2) the area cleared, together with the average for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and districts.	Farm values, average per acre, occupied.					Value buildings, implements, and live stock, per acre, cleared.	Rent per acre on land—	
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total.		Occupied.	Cleared.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	3 82	93	35	78	5 88	28 18	65	1 92
Brant	40 60	19 18	3 95	8 44	72 17	37 47	2 46	2 91
Bruce	24 41	8 58	2 32	6 22	41 53	29 59	1 56	2 02
Carleton	31 32	10 84	2 80	6 12	51 08	36 11	1 96	2 55
Dufferin	26 78	9 03	2 70	6 56	45 07	26 67	1 81	2 22
Dundas	31 27	13 20	3 82	7 94	56 23	38 48	2 06	2 78
Durham	34 66	13 98	3 31	7 36	59 31	31 11	2 26	2 66
Elgin	38 19	14 95	3 90	9 34	66 38	37 57	2 35	2 94
Essex	39 98	14 00	3 99	8 12	66 09	37 71	2 47	3 00
Frontenac	13 94	5 27	1 57	3 19	23 97	25 55	1 32	1 91
Glengarry	26 68	11 98	3 43	7 27	49 36	34 77	1 58	2 23
Grenville	25 29	11 41	2 57	5 76	45 03	31 25	1 31	1 72
Grey	21 00	8 71	2 67	6 28	38 66	28 56	1 31	1 79
Haldimand	28 52	14 64	3 97	7 29	54 42	31 04	1 75	2 16
Haliburton	2 09	64	23	73	3 69	22 99	46	1 05
Halton	42 53	19 14	3 90	7 82	73 39	39 45	2 16	2 87
Hastings	14 50	5 61	1 72	3 62	25 45	27 41	1 35	2 11
Huron	36 41	13 77	3 45	8 86	62 49	32 60	2 08	2 45
Kent	43 71	13 93	4 10	9 14	70 88	35 57	2 79	3 35
Lambton	30 04	9 58	2 81	6 90	49 33	29 83	1 68	2 24
Lanark	15 58	5 96	1 58	3 90	27 02	24 05	1 15	1 73
Leeds	24 18	9 39	2 42	5 48	41 47	28 16	1 47	2 18
Lennox & Addington	20 83	9 40	2 51	4 93	37 67	26 13	1 36	1 81
Lincoln	51 80	22 00	4 97	7 32	86 09	40 04	2 34	2 86
Manitoulin	4 56	1 81	70	2 43	9 50	28 45	54	1 40
Middlesex	40 84	14 82	3 55	9 32	68 53	34 50	2 16	2 65
Muskoka	4 00	1 67	58	1 56	7 81	33 40	49	1 83
Nipissing	3 91	1 08	46	1 08	6 53	27 87	53	2 06
Norfolk	28 61	12 61	3 36	6 08	50 66	33 43	2 00	2 53
Northumberland	30 59	13 23	3 32	6 25	53 39	29 18	1 86	2 33
Ontario	33 28	13 30	3 21	8 42	58 21	34 87	2 30	2 75
Oxford	43 70	18 00	4 07	10 22	75 99	39 32	2 50	3 10
Parry Sound	3 48	1 42	50	1 30	6 70	27 71	43	1 72
Peel	40 85	18 07	4 06	9 15	72 13	35 48	2 37	2 81
Perth	40 57	16 48	4 07	10 30	71 42	37 17	2 14	2 50
Peterborough	16 61	5 61	1 57	4 12	27 91	26 13	1 30	2 17
Prescott	24 73	10 06	2 91	5 91	43 61	32 62	1 51	2 12
Prince Edward	30 71	14 64	4 01	6 13	55 49	29 63	1 87	2 25
Renfrew	11 13	4 09	1 30	2 99	19 51	26 05	1 31	2 39
Russell	20 74	6 66	2 44	4 68	34 52	32 54	1 67	2 21
Simcoe	26 84	9 97	2 94	6 41	46 16	30 98	1 87	2 43
Stormont	24 85	12 50	3 44	6 16	46 95	37 03	1 41	2 04
Victoria	18 25	6 42	1 86	4 53	31 06	28 72	1 80	2 37
Waterloo	40 45	18 31	4 14	8 57	71 47	38 33	2 20	2 62
Welland	34 52	16 55	3 67	6 56	61 30	32 79	1 69	1 96
Wellington	32 58	13 46	3 29	8 78	58 11	33 63	1 91	2 41
Wentworth	48 35	20 42	4 69	8 34	81 80	42 84	2 44	2 96
York	45 48	17 46	3 79	8 28	75 01	36 63	2 83	3 27
The Province:								
1902	25 49	10 00	2 62	5 93	44 04	32 43	1 85	2 47
1901	24 76	9 59	2 53	5 48	42 36	30 96	1 82	2 46
1900	24 37	9 31	2 43	5 23	41 34	30 09	1 80	2 48
1899	24 02	9 10	2 34	4 94	40 40	29 31	1 77	2 51
1898	23 78	8 98	2 26	4 44	39 46	28 23	1 76	2 50
1897	23 72	8 82	2 20	4 01	38 75	27 31	1 73	2 44
1896	24 06	8 85	2 19	4 18	39 28	27 84	1 88	2 54
1895	24 79	8 83	2 20	4 50	40 32	28 89	1 87	2 59
1894	25 49	8 86	2 23	4 84	41 42	29 86	1 88	2 65
1893	26 25	8 72	2 24	5 05	42 26	30 31	2 00	2 72

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE XXVI. The following table is compiled from thirty-eight well distributed market points from quotations in the local press. The figures for the six months, July-December, 1902, are also given, together with the average price for the past ten years, and the average for twenty-one years.

Markets.	Fall wheat, per bush.	Spring wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Corn (in ear), per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Potatoes, per bush.	Wool, per lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.	cts.
Barrie	68.9	....	47.6	35.1	70.6	....	45.5	48.4	.....	8 24	56.7	13.5
Belleville	69.2	69.2	47.8	35.6	67.3	1 75	46.4	43.5	.. ...	8 21	59.0	.....
Bowmanville	71.3	71.3	39.1	21.9	67.0	.....	51.4	50.0	....	8 50	60.9	.....
Bracebridge	.....	.....	....	39 0	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	11 23	44.9	.....
Brampton	70.8	70.7	44 6	35.5	71.0	.....	.	.....	. .	7 50	..	.....
Brantford	67.1	67.1	45.9	34.6	63.6	.....	50.8	48.8	36.7	7 98	79.0	.....
Brockville	91.0	.....	59.1	41.3	.....	.....	51.3	47.5	43.3	7 91	52.8	10.5
Chatham	72.3	.....	46.2	31.8	.....	1 02	.....	.....	38.4	5 68	76.7	.....
Cobourg	67.0	67.0	44.6	33.7	69.0	.....	49.5	46.4	.....	7 65	58.2	.....
Cornwall	....	.....	....	34.9	....	.....	.....	51.8	..	7 62	58.9	.....
Dunnville	64.2	64.2	43.3	32.7	70 0	....	47.2	47.9	50.0	5 50	43.7	.....
Essex	67.0	.....	42.0	31.8	57.0	.....	.	.....	30.1	9 00	70.7	.....
Forest	68 2	.....	41.4	32 1	54 0	70	46.3	.....	33.3	.....	60.2	.....
Galt	71.0	67.1	45.6	35.3	83.9	.....	.....	.	31.1	7 56	52.9	.....
Goderich	69.3	.....	40.3	32.2	67.1	.....	60.0	52.6	.....	6 55	39.3	.....
Guelph	70.8	70.8	46.9	37.5	75.1	.....	56.9		50.9	8 07	56.4	12.5
Hamilton	72.5	69.4	48.8	39.8	74.5	...	53.8	54.2	.....	11 00	72.0	.....
Kingston	67.0	67.0	44.0	32.3	69.1	.....	49.2	46.3	.....	8 25	56.2	11.0
Lindsay	66.7	64.7	40 3	32.7	72.1	.....	47.4	47.0	.....	7 90	71.3	.....
London	70 8	....	48.1	35.7	88.5	1 44	54.8	50.1	42.2	8 61	63.5	13.3
Morrisburg	74.0	74.0	.	29.9	.....	1 62		41.7	46.7	7 50	41.5	.....
Oakville	68 0	67.4	46.4	35.4	62.8	.....	48 0	....	.....	9 35	47.7	.....
Orangeville	67.9	68.6	41.1	31.8	68.0	....	47.4	47.1	.....	7 28	43.9	12.5
Ottawa	78.4	72.3	50 5	37.5	70.C	1 43	54.4	51.6	.....	8 30	50.3	15.0
Owen Sound	72.0	..	47.6	36.1	71.6	...	.....	45.7	.....	7 60	56.7	.....
Pembroke	73.4	73.4	44.5	34.9	68.3	1 61	53.2	.....	.....	8 12	41.9	.....
Perth	89.6	90.0	44 8	37.7	65.6	.....	45.0	48.3	.....	8 50	50.0	14.0
Peterboro'	68 8	.	45 6	35.7	81.4	.....	48.2	39.5	.....	9 17	78.7	12.0
Picton	62 3	64.0	40.1	30.5	59.3	1 11	44.6	42.5	.....	6 32	49.1	12.0
St. Thomas	72.9	.....	49 0	33.3	.....	1 12	56.8		38.7	7 34	67.3	12.0
Simcoe	66.3	.....	44.1	32.5	73.5	.....	49.1	42.5	33.3	5 80	50.5	.....
Stratford	68 5	....	41.1	33 6	69.7	....	.. ...	.	.....	7 70	66.1	13.5
Toronto	72.6	68.9	47.4	39.5	75.9	.....	59.3	54.3	... ..	11 34	69.3	.....
Walkerton	70.0	.....	41.2	34.3	71.4	....	.....	.....	....	6 88	40.7	16.0
Waterloo	69.7	.....	54.5	36.0	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 50	50.9	.....
Welland	72 4	72.4	....	33.5	65.0	.....	48.5	...	50.0	7 17	45.0	....
Whitby	67.4	67.4	40.9	31.3	70.0	.....	50.4	50 0	.....	9 50	64.7	13.4
Woodstock	70.8	....	46.5	35.0	77.5	.....	50.2	51.8	44.8	7 78	56.3	12.0
The Province:												
July	76.3	74.6	51.8	44 6	73.3	.....	56.0	.....	.....	8 57	.....	...
August	75.5	74.2	49.6	41.4	73.8	.....	52.9	....	.....	8 05	.....	....
September	68.3	67.5	41.9	31.8	70.7	.....	48.6	.....	.....	7 81	.....	.....
October	67.2	67.0	41.0	29.1	68 6	1 22	48.8	47 6	41.8	8 04	51.3	12.9
November	67.9	67.2	42 6	30.6	69.4	1 34	49.0	48 3	40.3	8 14	58.4	12.4
December	68.2	67.5	43.3	30.7	69.4	1 49	48.9	47.9	39.3	8 29	60.7	12.8
Average for six months:												
1902	70.7	69 6	45.1	34.8	71.0	1 35	50.5	48 0	40.6	8 15	56.5	12.8
1901	66.1	66.8	45.0	36.2	65.3	1 25	49.3	48.4	38.0	7 99	42.6	13.4
1900	66.4	67.5	38.9	26.5	57.1	1 00	48.5	43.7	31.7	8 48	26.1	15.4
1899	66.7	66 5	39.5	27.7	57.3	1 08	50 0	45 5	19.8	7 72	32 8	14.3
1898	69.4	69.2	38.0	25 8	52.2	70	48.5	38.2	20.1	6 22	44.1	16.6
1897	78.2	78.6	27.0	22.6	42.1	65	37.7	30.0	19 7	7 18	39.9	18.4
1896	71.0	70.6	31.6	20.0	44 0	68	36.6	30.5	19.6	9 68	26.2	18.4
1895	69.3	69 8	40.0	29.1	54 8	95	45 6	36.8	22 6	12 30	20.2	20.0
1894	55.0	55.5	40.5	30.8	53.6	1 10	44.2	39.2	26 1	7 56	35.4	16.9
1893	59.9	59.4	40.1	33.2	54.0	1 18	47.5	41.8	26.5	7 64	39.5	18.2
1882-1902	78.3	80.8	47.9	31.6	57.9	1 03	51 5	40.1	*26.4	9 00	40.0	17.7

* Average for the eleven years 1892-1902

CHEESE FACTORIES.

TABLE XXVII. Showing by county Municipalities of Ontario the number of Cheese factories in operation, the quantity and value of cheese made, the number of patrons and the amount paid to patrons for milk delivered at the factories in 1902, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and districts.	Factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Gross value of cheese.	Average number of patrons.	Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Amount paid to patrons for milk at the factory.	
		Milk used.	Cheese made.					Total.	Per 100 lb. milk.
		lb.	lb.	$		lb.	$ c	$	cts.
Algoma & Manitoulin	2	510,316	47,618	4,732	52	10.72	9 94	3,752	73.5
Brant	8	9,830,816	918,416	91,284	458	10.70	9 94	81,126	82.5
Bruce	11	15,098,146	1,419,344	141,083	902	10.64	9 94	124,699	82.6
Carleton	59	64,102,101	6,115,822	614,688	2,277	10.48	10 05	543,205	84.7
Dufferin	3	2,836,652	264,241	26,351	197	10.74	9 97	23,146	81.6
Dundas	57	81,136,345	7,886,805	794,144	1,920	10.29	10 07	709,508	87.4
Durham	13	15,518,435	1,431,677	146,156	985	10 84	10 21	129,412	83.4
Elgin	20	48,440,976	4,539,408	458,459	1,670	10.67	10 10	408,439	84.3
Essex	2	1,050,000	100,000	9,500	130	10.50	9 50	8,470	80.7
Frontenac	70	78,032,988	7,555,891	758,669	2,415	10.33	10 04	676,835	86.7
Glengarry	69	69,273,324	6,685 757	678,684	2,262	10.36	10 15	601,482	86.8
Grenville	39	56,463,646	5,343,768	542,162	2,064	10.57	10 15	481,283	85.2
Grey	4	2,108,582	193,134	18,832	184	10.92	9 75	16,522	78 4
Haldimand	8	12,026,855	1,138,306	116,121	811	10.57	10 20	100,574	83.6
Haliburton	5	1,844,174	180,606	18,396	98	10.21	10 19	15,119	82.0
Hastings	90	133,331,745	12,771,438	1,279,904	4,077	10.44	10 02	1,160,988	87.1
Huron	8	7,055,628	655,436	65,469	615	10.76	9 99	55,753	79.0
Kent	3	2,101,232	194,906	19,211	225	10.78	9 86	16,157	76.9
Lambton	11	9,178,598	869,343	87,497	680	10.56	10 06	75,091	81.8
Lanark	45	59,781,612	5,655,750	568,907	2,446	10.57	10 06	504,476	84.4
Leeds	84	118,537,084	11,302,861	1,150,442	2,577	10.49	10 18	1,032,029	87.1
Lennox & Addington	32	62,250,617	6,146,775	618,883	2,373	10.13	10 07	534,705	85.9
Lincoln	4	4,397,450	423,054	42,425	372	10.39	10 03	38,485	87.5
Middlesex	29	59,999,519	5,494,369	565,223	1,938	10.92	10 29	505,776	84.3
Muskoka	3	725,324	68,246	6,918	74	10 63	10 14	5,684	78.4
Norfolk	23	33,560,035	3,153,094	315,305	1,860	10.64	10 00	277,899	82.8
Northumberland	41	70,975,416	6,627,377	672,576	2,537	10.71	10 15	594,268	83.7
Ontario	3	1,607,630	149,189	15,012	101	10 78	10 06	13,050	81.2
Oxford	43	126,760,564	11,957,274	1,226,513	3,204	10 60	10 26	1,112,384	87.8
Parry Sound	3	650,694	61,587	6,218	39	10.57	10 10	5,234	80.4
Peel and Halton	4	2,280,752	225,120	22,420	64	10 13	9 96	19,814	86.9
Perth	25	51,631,222	4,819,626	468,640	2,201	10.71	9 72	418,017	81.0
Peterborough	37	52,191,336	4,894,563	493,735	2,098	10.66	10 09	435,805	83.5
Prescott	71	53,487,284	5,328,296	532,567	2,109	10.04	10 00	466,982	87.3
Prince Edward	20	41,364,574	3,984,822	400 026	1,763	10.38	10 04	351,995	85.1
Renfrew	26	24,894,537	2,391,896	236.935	1,271	10.41	9 91	200,636	80.6
Russell	52	41,875,319	4,147,149	413,525	1,527	10.10	9 97	367,148	87.7
Simcoe	9	4,754,943	449,246	45,956	418	10.58	10 23	39,020	82.1
Stormont	48	67,373.063	6,605,497	662,320	2,031	10.20	10 03	591,431	87.8
Victoria	18	19,155,322	1,837.901	183,785	1,015	10.42	10 00	159,693	83.4
Waterloo	5	6,483,912	619,002	61,943	392	10.47	10 01	55,468	85.5
Welland	3	2,881,376	276,503	28,052	241	10.42	10 15	25,529	88.6
Wellington	9	12,375,710	1,151,141	109,411	720	10.75	9 50	102,151	82.5
Wentworth	6	6,694,044	638,864	65,305	377	10 48	10 22	56,408	84.3
York	2	902,693	84,658	8,540	73	10.66	10 09	7,607	77.6
The Province:									
1902	1,127	1,537,532,591	146,805,776	14,792,924	55,843	10.47	10 08	13,153,255	85.5
1901	1,167	1,434,540,520	134.942 517	12,269,073	59.377	10.63	9 09	10,814,538	75.4
1900	1,173	1,366,433,199	127,789,543	13,023,025	59,294	10.61	10 19	11,682,470	85.5
1899	1,203	1,311,530,927	123,323,923	12,120,887	60,443	10.63	9 83	10,682,193	81.4
1898	1,187	1,374,399,482	128,116,924	10,252,240	65,121	10.73	8 00	8,417,535	61.2
1897	1,161	1,455,937,148	137,362,916	11,719,468	66,104	10.60	8 53	9,709,004	66.6
1896	1,147	1,108,124,659	104,393,985	8,646,735	57,635	10.62	8 28	7,040,927	63.5
1895	1,164	1,174,008,592	109,230,340	8,607,389	65,661	10.75	7 88	6,922,962	59.0
1894	1,011	1,027,577,831	97,284,547	9,441,247	54,839	10.56	9 70	7,931,022	77.2
1893	897	911,791,204	86,166,719	8,338,709	50,870	10.58	9 68	.....	....

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wheat.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Farm value.
			$
1902	46,202,424	670,063,008	
1901	49,895,514	748,460,218	467,350,156
1900	42,495,385	522,229,505	323,525,177
1899	44,592,516	547,303,846	319,545,259
1898	44,055,278	675,148,705	392,770,320
1897	39,465,066	530,149,168	428,547,121
1896	34,618,646	427,684,346	310,602,539
1895	34,047,332	467,102,947	237,938,998
1894	34,882,436	460,267,416	225,902,025
1893	34,629,418	396,131,725	213,171,381
1892	38,554,430	515,949,000	322,111,881
1891	39,916,897	611,780,000	513,472,711

Corn.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Farm value.
			$
1902	94,043,613	2,523,648,312	
1901	91,349,928	1,522,519,891	921,555,763
1900	83,320,872	2,105,102,526	751,220,034
1899	82,108,587	2,078,143,933	629,210,110
1898	77,721,781	1,924,184,660	552,023,428
1897	80,095,051	1,902,967,933	501,072,952
1896	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	491,006,967
1895	82,075,880	2,151,138,580	544,985,534
1894	62,582,269	1,212,770,052	554,719,162
1893	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	591,625,627
1892	70,626,658	1,628,464,000	642,146,630
1891	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	836,439,228
1881*	64,262,025	1,194,916,000	759,482,170

* Most serious crop failure of the generation.

Other Crops, 1902.

	Acres.	Bushels.
Oats	28,653,144	987,842,712
Barley	4,661,063	134,954,023
Rye	1,978,548	33,630,592
Buckwheat	804,889	14,529,770

CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Year.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Flax.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1898	307,580	5,542,478	105,077	3,040,307	17,092	449,512	.....	.....
1899	363,523	6,915,623	134,938	4,686,036	14,276	337,421	.....	.....
1900	412,864	4,028,294	175,439	4,226,152	17,044	353,216	.....	.....
1901	504,697	12,808,447	229 439	11,013,066	24,702	795,100	.....	.....
1902	625,728	13,956,850	310,367	10,661,295	36,445	870,417	17,067	158,185

CROPS IN MANITOBA.

Year.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Flax.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1889	623,245	7,201,519	218,744	3,415,104	80,238	1,051,551	.....	.....
1890	746,058	14,665,769	235,534	9,513,443	66,035	2,069,415	.....	.....
1891	916,614	23,191,599	305,644	14,762,605	89,828	3,197,876	.....	.....
1892	875,990	14,453,835	332,974	11,654,090	97,644	2,831,676	.....	.....
1893	1,003,640	15,615,923	388,529	9,823,935	114,762	2,547,653	9,737	116,454
1894	1,010,186	17,172,883	413,686	11,907,854	119,528	2,981,716	30,500	366,000
1895	1,140,276	31,775,038	482,653	22,555,733	153,839	5,645,036	.....	1,281,354
1896	999,598	14,371,806	442,445	12 502,318	127,885	3,171,747	.....	259,143
1897	1,290,882	18,261,950	463,141	10,629,513	153,266	3,183,602	.....	247,836
1898	1,488,232	25,313,745	514,824	17,308,252	158,058	4,277,927	.....	350,000
1899	1,629,995	27,922,230	575,136	22,318,378	182,912	5,379,156	21,780	304,420
1900	1,457,396	13,025,252	429,108	8,814,312	155,111	2,939,477	20,437	164,313
1901	2,011,835	50,502,085	689,951	27,796,588	191,009	6,536,155	20,978	266,420
1902	2,039,940	53,077,267	725,060	34,478,160	329,790	11,848,422	41,200	564,440

CROPS IN MANITOBA.—*Continued.*

Year.	Rye.		Peas.		Potatoes.		Roots.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1893	2,229	29,422	.....	.....	.....	1,649,385	20,919	3,896,798
1894	.....	59,924	.....	18,434	.....	2,035,336	7,880	1,841,942
1895	.....	81,082	.....	28,229	16,716	4,042,562	6,785	2,285.283
1896	.....	52,255	.....	23,383	12,260	1,962,490	6,715	1,898,805
1897	.....	48,344	.....	33,380	13,576	2,033,298	6,130	1,220 070
1898	.....	63,860	.....	31,880	19,791	3,253,038	8,448	2,471,715
1899	3,217	64,340	1,366	20,490	19,151	3,226,395	10,079	2,670,108
1900	2,480	25,792	780	9,048	16,880	2,226,880	7,482	1,452,780
1901	2,707	62,261	879	16,349	24,429	4,797,433	10,214	2,925,362
1902	2,559	49,900	1,596	34,154	22,005	3,459,325	12,175	3,230,995

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, 1902, against (1) all occupations; (2) farmers; together with totals for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	Chattel Mortgages Against all Occupations.				Chattel Mortgages Against Farmers.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Algoma	248	203,271	3	*642,500	107	16,473	....	.....
Brant	310	379,780	....	.....	106	70,903	....	.....
Bruce	544	321,772	6	1,655	360	97,357	3	1,160
Carleton	716	597,490	11	7,773	92	35,919	2	513
Dufferin	165	66,469	1	5,000	132	48,708	...	.....
Elgin	434	165,559	....	.....	178	61,794	....	.....
Essex	444	†828,161	...	.....	213	57,232	.	.....
Frontenac	367	186,549	...	.....	172	62,289	..	.....
Grey	715	369,476	1	3,000	552	147,339	....	.....
Haldimand	126	53,429	....	.....	94	28,180	...	.....
Haliburton	70	31,692	..	.....	61	8,962	....	.....
Halton	90	43,866	2	850	49	17,768	2	850
Hastings	565	249,056	1	‡125,000	403	121,774	....	.....
Huron	307	216,693	....	.....	168	66,272	....	.....
Kent	911	320,719	1	1,000	676	186,671	....	.....
Lambton	386	200,320	12	8,115	227	81,036	4	4,544
Lanark	190	79,785	8	3,137	94	31,663	3	302
Leeds and Grenville	317	133,261	4	8,877	182	48,471	2	3,082
Lennox and Addington	203	89,589	4	3,885	112	50,171	1	200
Lincoln	209	125,548	8	19,161	70	11,063	2	300
Manitoulin	65	21,783	3	2,400	51	14,767	....	.....
Middlesex	577	218,056	...	.....	173	44,603	..	.....
Muskoka	198	102,234	2	1,600	110	17,105	....	.....
Nipissing	333	663,350	2	7,581	167	30,090	..	.....
Norfolk	198	56,434	....	.....	147	38,685	....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	186	61,486	..	.....	115	38,779	....	.....
¶Ontario	333	382,678	6	1,272	214	255,169	4	1,210
Oxford	207	171,801	1	900	87	31,707	...	.....
Parry Sound	182	504,683	9	§192,000	64	12,495	2	250
Peel	114	71,692	..	.....	80	48,532	....	.....
Perth	165	82,696	....	.....	79	40,184	....	.....
Peterborough	297	208,929	....	.....	156	71,295	..	.....
Prescott and Russell	142	50,259	1	50	102	33,655	1	50
Prince Edward	140	111,560	...	.....	80	25,206	...	.....
Rainy River	69	100 121	....	.....	14	4,338	...	.....
Renfrew	248	123,811	10	8,861	172	70,393	5	7,661
Simcoe	574	492,334	...	.....	405	180,238	...	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	249	88,887	21	13,747	150	50,235	8	919
Thunder Bay	52	44,954	2	403	6	1,876	1	153
Victoria	191	103,462	...	.....	138	57,288	....	.....
Waterloo	212	192,267	8	29,570	38	32,327	....	.....
Welland	240	223 112	..	.....	102	23,876	....	.....
Wellington	279	162,443	....	.....	121	61,426	...	.....
Wentworth	817	424,050	4	5,251	140	57,948	2	193
York	2,299	1,565,048	11	5,300	234	124,276	...	.....
The Province:								
1902	15,684	10,890,615	142	1,099,188	7,193	2,616 538	42	21,387
1901	16,299	10,613.564	247	237.445	7,757	2,854,759	134	30,267
1900	17,321	11.669 806	307	499,184	8,440	3,110,543	121	30,840
1899	18,216	11,067,664	291	324,628	9,392	2,988,853	124	34,798
1898	19,526	12,001,075	283	281,142	10.541	3.547,554	117	32,943
1897	21,144	13,004,342	382	377 853	11,902	3,889,190	201	44 410
1896	21,402	13,180.205	387	381,511	11,638	3,826,582	206	51,416
1895	22,018	10,556,922	373	456,398	12 121	3,711,338	167	56,258
1894	21 276	10,603,393	483	616,812	11,447	3,387,079	240	68,805
1893	19,342	8,973,118	380	360.267	10,489	3,003,109	195	56,748

* Including one Railway Co. for $640,000. † Including one Railway Co. for $600,000. ¶One manufacturer. §Including five lumbermen for $190,225. *These figures are for 1901 as we have not as yet received returns for 1902.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1902.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

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PART III.—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND MUNICIPAL DEBT.

The following statement is compiled from the summarized tables and gives population, total assessment, amount of taxes imposed, the amount of debenture and floating debt, together with the amount paid each year by all municipalities of the Province for interest for the seventeen years, 1886-1902.

Year.	Population.	Total assessment.	Taxes imposed for all purposes.			Debenture debt.		Floating debt.	Interest paid on loans and debentures.
			Total.	Rate per head.	Mills on the dollar	Total.	Rate per head.		
		$	$	$ c.		$	$ c.	$	$
1902....	2,037,267	859,943,263	14,146,831	6 94	16 5	*	*	*	*
1901....	2,028,889	835,697,607	13,341,355	6 58	16.0	59,496,650	29 32	7,223,781	2,709,554
1900....	2,013,869	822,435,670	12,992,821	6 45	15.8	57,172,802	28 39	7,768,033	2,652,749
1899....	2,010,748	816,765,473	12,535,284	6 23	15.35	56,389,603	28 04	6,302,266	2,508,955
1898....	2,001,350	809,184,833	12,222,966	6 10	15.11	54,506,372	27 11	6,883,735	2,633,762
1897....	1,990,977	803,625,377	12,206,325	6 13	15.19	53,577,475	26 91	6,482,953	2,553,988
1896....	1,972,286	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.88	52,948,275	26 85	6,261,394	2,588,759
1895 ...	1,957,390	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	14 99	51,895,991	26 51	5,834,129	2,578,220
1894....	1,936,219	826,179,370	12,320 312	6 36	14.91	49,724,587	25 68	6,669,567	2,552,607
1893....	1,910,059	825,530,052	12,512,660	6 56	15.17	48,083,243	25 17	6,796,422	2,508,621
1892....	1,909,527	825,211,127	11,803,576	6 18	14.30	47,166,962	24 70	6,469,899	2,482,156
1891....	1,922,121	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14 37	43 888,853	22 83	7,629,730	2,498,294
1890....	1,917,544	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13 65	40,720,985	21 24	8,387,186	2,240,692
1889....	1,906,901	761,905,816	10,249,193	5 37	13 45	38,988,332	20 44	6,493,519	2,057,938
1888 ...	1,880,145	748,654 570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25	34,729,527	18 47	6,437,363	1,999,760
1887....	1,848,457	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12.97	31,943,320	17 28	5,645,208	1,820,760
1886....	1,828,495	694,389,659	9,009,385	4 93	12 97	29,924,863	16 37	4,841,717	1,715,629

* Statistics of debts for 1902 are not yet complete.

In 1902 there were 507 township municipalities, 195 towns, 135 villages, 14 cities and 38 counties.

The changes in population, assessment and taxation for townships, villages, towns and cities for the seventeen years are shown in tables on page 71, while a comparison of the aggregate financial transactions of townships for ten years will be found on page 60, of villages on page 62, of towns on page 64, of cities on page 66, and of counties on page 54. The combined transactions of all Ontario municipalities for ten years are given herewith.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary statement showing for all Municipalities in Ontario (including counties, townships, cities, towns and villages), the total of the several items of receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1892-1901.

Schedule.		1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
RECEIPTS.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	*a*	1,413,467	1,645,145	1,849,739	1,641,159	1,728,747	1,648,455	1,314,226	1,356,761	1,698,895	1,613,373
Ordinary municipal revenue:											
Municipal and school taxes	*b*	13,644,383	13,203,140	12,669,127	12,217,687	12,178,312	11,881,641	12,159,570	12,148,097	11,975,445	11,820,732
Licenses (liquor and other)	*a*	356,352	322,151	338,142	331,603	337,530	334,559	344,036	836,158	876,929	841,789
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	*a*	683,629	575,683	533,076	501,409	483,134	514 408	480,160			
Water rates, electric light or gas rates, etc	*c*	1,444,789	1,349,986	1,401,458	1,289,755	1,242,235	1,187,751	1,151,102	1,118,410	995,429	894,858
Surplus fees from registrar	*d*	12,614	16,131	11,716	10,957	13,292	16,951	13 626	13,351	16,365	19,636
Rates from local municipalities	*d*	1,060,743	1,099,357	1,110,356	1,047,921	1,097,689	1,111,043	1,243,999	1,258,060	1,231,039	1,372,862
Subsidies and refunds:											
Received from Legislature on account of—											
Schools	*d*	144,370	142,954	149,361	147,418	149,606	142,717	144,095	142,180	139,714	140,461
Administration of justice	*d*	122,330	117,437	144,228	146,726	180,877	169,304	161,820	111,868	122,261	120,658
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits	*a*	2,257,041	1,444,024	2,695,613	2,451,302	2,232,984	1,790,130	1,120,830	1,721,963	1,240,663	949,153
Interest and dividends	*a*	502,929	514,873	500,273	493,578	451,879	432,287	391,064			
Loans:											
Money borrowed for current expenses	*a*	6,260,577	6,807,547	5,525,298	5,205,349	4,892,579	4,516,049	4,592,465	5,483,286	5,711,383	6,108 802
Money borrowed on debentures (face value) for											
School purposes	*a*	173,272	165,842	156,105	338,993	162,866	253,325	366,686	214,074	223,697	571,416
Other purposes	*a*	4,442 646	3,631,113	4,079,658	4,267,653	3,785,949	4,137,606	3,953,322	5,759,403	4,266,935	4,145,787
Non-resident taxes collected	*d*	36,861	42,540	55,524	73,120	81,235	71,176	99,044	89.459	95,026	103,997
Towns or cities separated from counties	*d*	90,186	89,910	81,535	79,175	97,267	107,562	95,797	102,615	96,147	98,139
Miscellaneous	*a*	677,752	458,722	567,932	677,370	660,422	672,585	543,264	568,275	743,335	1,024,394
Totals		33,323,941	31,056,555	31,869,141	30,921,578	29,776,663	28,987,549	28,175,046	30,953,960	29,413,263	29,826,054
DISBURSEMENTS.											
Expenses of municipal government:											
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	*d*	41,407	39,616	41,548	38,934	43,443	72,772	62,740	67,512	67,100	63,959
Allowances, salaries and commissions	*a*	794,462	773,736	772,441	709,169	717,526	719,371	696,348	673,268	693,808	687,239
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	*c*	1,709,201	1,623,999	1,449,992	1,490 253	1,346,008	1,337,712	1,372,206	1,369,531	1,271,427	1,150,242
Law costs (including salaries)	*a*	165,563	157 984	137,986	149,569	156,287	143,877	176,121	614,722	632,230	548,639
Other expenses of municipal government	*a*	597,345	529,808	563,775	467,339	445,967	451,167	465,008			
Construction works:											
Roads, bridges, streets and parks	*a*	3,564,315	3,741,106	3,325,856	2,657,592	2,651,732	2,990,683	2,407,180	2,619,905	3,168,127	3,259,808
Grants to minor municipalities for roads	*d*	19,873	23,829	20,620	18,252	26,241	39 621	39,621	63,808		
Water and electric light works	*c*	1,171,264	1,358,820	1,195,405	812 117	824,418	769,365	847,599	1,238,794	1,392,689	1,455,068
Buildings and other works	*a*	368,549	334,133	529 596	713,208	719,966	697,881	377,010			
Drainage works	*c*	342,305	284,553	327,578	211,311	275,869	238,919	227,692	297,286	275,941	237,215

Administration of justice, gaols, police, etc	*f*	1,157,413	1,084,909	1,072,526	1,066,013	1,066,070	1,054,565	1,077,891	1,045,597	997,080	1,017,392
Support of the poor and other charities	*a*	400,945	405,953	381,554	365,071	363 608	333,423	321,965	323,288	298,040	308,157
County treasurer for levy	*a*	1,073,442	1,083,298	1,105,537	1,043,123	1,093,565	1,117,906	1,228,096	1,222,835	1,231,824	1,355,698
Payments on account of schools and education	*a*	4,685,150	4,694,876	4,380,777	4,434,194	4,358,034	4,257,933	4,296,862	4,939,625	4,209,723	4,228,004
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	*a*	1,963,474	1,266,082	2,675,969	2,473,950	2,501,517	1,969,668	1,699,407	1,846,747	1,813,254	1,452,747
Other investments and special deposits	*a*	757,113	753,507	501,007	436,681	393,364	545,255	290,121			
Loans repaid:											
Debentures redeemed (principal) ... (School	*a*	166,868	181,157	163,722	216,858	183,014	215,934	187,526	1,424,647	3,574,353	1,437 070
(All other	*a*	2,123,937	2,231,993	2,188,816	3,463,746	3,131,278	3,129,832	1,976,061			
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	*a*	2,709,953	2,652,749	2,508,955	2,633,762	2,553,988	2,588,759	2,578,220	2,552,607	2,508,691	2 482,156
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	*a*	6,660,448	5,429,438	6,057,300	4,689,474	4,301,229	4,411,493	5,201,588	5,992,779	4,952,893	7,320,318
Non-resident taxes paid	*d*	40,847	42,272	70,386	66,343	83,313	75,288	112,915	94,583	95,820	112,247
Board of Health (including salaries)	*b*	198,002	128,250	118,111	104,750	102,430	92,312	87,534	952,200	813,502	1,011,270
Miscellaneous	*a*	1,063,770	821,020	691,539	714,200	893,234	906 026	796,930			
Totals		31,745,746	29,643,088	30,223,996	29,071,839	28,135,044	27,258,802	26,526,591	29,639,734	28,056,502	28,127,159
ASSETS.											
Cash in treasury (exclusive of Sinking Funds)	*a*	1 578,195	1,413,467	1,645.145	1,849,739	1,641,559	1,728,747	1,648,455	1,314,226	1,356,761	1,698,895
Taxes in arrears	*b*	4 159,807	4,252,611	4,329,972	4,614,387	4,652,431	4,617,196	4,597,668	4,411,047	4,282,458	3,740,979
Rates due from local municipalities	*d*	610,246	489,635	533,868	531,222	550,055	587,538	663,043	668,960	654,171	550,787
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	*a*	10,442,683	10,104,879	9 821 918	9,395,774	8,994,790	8,350,555	7,932,668	10,325,316	9,876,539	8,976,898
Other investments and special deposits	*a*	3,835,209	3,741,275	3,593,175	3,557,079	3,542,472	3,604,475	3,277,020			
Waterworks and electric light plant	*c*	16,995,522	16,203,624	15,312,773	16,685,883	14,157.268	13,720,675	13,464,113	32,694,526	31,042,202	29,316,472
Other buildings and property	*a*	22,189,669	21,986,563	21,600,123	19,974,122	20,912,711	20,736,433	20 635,993			
Miscellaneous	*a*	7,472,707	7,004,484	6,584,596	5,918,589	5,745,594	5,901,072	4,882,280	5,296,549	6,305,119	6 767,117
Totals		67,234,038	65,196,538	63,421,570	61,926,795	60,176,880	59,246,691	57,101,240	54,710,664	53,461,230	51,051,148
LIABILITIES.											
County levy	*g*	425,019	437,388	466,965	478,835	491,415	529,512	631,502	617,942	606 103	522,111
School rates and grants unpaid	*a*	541,491	565,055	536,240	589,389	562,262	621,842	602,998	570,344	561,264	547,917
Debentures outstanding (principal) for—											
Aid to railways	*a*	3,740,675	3,689,546	3,837,041	3,944,744	4,523,719	4,616,120	4,539,187	4,805,897	5 079,604	5,334,129
Schools	*a*	4,241,070	4,169,382	4,180,673	4 194,554	4,072,628	4,201,547	4,164,156	3,990,317	3,885,401	3,830,984
All other purposes	*a*	51,514,905	49,313,874	48,371,889	46,367,074	44,981,128	44,130,608	43,192,648	40,928,373	39,118,238	38,001,848
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	*a*	4,190,162	4,602,864	3,191,709	3,720,632	3,219,853	2,682 520	2,546,343	3,151,628	3,659,384	2,857,182
Local municipalities for non-resident taxes	*d*	7,308	11,295	11,027	25,889	19,112	21,540	30,070	18,518	19,717	20,510
Miscellaneous	*a*	2,059,801	2,151,431	2,096,325	2,068,990	2,190,311	2,405,980	2,023,216	2,311,135	1,969,954	2,522,179
Totals		66,720 431	64,940,835	62,691,869	61,390,107	60,060,428	59 209,669	57,730,120	56,394,154	54,879,665	53,636,861

* Including $35,531 erroneously tabulated as a Sinking Fund in the County of Grey; also $271,823, being Clergy Reserve Funds. † Exclusive of school property.
(*a*) All municipalities; (*b*) townships, cities, towns, and villages; (*c*) cities, towns and villages; (*d*) counties; (*e*) townships; (*f*) counties, cities, towns and villages; (*g*) townships, towns and villages.

NOTES.

Although the "disbursements" of all Municipalities amount to $31,745,746 in 1901, there are some items of a duplicate nature and others which are not strictly "expenditures" of the year.

Of the former we have county road grants of $19,873 and non-resident taxes $40,847 paid to the minor municipalities and expended by the latter: also $1,073,442 paid to county treasurers for levies and expended by the counties.

Of the other class we find $2,720,587 in sinking funds and other investments and deposits, principal of debentures redeemed amounting to $2,290,805 and refund of moneys borrowed amounting to $6,660,448: all of which were *expended* in some previous year. The item of administration of justice should be diminished by $122,330, and schools and education by $144,370, both of which amounts were received from the Legislature.

By deducting the above disbursements we get a net "expenditure" in the year 1901 of $18,673,044, or $9.20 per head of population for municipal and school purposes, as compared with $7.83 in 1896, a year in which the item entitled "construction works" was comparatively low and was $1,619,585 less than in 1901.

The payments on account of schools and education include only the aforesaid $144,370, the proceeds of debentures, $173,272 and school taxes collected through the municipal corporations. The expenditures from fees and other sources of school revenue are not, therefore, included. The $144,370 is the Legislative grant to counties only, and does not include any Legislative moneys paid direct to schools.

The "cash in treasury" does not include sinking funds, but several municipalities borrowed from these funds amounts aggregating $181,213 in 1901 to balance their general accounts.

The ratio of debenture debt to total assessed value increased from 4.3 per cent. in 1886 to 7.12 in 1901.

An apparent discrepancy exists between the 'county rates' as received by county treasurers and the aggregate paid by local municipalities. In many of the original returns we found the payment by the local municipalities was merely the balance on this account by deducting the non-resident taxes collected. These were corrected, but a few may have passed undetected owing to the absence of details. The main difference, however, is due to moneys *in transit* at the end of the year, this being a popular time for settlement. Money paid by a local municipality on December 31, would not be received from the bank until January 1, that is, the next year.

The population as shown by the assessors' returns is the aggregate "number of persons in the family of each person rated as resident." Although it differs from the true population the figures as a comparative issue are valuable, and especially so, as they are procurable annually. Like other figures of the assessor, these are confined to such territory under organized municipal government. The Dominion census, on the other hand, which is taken but once in ten years, takes in all the territory in each Province. It includes population in unorganized territory and the Indian Reserves.

STATISTICS OF

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

1901-2.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—1902,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed values of real and personal property, and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.		
				Total.	Per head.	Mills
			$	$	$ c.	$
1. Adelaide, Middlesex	1,959	44,197	874,384	12,105	6 18	13.8
2. Adjala, Simcoe	2,048	45,988	848,550	7,769	3 79	9.2
3. Admaston, Renfrew	2,209	70,941	744,425	5,942	2 69	8.0
4. Adolphustown, Lennox and Addington	536	11,628	343,369	2,992	5 58	8.7
5. Albemarle, Bruce	1,417	56,697	181,443	4,681	3 30	25.8
6. Alberton, Rainy River	184	19,163	45,233	984	5 35	21.8
7. Albion, Peel	2,755	55,890	1,126,300	10,921	3 96	9.7
8. Aldborough, Elgin	4,484	75,011	1,685,795	29,261	6 53	17.4
9. Alfred, Prescott	3,234	43,907	331,575	9,474	2 93	28.6
10. Algona S., Renfrew	918	30,992	37,070	1,298	1 41	35.0
11. Alice and Fraser, Renfrew	2,056	57,690	119,035	3,528	1 72	29.6
12. Alnwick, Northumberland	1,002	17,328	352,435	3,304	3 30	9.4
13. Amabel, Bruce	3,370	64,378	638,000	10,367	3 08	16.2
14. Amaranth, Dufferin	2,635	63,382	1,148,285	13,431	5 10	11.7
15. Ameliasburg, Prince Edward	2,908	44,195	1,125,900	10,900	3 75	9.7
16. Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington	788	14,649	350,100	3,633	4 61	10.4
17. Ancaster, Wentworth	3,455	45,820	2,225,690	16,301	4 72	7.3
18. Anderdon, Essex	1,926	22,771	623,670	9,661	5 02	15.5
19. Anson and Hindon, Haliburton	270	12,934	34,904	927	3 43	26.6
20. Armour, Parry Sound	918	40,046	180,475	2,249	2 45	12.5
21. Arran, Bruce	2,366	54,121	1,458,315	9,676	4 09	6.6
22. Artemesia, Grey	3,563	68,245	1,039,900	14,121	3 96	13.6
23. Arthur, Wellington	2,819	64,441	1,648,550	12,287	4 36	7.5
24. Ashfield, Huron	3,096	64,121	1,695,625	13,844	4 47	8.2
25. Asphodel, Peterborough	1,782	37,774	843,825	8,936	5 01	10.6
26. Assiginack, Manitoulin	1,133	38,223	156,011	2,991	2 64	19.2
27. Athol, Prince Edward	1,069	23,235	470,700	3,956	3 70	8 4
28. Atwood, Rainy River	359	4,188	221,595	3,323	9 26	15.0
29. Augusta, Grenville	3,674	75,487	1,284,789	15,891	4 33	12.4
30. Bagot and Blithefield, Renfrew	1,497	58,691	144,499	3,349	2 24	23.2
31. Balfour, Algoma	766	20,969	86,637	2,276	2 97	26.3
32. Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Hastings	963	34,723	41,890	2,046	2 12	48.8
33. Barrie, Frontenac	458	23,387	37,936	1,398	3 05	36.9
34. Barton, Wentworth	3,566	13,358	1,441,472	10,870	3 05	7.5
35. Bastard and Burgess S., Leeds	2,609	56,208	740,440	11,257	4 31	15 2
36. Bathurst, Lanark	2,365	61,773	798,620	8,285	3 50	10.4
37. Bayham, Elgin	3,612	56,684	1,074,310	21,062	5 83	19.6
38. Beckwith, Lanark	1,571	56,759	500,830	6,167	3 93	12.3
39. Bedford, Frontenac	1,373	63,371	174,402	5,808	4 23	33.3
40. Belmont and Methuen, Peterborough	2,041	79,726	247,156	5,986	2 93	24.2
41. Bentinck, Grey	3,188	74,833	1,063,710	10,279	3 22	9.7
42. Bertie, Welland	2,935	35,341	1,689,695	15,114	5 15	8.9
43. Beverly, Wentworth	3,798	70,114	2,783,872	15,306	4 03	5.5
44. Bexley, Victoria	836	29,323	127,815	3,632	4 34	28.4
45. Biddulph, Middlesex	2,250	39,285	1,225,360	11,065	4 92	9.0
46. Billings, Manitoulin	423	23,790	70,172	1,680	3 97	23.9
47. Binbrook, Wentworth	1,272	26,329	961,875	6,105	4 80	6.3
48. Blandford, Oxford	1,600	29,678	1,086,960	8,644	5 40	8.0
49. Blanshard, Perth	2,491	45,910	2,095,350	14,344	5 76	6 8
50. Blenheim, Oxford	4,154	66,550	2,298,565	21,336	5 14	9.3
51. Blind River, Algoma	579	7,401	148,587	3,850	6 65	25.9
52. Bonfield, Nipissing	1,242	33,221	159,250	3,565	2 87	22.4
53. Bosanquet, Lambton	2,528	71,069	1,527,200	15,390	6 09	10 1
54. Brant, Bruce	4,017	69,578	2,053,620	16,292	4 05	7.9
55. Brantford, Brant	5,012	70,777	3,812,448	24,721	4 93	6.5
56. Brighton, Northumberland	2,413	48,578	1,179,350	9,562	3 96	8.1

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—1901.

Receipts, 1901.									Disbursements, 1901.				No.
Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings, etc.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$	
5,676	12,135	44	.....	37	495	..	16	18,403	734	72	2,378	.....	1
1,393	8,495	145	.....	.....	1,000	....	187	11,220	605	202	1,929	....	2
562	5,934	36	.....	....	500	.....	114	7,146	395	174	1,139	.....	3
484	2,767	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.	3,371	182	45	263	...	4
36	5,176	99	.....	.....	1,000	.....	101	6,412	463	171	1,075	15	5
149	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.	908	66	33	290	.....	6
378	10,957	109	.....	.....	2,175	.....	127	13,746	671	154	2,872	.....	7
500	26,447	456	664	162	7,000	11,559	107	46,895	1,200	1,401	4,022	.....	8
167	8,363	246	.....	.....	750	.....	21	9,547	579	167	745	.....	9
30	1,102	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	1,132	223	49	39	.....	10
59	3,734	1	531	14	.....	.....	...	4,339	333	151	226	.....	11
384	3,111	129	.....	..	400	.....	80	4,104	449	87	841	.....	12
3,910	9,159	129	33	102	...	.....	240	13,573	756	252	1,329	.....	13
180	17,282	...	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	20,462	482	1,195	1,838	.....	14
3	10,273	34	.....	893	957	1,500	28	13,688	670	280	738	.....	15
121	3,522	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,668	199	59	151	224	16
1,038	14,922	3,675	2,808	1,522	.....	.....	76	24,041	1,158	626	6,664	.....	17
94	10,607	83	.....	..	5,650	....	.....	16,434	677	426	1,019	.....	18
135	972	27	.....	..	..	.....	81	1,215	165	42	103	.....	19
1,142	2,251	4	.....	...	.....	.....	25	3,422	283	69	202	.....	20
2,162	7,525	112	.....	37	.....	.....	214	10,050	759	278	1,186	.....	21
161	12,946	191	.....	121	3,135	.....	367	16,921	890	314	3,010	.....	22
498	11,789	25	.....	3	1,400	.....	973	14,688	805	204	1,769	.....	23
1,279	13,601	158	.....	.....	1,900	1,200	46	18,184	743	207	3,256	.....	24
127	7,625	42	... ..	91	850	.....	2	8,737	434	162	1,038	.....	25
482	2,700	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,303	270	18	319	....	26
234	3,484	5	... .	102	75	...	200	4,100	162	148	253	...	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	...	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	28
1,063	15,093	765	.....	720	.....	....	78	17,719	1,660	413	1,417	....	29
907	3,284	139	.....	.....	.....	..	17	4,347	342	129	290	.....	30
293	2,695	267	.....	....	3,850	..	270	7,375	448	153	258	.....	31
.....	1,985	21	.....	.....	86	.....	310	2,402	380	97	294	.....	32
150	1,185	24	.....	....	300	...	.....	1,659	153	48	56	.....	33
3,497	10,712	361	1,373	977	.....	.....	....	16,920	1,236	376	2,176	.....	34
2,196	11,220	141	....	1,097	.....	.....	35	14,689	692	161	1,126	.....	35
639	7,195	3	.....	47	.....	.....	30	7,914	486	140	348	.....	36
.....	21,975	180	.....	.....	25,000	578	222	47,955	1,018	610	3,885	.....	37
568	6,346	89	... ...	347	515	...	49	7,914	416	871	1,010	.....	38
1,171	5,410	61	.....	.....	50	.....	153	6,845	258	44	862	.....	39
184	5,982	61	.....	.....	800	.....	361	6,888	469	134	944	.....	40
102	10,575	112	.....	15	.....	.....	524	11,328	553	149	2,687	.....	41
.....	17,226	555	.....	.....	1,130	.....	*1,753	20,664	711	316	†5,227	236	42
....	15,430	169	369	625	230	.....	113	16,876	764	600	2,765	....	43
6	3,391	52	.....	81	...	...	505	4,035	360	54	211	..	44
2,802	11,321	138	.....	.....	3,065	.....	118	17,444	682	260	3,376	.....	45
287	896	13	.. ....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	197	203	45	.....	46
1,458	5,634	5	155	....	.....	.....	28	7,280	407	91	1,085	..	47
1,341	8,467	43	.....	44	1,000	2,632	40	13,567	560	135	2,401	.....	48
4,828	14,695	4	.....	13	3,576	.....	410	23,526	789	339	5,382	.....	49
397	22,574	798	.....	7	4,500	.....	384	28,660	1,077	340	6,162	.....	50
.....	329	71	.....	.....	300	5,000	.....	5,700	167	56	410	.....	51
268	3,739	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,165	441	195	658	...	52
1,107	13,145	40	.....	....	2,200	2,275	714	19,481	902	304	2,696	.....	53
2,338	16,470	197	4,300	165	.....	2,000	301	25,771	911	420	5,555	.....	54
2,925	24,390	98	14,000	3,208	.....	4,000	712	49,333	2,320	959	7,009	.....	55
1,426	9,105	6	.....	.....	600	...	126	11,263	519	150	1,601	.....	56

* Including $1,735 from Bridgeburg to pay school debentures.
† Including $3,028 statute labor commuted.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWN-

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—1902

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Disbursements, 1901.— Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Adelaide, Middlesex	64	3,480	4,119	252	.....	241	495	57
2. Adjala, Simcoe	80	1,733	4,060	...	.....	...	1,000	.....
3. Admaston, Renfrew	20	1,171	3,351	.....	.....	111	.....	18
4. Adolphustown, Lennox and Addington	157	1,105	1,246	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Albemarle, Bruce	4	441	2,582	.....	.....	.....	1,300	85
6. Alberton, Rainy River	10	....	270	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Albion, Peel	5	2,410	5,063		.....	97	2,175	171
8. Aldborough, Elgin	171	4,703	9,468	4,410	1,365	2,198	6,850	2,210
9. Alfred, Prescott	.....	1,060	4,957	604	.....	118	750	88
10. Algona S., Renfrew	.....	100	609	.....	.....	44	... ...	13
11. Alice and Fraser, Renfrew	....	810	1,932	.....	70	630	.....	48
12. Alnwick, Northumberland	21	593	1,380	. ...	.....	... .	400	7
13. Amabel, Bruce	111	1,163	4,713	.....	.....	1,273	.....	1,002
14. Amaranth, Dufferin	....	2,383	6,408	650	.... ..	3,600	3,000	580
15. Ameliasburg, Prince Edward	485	2,040	6,965	.....	887	.....	642	794
16. Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington	243	1,162	1,578	.. ..	.....	...	.....	.....
17. Ancaster, Wentworth	483	3,891	6,625	..	3,001	.....	.... .	.....
18. Anderdon, Essex	130	1,287	5,739	837	.....	972	3,750	473
19. Anson and Hindon, Haliburton	.. ...	81	710	.....	.....	45	.....	9
20. Armour, Parry Sound	5	.....	1,606	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
21. Arran, Bruce	...	1,948	4,099	.....	4	.....	.....	... ..
22. Artemesia, Grey	144	1,824	6,289	.....	424	.....	3,135	377
23. Arthur, Wellington	25	3,596	4,835	.....	.....	480	1,400	151
24. Ashfield, Huron	10	2,249	7,672	29	356	234	2,408	87
25. Asphodel, Peterborough	120	2,318	3,137	.....	198	... ..	850	207
26. Assiginack, Manitoulin	55	... ..	2,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Athol, Prince Edward	287	871	2,204	.....	.....	.....	75	2
28. Atwood, Rainy River	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Augusta, Grenville	18	2,738	7,225	109	769	.....	750	213
30. Bagot and Blithefield, Renfrew	48	372	1,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Balfour, Algoma	7	.....	1,150	.....	.....	....	3,850	72
32. Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Hastings	3	158	1,207	.....	.....	.....	186	.....
33. Barrie, Frontenac	16	353	687	.....	... ...	.....	252	... ..
34. Barton, Wentworth	111	2,052	4,481	....	1,531	1,000	.....	160
35. Bastard and Burgess S., Leeds	5	2,393	6,660	18	1,494	.....	.....	1,150
36. Bathurst, Lanark	37	1,716	4,412	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..
37. Bayham, Elgin	196	2,840	7,842	489	.....	2,059	20,855	2,499
38. Beckwith, Lanark	23	1,288	3,289	.....	.....	....	515	... ..
39. Bedford, Frontenac	23	1,559	3,133	...	.....	46	50	41
40. Belmont and Methuen, Peterborough	143	697	2,976	.....	.....	129	300	94
41. Bentinck, Grey	151	1,864	5,143	.....	.....	375	.. ...	190
42. Bertie, Welland	94	3,556	5,952	15	.....	617	1,178	276
43. Beverly, Welland	303	4,523	6,701	2	310	.....	536	.....
44. Bexley, Victoria	26	253	1,941	...	541	.....	... ...	375
45. Biddulph, Middlesex	118	1,534	3,708	....	.....	.....	4,565	76
46. Billings, Manitoulin	5	...	472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47. Binbrook, Wentworth	160	1,531	2,330	...	.....	105	... ..	50
48. Blandford, Oxford	5	2,069	2,615	2,125	.....	574	1,000	79
49. Blanshard, Perth	81	4,061	4,771	...	.....	....	3,576	81
50. Blenheim, Oxford	205	5,358	9,082	.....	.....	637	4,500	521
51. Blind River, Algoma	5	....	5,000	....	.....	..	.....	6
52. Bonfield, Nipissing	10		2,280	.....	.....	....	200	48
53. Bosanquet, Lambton	135	2,674	5,300	-2,864	.....	1,189	2,200	261
54. Brant, Bruce	19	3,013	8,545	..	6,604	...	.....	.....
55. Brantford, Brant	970	4,243	16,952	...	14,000	623	.....	547
56. Brighton, Northumberland	183	1,795	4,679	.. ...	... ..	.....	600	12

SHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—1901.—*Con.*

Continued.		Assets on December 31, 1901.					Liabilities on December 31, 1901.					No
Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.*	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
274	12,116	6,287	30	.....	2,308	8,625	4,199	798	.....	100	5,097	1
20	9,629	1,591	1,466	.....	.....	3,057	2,177	.....	...	3	2,180	2
422	6,801	345	2,073	.....	706	3,124	1,550	.....	500	295	2,345	3
4	3,002	369	.....	3,000	150	3,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
186	6,322	90	4,315	.....	2,459	6,864	1,001	.....	1,030	870	2,901	5
12	681	227	459	.....	.....	686	.....	.....	.....	71	71	6
24	13,642	104	....	.....	3,773	3,877	.....	2,803	.....	213	3,016	7
†7,423	45,421	1,474	16,367	6,467	23,267	47,575	3,956	41,786	12,909	2,693	61,344	8
423	9,491	56	4,544	.....	754	5,354	2,851	354	2,100	125	5,430	9
22	1,099	33	729	.....	958	1,720	585	608	.....	88	1,281	10
116	4,316	23	769	230	334	1,356	339	300	.....	141	780	11
153	3,931	173	95	.....	818	1,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
266	10,865	2,708	5,144	.....	3,329	11,181	1,941	22,423	.....	.....	24,364	13
133	20,349	213	1,472	.....	1,700	3,385	.....	7,192	.....	679	7,871	14
187	13,688	.....	1,397	34,752	7,644	43,793	.....	16,500	957	85	17,542	15
36	3,652	16	1,188	.....	225	1,429	375	.....	735	...	1,110	16
477	22,325	1,716	5,948	47,152	6,041	60,857	.....	.....	5,050	.....	5,050	17
523	15,833	601	5,042	.....	1,759	7,402	1,642	7,184	3,225	283	12,334	18
4	1,159	56	600	.....	110	766	475	98	.....	...	573	19
33	2,198	1,224	2,084	.....	116	3,424	1,538	.....	.....	1,261	2,799	20
91	8,365	1,685	175	18	835	2,713	.....	.....	.....	3	3	21
83	16,490	431	233	3,523	7,710	11,897	.....	6,900	.....	.....	6,900	22
89	13,354	1,334	.....	.....	2,748	4,082	.....	1,928	.....	1	1,929	23
236	17,487	697	2,837	356	2,236	6,126	2,199	2,136	.....	190	4,525	24
226	8,690	47	399	2,805	6,716	9,967	358	3,166	.....	1,629	5,153	25
84	2,755	548	291	.....	625	1,464	.....	.....	.....	25	25	26
38	4,040	60	217	2,250	1,000	3,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
212	14,924	2,795	3,166	19,484	3,000	28,445	2,862	3,200	750	...	6,812	29
378	3,348	999	1,214	.....	800	3,013	157	.....	.....	50	487	30
742	6,680	695	1,173	.....	643	2,511	852	.....	600	22	1,474	31
77	2,402	.....	2,246	.....	287	2,533	1,473	...	336	345	2,154	32
25	1,590	69	858	.....	310	1,237	269	...	323	40	632	33
315	13,488	3,482	771	15,429	7,210	26,892	330	7,000	.....	780	8,110	34
216	13,915	774	1,095	29,795	2,300	33,964	.....	23,000	.....	150	23,150	35
78	7,217	697	737	780	600	2,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
298	42,591	5,364	7,226	.....	2,194	14,784	2,833	32,132	10,000	558	45,523	37
15	7,427	487	.....	8,178	.....	8,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
190	6,206	639	800	.....	1,117	2,556	1,214	617	.....	45	1,876	39
819	6,705	183	3,461	.....	1,353	4,997	1,146	1,353	.....	344	2,843	40
63	11,175	153	2,574	....	1,593	4,320	.....	1,593	.....	.....	1,593	41
535	18,713	1,951	2,241	.....	10,638	14,830	.....	4,399	.....	529	4,928	42
364	16,876	....	2,305	13,851	3,200	19,356	.....	.....	230	120	350	43
140	3,901	134	1,961	2,852	1,314	6,261	1,094	7,500	.....	50	8,644	44
13	14,332	3,112	106	.....	1,700	4,918	2,216	900	.....	138	3,254	45
39	951	235	1,260	.....	16	1,511	483	.....	.....	27	510	46
181	5,940	1,340	674	.....	1,300	3,314	.....	900	.....	.....	900	47
68	11,631	1,936	4	.....	165	2,105	.....	3,824	.....	.....	3,824	48
482	19,362	4,164	239	.....	1,301	5,704	3,945	.....	.....	355	4,300	49
282	28,134	536	34	.....	8,184	8,754	.....	8,005	.....	45	8,050	50
12	5,685	14	.....	.....	5,000	5,014	.....	5,000	300	.....	5,300	51
162	3,992	173	2,457	.....	63	2,693	1,699	.....	412	227	2,338	52
170	18,694	787	394	.....	6,874	8,055	.....	6,274	.....	387	6,661	53
205	25,272	499	1,085	6,667	2,000	10,251	....	2,000	.....	199	2,199	54
441	48,099	1,234	4,008	68,742	15,044	89,028	40	11,642	.....	5,412	17,094	55
199	9,738	1,525	29	.....	700	2,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56

* Including School Funds.

† Including railway bonus of $7,000

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.		
				Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
			$	$	$ c.	
57. Brock, Ontario	3,522	66,060	2,092,644	16,264	4 62	7.8
58. Bromley, Renfrew	2,055	50,655	167,716	6,095	2 97	36.3
59. Brooke, Lambton	3,244	74,039	1,822,790	33,411	10 30	18.3
60. Brougham, Renfrew	574	19,236	31,950	924	1 61	28.9
61. Bruce, Bruce	2,854	66,890	1,388,855	14,462	5 07	10.4
62. Brudenell and Lyndoch, Renfrew	1,314	61,123	68,465	2,719	2 07	39.7
63. Brunel, Muskoka	657	39,895	96,573	2,082	3 17	21.6
64. Bucke, Nipissing	196	13,920	54,835	708	3 61	12.9
65. Burford, Brant	4,086	66,666	2,191,315	19,513	4 78	8.9
66. Burgess N., Lanark	793	32,861	186,660	2,843	3 59	15.2
67. Burleigh and Anstruther, Peterborough	665	30,016	99,639	2,246	3 38	22.5
68. Burpee, Manitoulin	237	15,385	26,040	828	3 49	31.8
69. Caistor, Lincoln	1,636	32,766	666,810	6,213	3 80	9.3
70. Caldwell, Nipissing	1,016	31,951	122,000	2,152	2 06	17.6
71. Caledon, Peel	3,752	68,477	1,768,835	20,600	5 49	11.6
72. Caledonia, Prescott	1,776	45,288	286,370	7,407	4 17	25 9
73. Calvin, Nipissing	510	26,033	62,218	1,157	2 27	18.6
74. Cambridge, Russell	3,329	59,632	445,165	12,085	3 63	27.1
75. Camden, Kent	2,426	40,705	1,023,600	14,718	6 07	14.4
76. Camden East, Lennox and Addington	5,270	86,526	1,810,795	19,540	3 71	17.9
77. Cameron, Nipissing	87	11,384	32,313	478	5 49	14.8
78. Canborough, Haldimand	831	21,503	358,270	3,979	4 79	11.1
79. Caradoc, Middlesex	3,894	62,148	1,202,741	19,228	4 94	16 0
80. Carden, Victoria	690	44 957	63,021	2,304	3 34	36.6
81. Cardiff, Haliburton	611	23,615	36,884	2,150	3 52	58.3
82. Cardwell, Muskoka	446	30,710	78,043	1,249	2 80	16.0
83. Carling, Parry Sound	319	29,348	42,292	1,752	5 49	41.4
84. Carlow, Hastings	663	21,112	49,530	2,128	3 21	43.0
85. Carnarvon, Manitoulin	679	25,798	104,545	1,858	2 74	17.8
86. Carrick, Bruce	4,571	59,497	2,088,162	15,489	3 39	7.4
87. Cartwright, Durham	1,712	37,804	725,020	6,261	3 66	8.6
88. Cavan, Durham	2,464	63,145	1,551,870	14,049	5 70	9.1
89. Cayuga N., Haldimand	1,484	32,703	744,980	6,297	4 24	8.5
90. Cayuga S., Haldimand	753	13,263	394,050	3,283	4 36	8.3
91. Chaffey, Muskoka	1,111	43,478	147,886	3,202	2 88	21.7
92. Chandos, Peterborough	782	42,471	56,688	2,020	2 58	35.6
93. Chapleau, Algoma	639	1,920	105,940	2,383	3 73	22.5
94. Chapman, Parry Sound	499	37,320	153,252	1,349	2 70	8.8
95. Chapple, Rainy River	364	24,383	109,226	1,973	5 42	18.1
96. Charlottenburg, Glengarry	4,770	80,589	1,175,450	20,131	4 22	17.1
97. Charlotteville, Norfolk	3,111	59,885	917,077	12,461	4 01	13.6
98. Chatham, Kent	5,010	84,200	1,994,494	44,743	8 93	22.4
99. Chinguacousy, Peel	3,714	79,911	2,920,460	18,556	5 00	6.4
100. Christie, Parry Sound	411	21,364	84,929	1,375	3 35	16.2
101. Clarence, Russell	5,016	69,449	391,815	12,048	2 40	30.7
102. Clarendon and Miller, Frontenac	809	44,571	75,374	2,013	2 49	26.7
103. Clarke, Durham	3,412	68,499	1,796,800	15,933	4 67	8 9
104. Clinton, Lincoln	1,786	25,437	1,060 025	10,124	5 67	9 6
105. Cockburn Island, Manitoulin	273	16,000	53,361	1,033	3 78	19.4
106. Colborne, Huron	1,729	34,216	1,084,950	8,854	5 12	8.2
107. Colchester N., Essex	1,872	30,539	595,365	14,582	7 79	24.5
108. Colchester S., Essex	2,742	34,435	1,008,155	16,439	6 00	16.3
109. Collingwood, Grey	3,352	68,000	1,379,655	15,558	4 64	11.3
110. Cornwall, Stormont	5,620	63,679	1,163,259	17,780	3 16	15.3
111. Cramahe, Northumberland	2,291	46,176	1,080,945	9,348	4 08	8.6
112. Crosby N., Leeds	1,688	43,432	372,810	7,507	4 45	20.1

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts, 1901.									Disbursements, 1901.				No.
Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings, etc.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
979	15,401	132	.....	....	4,000	....	543	21,055	1,209	572	3,785	....	57
608	5,047	192	.....	.....	.....	...	30	5,877	429	107	736		58
1,013	30,197	50	.....	19	11,486	4,815	121	47,701	616	1,030	5,926	....	59
107	838	67	.....	....	300	....	75	1,387	213	32	20	...	60
355	12,332	86	1,906	77	1,000	750	310	16,816	690	193	4,304	....	61
962	2,543	58	.....	.....	.....	...	61	3,624	396	45	108	...	62
873	2,149	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	3,086	293	84	722	....	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
2,982	19,185	35	.....	211	995	1,789	116	25,318	924	416	4,167	....	65
52	2,656	2	.....	.....	400		7	3,117	265	34	552	....	66
556	3,076	50	.....	.....	2,100	.....	298	6,080	338	178	19	....	67
34	870	.....	.....	7	60	....	..	971	150	14	14	....	68
1,312	5,193	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	6,610	352	134	1,308	180	69
152	2,039	135	.....	.....	500	....	.	2,826	187	105	1,192	....	70
340	17,414	303	.....	8	6,988	....	...	25,053	959	1,368	5,787	....	71
97	7,687	138	.....	.....	300	....	184	8,406	544	308	1,110	....	72
19	951	..	.....	.....	301	.....	53	1,324	79	25	229	....	73
79	16,216	217	.....	.....	*13,906	.....	+2,572	32,990	973	623	12,274	...	74
..	15,477	32	.....	.	2,500	894	123	*19,026	621	283	1,289	....	75
727	19,799	205	.....	14	2,000	....	14	22,759	1,115	494	3,064	....	76
156	368	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.	524	159	29	14	....	77
432	3,829	4	.....	....	.....	....	36	4,301	261	60	260	....	78
6,678	15,479	70	.....	...	....	1,819	365	24,411	1,004	397	3,149	....	79
94	2,373	....	.....	....	901	.....	450	3,818	272	58	72	....	80
187	2,225	....	.....	...	750	.	.	3,162	210	48	98	....	81
1,144	1,282	....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	2,431	290	64	254	....	82
...	809	.....	.....	....	500	.....	261	1,570	177	47	252	....	83
10	1,891	.....	.....	.. .	500	.....	234	2,635	124	85	421	...	84
143	2,408	16	.....	....	.....	650	24	3,241	171	48	158	....	85
1,626	13,557	304	.. ....	139	.....	...	294	15,920	687	494	1,656	12	86
284	6,149	86	.....	.....	1,050	5,000	26	12 592	390	232	836	....	87
1,780	11,518	283	.....	.....	300	.....	10	13,891	927	165	2,224	....	88
223	6,002	56	.....	4	200	...	28	6,513	374	71	281	....	89
292	2,711	4	.....	...	.....	....	5	3,012	142	10	113	....	90
....	2,978	17	.....	...	.....	....	44	3,039	255	202	534	....	91
429	1,909	15	.....	.....	.....	....	3	2,356	330	10	113	....	92
..	1,718	322	.....	....	.....	....	..	2,040	46	68	541	....	93
966	1,345	48	.....	...	.....		32	2,388	170	79	261	....	94
8	1,283	40	.....	....	261	300	18	1,910	161	29	25	....	95
....	18,073	763	.....	.	728	....	366	19,930	972	196	4,064	408	96
502	12,985	64	183	454	1,872	.....	27	16,087	734	238	660	....	97
43	45,384	38	.....	..	27,530	17,960	‡ 2,232	95,187	2,642	4,810	3,036	....	98
...	19,570	233	315	1,283	.....	....	132	21,533	1,192	1,130	2,952	....	99
601	1,394	100	.....	..	.....	....	169	2,272	219	56	116		100
1,314	12,118	243	.....	.....	2,500	....	28	16,203	708	243	2,661	....	101
218	1,665	5	50	..	....	..	3	1,941	157	126	65	....	102
45	15,559	278	.....	.	.	....	45	15,927	1,006	862	2,857	....	103
400	10,213	....	.....	.....	1,400	....	.....	12,013	487	213	2,426	....	104
25	726	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	751	118	42	52	....	105
.	7,254	58	.....	...	2,100	..	31	9,443	861	167	1,468	....	106
286	15,829	76	.....	26	13,300	6,934	107	36,618	888	629	1,633	....	107
1,146	19,817	422	.....	.	.....	.....	399	21,784	636	241	1,678	....	108
44	16,302	41	6,464	82	4,806	.....	99	27,838	894	416	2,723	....	109
5,295	14,615	331	.....	....	5,300	4,514	.....	30,055	781	942	5,980	....	110
49	8,863	34	.....	..	.....	....	5	8,889	631	266	889	...	111
370	7,531	142	.....	163	1,000	.....	10	9,216	425	139	971	....	112

* Including $12,580 for St. Albert Bridge and Quesnel Drain pending issue of debentures.
† Including $1,355 grant from County for roads.
‡ Including $1,125 share of debt from other municipalities.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Disbursements, 1901.— Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
57. Brock, Ontario	607	2,736	6,731	.....	.....	113	4,000	172
58. Bromley, Renfrew	...	300	2,583	..	.....	..	.....	...
59. Brooke, Lambton	345	2,880	9,298	5,725	.....	9,022	10,100	1,557
60. Brougham, Renfrew	....	114	432	.....	.....	100	.....	6
61. Bruce, Bruce	10	2,297	5,025	....	2,156	265	1,000	305
62. Brudenell and Lyndoch, Renfrew	20	273	1,854	.....	.....	...	.....	....
63. Brunel, Muskoka	5	...	1,019	.	.....	100	.....	12
64. Bucke, Nipissing	...	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65. Burford, Brant	618	3,423	8,007	1,176	151	475	995	91
66. Burgess N., Lanark	.....	481	1,459	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
67. Burleigh and Anstruther, Peterborough	....	*232	2,084	.....	.....	230	2,800	153
68. Burpee, Manitoulin	.....		437	.....	226	.....	.....	120
69. Caistor, Lincoln	.....	1,568	2,760	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
70. Caldwell, Nipissing	...		955	.....	.....	74	.....	30
71. Caledon, Peel	469	2,930	7,717	...	.....	...	5,300	116
72. Caledonia, Prescott	46	808	3,673	60	.....	287	1,125	182
73. Calvin, Nipissing	5	...	521	.....	.....	100	301	31
74. Cambridge, Russell	40	1,987	7,249	2,743	†1,462	782	2,818	382
75. Camden, Kent	291	1,720	5,054	1,340	.....	4,146	1,116	930
76. Camden East, Lennox and Addington	349	5,670	8,824	.....	.....	95	2,000	94
77. Cameron, Nipissing	.....	.....	275	... .	....	.....	....	...
78. Canborough, Haldimand	161	1,133	1,702	.	.....	.....	... .	.
79. Caradoc, Middlesex	14	4,004	6,490	957	.....	1,882	.....	399
80. Carden, Victoria	2	262	1,388	.....	400	50	251	37
81. Cardiff, Haliburton	....	300	981	...	.....	31	1,268	94
82. Caldwell, Muskoka	53	....	661	.....	.....	35	.....	1
83. Carling, Parry Sound	.....	..	836	.....	.....	...	3	7
84. Carlow, Hastings	31	133	955	.....	.....	162	.....	38
85. Carnarvon, Manitoulin	.....		1,890	.....	.....	121	.. ..	46
86. Carrick, Bruce	36	2,727	8,212	....	388	..	.....	360
87. Cartwright, Durham	121	1,288	2,868	.....	... .	333	1,050	63
88. Cavan, Durham	77	2,521	5,653	.....	.....	.....	300	4
89. Cayuga N., Haldimand	24	1,862	3,525	.....	.....	.....	200	4
90. Cayuga S., Haldimand	56	899	1,540	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
91. Chaffey, Muskoka	5	...	1,268	....	.....	260	75	58
92. Chandos, Peterborough	57	123	1,192	...	.....	...	.....	. .
93. Chapleau, Algoma	.....	.....	1,170	....	.....	.....	....	.....
94. Chapman, Parry Sound	.....	.....	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
95. Chapple, Rainy River	.....	... .	1,002	....	.....	..	261	14
96. Charlottenburg, Glengarry	95	2,220	9,490	.....	.....	979	.....	696
97. Charlotteville, Norfolk	186	2,658	5,690		.....	1,416	3,056	559
98. Chatham, Kent	1,004	4 568	10, 896	16.870	.....	14, 028	28,774	4,535
99. Chinguacousy, Peel	166	5,921	8,563	.....	193	245	884	124
100. Christie, Parry Sound	5	...	698	.....	.....	100	.....	36
101. Clarence, Russell	14	1,746	6,715	630	.....	319	1,500	149
102. Clarendon and Miller, Frontenac	2	287	1,082	.....	.....	....	50	42
103. Clarke, Durham	382	3,448	6,853	.....	.....	323	.. ....	78
104. Clinton, Lincoln	15	2,374	4,359	.....	.....	....	1,400	24
105. Cockburn Island, Manitoulin	11		395	. ...	.....	....	....	....
106. Colborne, Huron	25	1,239	3,382		.....	.....	1,700	53
107. Colchester N., Essex	58	1,030	4,158	8,791	.....	4,150	11,300	1,570
108. Colchester S., Essex	103	2,177	6,080	1,617	.....	4,780	.....	1,164
109. Collingwood, Grey	446	2,176	6,890	..	.....	7,352	5,906	440
110. Cornwall, Stormont	240	1,267	7,116	9,650	.....	452	2,854	340
111. Cramahe, Northumberland	120	1,656	4,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
112. Crosby N., Leeds	26	758	4,109	.....	535	.....	1,000	418

* Including $117 for 1900 arrears wrongly reported in 1900, and $115 for 1901 levy.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Continued.		Assets on December 31, 1901.					Liabilities on December 31, 1901.					No.
Miscellaneous	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
366	20,091	964	48	.....	2,924	3,936	131	1,193	.....	126	1,450	57
1,032	5,187	690	1,806	.....	1,100	3,596	1,349	.....	.....	.....	1,349	58
171	46,670	1,031	9,867	.....	3,055	13,953	281	27,960	5,886	706	34,833	59
300	1,217	170	416	.....	.....	586	166	.....	318	12	496	60
139	16,384	432	.....	2,156	7,430	10,018	.....	6,280	.....	50	6,330	61
50	2,746	878	1,172	.....	650	2,700	1,358	.....	.....	.....	1,358	62
140	2,374	712	1,594	.....	700	3,006	767	100	.....	.....	867	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
1,229	21,672	3,641	.....	2,292	550	6,483	.....	2,464	.....	1,375	3,839	65
6	2,797	320	302	.....	600	1,222	.....	.....	400	8	408	66
240	5,774	306	764	.....	830	1,900	.....	1,476	700	.....	2,176	67
.....	961	10	549	420	.....	979	292	2,000	60	.....	2,352	68
264	6,566	44	111	.....	1,000	1,155	1,764	.....	.....	.....	1,764	69
118	2,661	165	1,688	.....	825	2,678	654	525	517	55	1,751	70
273	24,919	134	.....	.....	2,000	2,134	.....	.....	2,198	.....	2,198	71
43	8,186	220	3,514	.....	1,456	5,190	2,021	906	923	1,260	5,110	72
31	1,322	2	1,196	.....	300	1,498	474	300	.....	109	883	73
63	31,396	1,594	1,766	†1,462	2,190	7,012	1,076	3,833	14,207	.....	19,116	74
638	17,428	1,598	7,607	.....	3,753	12,958	1,476	19,093	2,500	776	23,845	75
310	21,925	834	870	.....	1,159	2,863	.....	445	.....	1,851	2,296	76
11	488	36	218	.....	.....	254	100	.....	.....	29	129	77
99	3,667	634	1	.....	.....	635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
515	18,741	5,670	5,011	.....	5,576	16,257	4,900	8,011	.....	.....	12,911	79
946	3,738	80	418	400	550	1,448	299	550	650	32	1,531	80
102	3,132	30	2,061	.....	645	2,736	786	640	481	.....	1,907	81
.....	1,358	1,073	800	.....	.....	1,873	903	.....	.....	205	1,108	82
82	1,404	166	1,431	.....	75	1,672	149	.....	500	25	674	83
242	2,191	444	1,959	.....	367	2,770	1,371	342	523	208	2,444	84
46	2,480	761	520	.....	1,391	2,672	735	1,291	.....	.....	2,026	85
190	14,762	1,158	6	4,050	5,150	10,364	.....	7,200	.....	.....	7,200	86
¶5,382	12,583	29	69	.....	2,888	2,986	.....	5,380	.....	.....	5,380	87
317	12,188	1,703	197	.....	6,012	7,912	.....	.....	.....	1,175	1,175	88
145	6,486	27	159	.....	30	216	38	.....	.....	42	80	89
4	2,770	242	900	.....	1,200	2,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
167	2,824	215	3,387	.....	938	4,540	.....	938	.....	.....	938	91
121	1,946	410	1,524	.....	.....	1,934	1,016	.....	.....	581	1,597	92
81	1,966	134	137	.....	.....	271	.....	.....	.....	164	164	93
45	1,295	1,093	531	.....	324	1,948	530	.....	.....	127	657	94
218	1,706	204	1,378	.....	350	1,932	213	300	.....	78	591	95
810	19,930	.....	8,229	.....	10,212	18,441	3,706	13,879	728	2,542	20,855	96
248	15,545	542	875	‡8,764	600	10,781	.....	9,051	.....	.....	9,051	97
3,000	94,163	1,024	32,494	.....	76,395	109,913	6,866	76,904	27,530	.....	111,300	98
163	21,583	.....	321	‡32,706	2,380	35,407	.....	1,380	374	6	1,760	99
140	1,364	908	1,490	.....	1,150	3,548	.....	500	.....	.....	500	100
931	15,698	505	9,351	.....	1,937	11,793	7,617	1,020	2,500	.....	11,137	101
.....	1,811	130	2,051	.....	.....	2,181	151	.....	254	68	473	102
447	15,756	171	2,644	.....	6,350	9,165	.....	1,233	.....	.....	1,233	103
356	11,654	359	1,372	.....	350	2,081	1,578	.....	.....	17	1,595	104
23	612	139	1,010	.....	40	1,189	300	.....	.....	115	415	105
935	9,440	13	807	.....	1,600	2,420	1,480	.....	400	.....	1,880	106
1,971	36,158	460	13,271	.....	4,302	18,033	3,631	30,362	4,535	2,532	41,060	107
1,209	19,984	1,800	11,846	.....	5,864	19,510	6,123	17,082	.....	1,612	24,817	108
277	27,520	318	350	.....	3,267	3,935	.....	1,667	.....	130	1,797	109
150	29,772	283	3,028	.....	5,553	8,864	1,708	12,369	2,500	180	16,752	110
179	8,567	325	2,387	.....	4,715	7,424	.....	.....	.....	75	75	111
142	8,523	693	1,613	8,602	5,411	16,319	916	15,911	3,372	403	20,602	112

† Being special deposit to meet debentures and coupons for St. Albert Bridge and Quesnel Drain.
‡ School Funds in Trust. § Including $12,580 for St. Albert Bridge and Quesnel Drain pending issue of debentures. ¶ Including $5,000 bonus to P. L. & B. Ry. paid into Standard Bank as trustee, pending building of road in 1904.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.		
				Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
			$	$	$ c.	
113. Crosby S., Leeds	1,578	34,071	388,676	6,212	3 94	16.0
114. Crowland, Welland	880	19,796	390,710	4,902	5 57	12.5
115. Culross, Bruce	2,620	55,623	1,742,300	11,074	4 23	6.4
116. Cumberland, Russell	3,698	74,487	436,876	14,994	4 05	34.3
117. Dalhousie and Sherbrooke N., Lanark	1,840	72,568	252,578	4,831	2 63	19.1
118. Dalton, Victoria	505	29,131	35,787	1,384	2 74	38.7
119. Darling, Lanark	722	43,526	62,996	1,926	2 67	30.6
120. Darlington, Durham	3,787	68,648	2,396,285	19,740	5 21	8.2
121. Dawn, Lambton	3,533	65,536	960 860	21,356	6 04	22.2
122. Delaware, Middlesex	1,463	23,455	590,125	7,268	4 97	12.3
123. Denbigh, Ab. & Ash., Lennox and Addington	1,019	43,778	54,254	1,868	1 83	34.4
124. Derby, Grey	1,777	40,180	792,450	9,061	5 10	11.4
125. Dereham, Oxford	3,492	65,084	2,421,176	25,426	7 28	10.5
126. Dorchester N., Middlesex	3,357	51,630	1,718,977	17,386	5 18	10.1
127. Dorchester S., Elgin	1,548	30,560	1,065,240	11,256	7 27	10.6
128. Douro, Peterborough	2,100	38,211	765,314	6,838	3 26	8.9
129. Dover, Kent	4,169	69,599	1,786,096	28,309	6 79	15.9
130. Downie, Perth	2,651	48,584	2,071,700	17,288	6 52	8 3
131. Draper, Muskoka	985	38,676	93,666	2,718	2 76	29.0
132. Drummond, Lanark	1,920	57,787	708,054	9,377	4 88	13.2
133. Drury, Denison and Graham, Algoma	741	42,858	212,957	5,010	6 76	23.5
134. Dumfries N., Waterloo	1,996	44,317	1,867,585	9,491	4 76	5.1
135. Dumfries S., Brant	2,367	46,713	2,321,417	15,622	6 60	6.7
136. Dummer, Peterborough	1,791	69,020	616,600	6,091	3 40	9 9
137. Dungannon, Hastings	819	34,619	51,687	2,398	2 93	46.4
138. Dunn, Haldimand	823	14,849	401,700	3,356	4 08	8.4
139. Dunwich, Elgin	3,121	69,364	1,737,485	22,589	7 24	13.0
140. Dymond, Nipissing	451	21,236	129,085	2,017	4 47	15.6
141. Dysart, Guilford, etc, Haliburton	954	366,479	137,494	5,451	5 71	39.6
142. Easthope N., Perth	2,112	43,105	1,938,860	13,327	6 31	6.9
143. Easthope S., Perth	1,884	23,798	1,166,654	8,863	4 70	7 6
144. Eastnor, Bruce	1,521	51,416	378,800	8,151	5 36	21.5
145. Edwardsburg, Grenville	3,520	67,693	1,172,705	13,391	3 80	11.4
146. Egremont, Grey	3,066	72,325	1,527,570	10,688	3 49	7.0
147. Ekfrid, Middlesex	2,500	53,433	1,979,335	20,193	8 08	10.2
148. Elderslie, Bruce	2,100	53,401	1,295,130	11,248	5 36	8.7
149. Eldon, Victoria	2,935	61,686	785,725	11,637	3 97	14.8
150. Elizabethtown, Leeds	3,885	78,428	1,394,685	18,153	4 67	13.0
151. Ellice, Perth	2,789	54,286	1,644,542	21,228	7 61	12.9
152. Elma, Perth	3,683	66,966	1,653,750	22,936	6 23	13.9
153. Elmsley N., Lanark	967	28,448	376,435	3,705	3 83	9.8
154. Elmsley S., Leeds	711	22,160	449,450	3,804	5 35	8.5
155. Elzevir and Grimsthorpe, Hastings	1,236	68,740	98,312	3,688	2 98	37.5
156. Emily, Victoria	1,963	59,946	947,460	10,291	5 24	10.9
157. Emo, Rainy River	573	36,205	145,986	2,798	4 88	19.2
158. Enniskillen, Lambton	4,508	81,692	1,473,290	30,220	6 70	20.5
159. Ennismore, Peterborough	768	17,257	358,000	3,174	4 13	8.9
160. Eramosa, Wellington	2,537	44,090	1,830,805	11,652	4 59	6.4
161. Erin, Wellington	3,243	70,623	2,017,900	14,197	4 38	7.0
162. Ernestown, Lennox and Addington	2,924	61,749	1,468,985	15,300	5 23	10.4
163. Esquesing, Halton	3,343	66,619	2,250,596	13,711	4 10	6.1
164. Essa, Simcoe	4,150	67,485	1,294,609	13,130	3 16	10.1
165. Etobicoke, York	3,632	28,878	1,832,219	21,621	5 95	11.8
166. Euphemia, Lambton	2,137	39,161	981,355	10,362	4 85	10.6
167. Euphrasia, Grey	2,972	72,060	1,252,945	12,769	4 30	10.2
168. Faraday, Hastings	1,073	46,345	145,032	4,295	4 00	29.6

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts, 1901.									Disbursements, 1901.				No.
Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings, etc.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,185	6,430	61	.....	219	....	.....	.....	7,895	401	62	391	....	113
1,089	4,901	46	.....	..	200	....	86	6,322	255	120	613	.....	114
696	9,762	85	.....	2	400	1,300	41	12,286	585	229	1,136	...	115
753	12,308	223	.....	....	....	2,837	68	16,189	850	532	2,312	871	116
480	4,822	41	.....	....	.....	.....	34	5,377	325	81	843	...	117
355	1,156	.....	.....	7	.....	....	108	1,626	170	70	285	8	118
93	2,109	.....	.....	14	22	.....	36	2,274	213	45	150	.....	119
4,370	19,891	9	.....	...	3,068		52	27,390	926	1,541	4,053	.....	120
5,019	23,112	50	.....	.....	600	5,519	131	34,431	850	425	4,489	.....	121
1,114	6,867	21	.....	38	.....	.....	160	8,200	698	166	1,080	....	122
61	1,832	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,900	121	29	132	..	123
189	8,259	63	.....	....	2,500	.. .	44	11,055	571	989	1,510	76	124
5,454	26,088	688	.....	386		.....	690	33,306	1,338	827	5,393	...	125
4,720	17,674	103	.....	342	2,000	. ....	258	25,097	947	524	5,665	..	126
988	10,066	6	.....	14	71	.....	.....	11,145	733	423	2,668	...	127
521	7,066	4	.....	..	960	.....	46	8,537	515	180	1,162	..	128
5,495	26,328	376	.....	137	...	5,483	50	37,869	1,160	625	571	70	129
1,501	19,090	124	.....	.....	5,125	5,570	454	31,864	919	560	6,297	..	130
620	2,414	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	3,449	338	36	1,606	...	131
874	7,075	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	8,370	389	248	2,314	....	132
496	3,617	157	.....	...	1,300	... .	.....	5,570	741	315	417	159	133
442	9,330	105	.....	.....	1,900	....	34	11,811	699	308	1,847	80	134
756	15,430	129	.....	4	2,400	.....	103	18,822	974	379	3,099	.....	135
520	5,923	39	.....	.....	...	.....	26	6,508	476	75	1,065	..	136
223	1,761	32	.....	.....	...	.....	210	2,226	348	25	256	.....	137
524	3,250	39	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3,818	231	51	168	....	138
2,305	23,129	64	.....	....	9,000	3,398	.....	37,896	973	993	5,180	..	139
.....	795	2	.....	.....	100	1,500	..... .	2,397	130	59	66	.	140
1,583	4,452	67	. ....	...	800	.....	517	7,419	419	106	1,254	...	141
2,093	13,100	77	.....	6	. .	4,200	333	19,809	686	258	2,447	....	142
593	8,947	260	.....	...	1,688	.....	219	11,707	599	516	1,778	...	143
.....	7,177	293	93	43	7,683	.... .	1,849	17,138	554	231	1,212	.....	144
... ..	12,201	131	.....	692	..	....	.... .	13,024	640	274	1,053	.	145
1,418	10,773	58	.....	27	360	. ...	599	13,175	499	240	1,998	....	146
.....	18,657	86	.....	...	1,000	2,750	309	22,802	848	293	3,644		147
225	10,230	12	.....	3	1,995	..	256	12,718	607	246	2,431		148
1,634	12,924	146	64	176	2,500	1,800	356	19,600	579	200	1,513	.....	149
1,609	17,663	1,153	.....	40	....		105	20,570	1,078	327	1,973	.....	150
2,206	21,073	158	.....	17	10,000	3,000	1,044	37,498	1,196	777	3,709	.	151
10,393	22,878	183	.....	294	...	10,254	*5,716	49,718	990	1,658	4,799	.....	152
532	3,477	5	.....	...	...	...	.....	4,014	247	210	474	..	153
610	3,529	205	.....	14	....	...	.....	4,358	339	95	1,440	.	154
.....	3,774	57	.....	8	225	2,450	470	6,984	476	100	523	....	155
462	11,298	...	... .	.....	800	2,000	1,560	16,120	789	165	1,840	.....	156
304	1,661	45	.....	. ..	300	600	31	2,941	255	49	96	..	157
10,806	29,439	129	.....	...	.....	3,674	2,431	46,479	1,421	600	6,349	.....	158
144	3,440	...	.....	...	..	.....	.....	3,584	228	58	203		159
425	10,296	172	.....	12	.. .	...	223	11,128	672	312	1,650		160
134	18,543	95	.....	...	....	1,350	20	20,142	696	188	1,870	.	161
259	15,370	38	6,635	999	444	.....	19	23,764	636	145	2,060	.....	162
2,531	13,864	103	691	1,653	103	.....	77	19,022	962	326	2,774	.....	163
1,059	13,889	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	15,313	1,022	198	1,656		164
9,965	24,692	166	1,735	774	2,351	6,000	238	45,921	1,743	896	6,972		165
1,148	10,144	153	.....	....	1,000	101	88	12,634	603	437	1,681		166
38	13,552	23	.....	49	1,000	....	10	14,672	767	326	2,344		167
461	2,805	215	47	..		2,700	372	6,600	324	89	766		168

* Including $4,000 from Ontario Government for Maitland River Improvement.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Disbursements, 1901.— Charities.	County levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
113. Crosby S., Leeds		878	3,895	....	280	58	.....	236
114. Crowland, Welland	..	1,538	2,225	.....	.....	....	200	4
115. Culross, Bruce	14	2,149	6,047	.....	.....	78	400	63
116. Cumberland, Russell	104	1,729	4,859	2,389	.....	493	.....	308
117. Dalhousie and Sherbrooke N., Lanark	11	530	2,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118. Dalton, Victoria	6	109	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119. Darling, Lanark	36	159	1,285	.....	.....	.....	96	23
120. Darlington, Durham	354	3,444	8,675		.....	131	3,068	87
121. Dawn, Lambton	294	1,632	5,598	9,765	.....	5,144	1,815	1,207
122. Delaware, Middlesex	78	1,815	2,635	393	.....	299	.....	97
123. Denbigh, Ab. & Ash., Lennox & Add'tn.	...	155	1,413	.....	.....	...	.....	...
124. Derby, Grey	243	1,184	3,271	.....	.....	60	2,500	53
125. Dereham, Oxford	48	5,207	7,513	4,291	.....	4,117	.....	1,457
126. Dorchester N., Middlesex	119	3,815	6,248	718	.....	431	2,000	52
127. Dorchester S., Elgin	111	2,635	3,259	580	.....		526	110
128. Douro, Peterborough	45	2,328	2,685		.....	114	900	44
129. Dover, Kent	602	3,164	5,830	6,982	.....	9,798	.....	2,635
130. Downie, Perth	205	3,771	7,621	4,304	.....	161	5,125	197
131. Draper, Muskoka	10	....	1,219	....	.....	90	.....	17
132. Drummond, Lanark	26	1,775	3,252	...	.....	180	.....	66
133. Drury, Denison and Graham, Algoma	27		1,849	...	.....			38
134. Dumfries N., Waterloo	..	2,577	4,573	.....	.....	.....	1,000	19
135. Dumfries S., Brant	388	2,774	5,956	40	.....	263	2,400	394
136. Dummer, Peterborough	182	1,476	2,654	..	.....	90	.....	28
137. Dungannon, Hastings	..	119	1,222	.....	.....	51	.....	15
138. Dunn, Haldimand	111	1,072	1,550	.....	.....	.....	..	...
139. Dunwich, Elgin	3	5,217	7,324	2,096	.....	3,969	9,100	879
140. Dymond, Nipissing	...	..	1,899	....	.....	...	.....	.....
141. Dysart, Guilford, etc., Haliburton	41	866	1,943		.....	252	1,000	77
142. Easthope N., Perth	260	3,284	5,611	1,006	.....	1,370	.....	237
143. Easthope S., Perth	165	1,969	3,103	75	.....	667	1,688	99
144. Eastnor, Bruce	17	788	3,393	6,243	224	2,222	1,100	604
145. Edwardsburg, Grenville	170	2,497	7,818	.....	.....	.....	209	124
146. Egremont, Grey	66	2,152	5,178		.....	.....	300	.....
147. Ekfrid, Middlesex	116	3,753	5,203	1,427	.....	2,400	1,753	441
148. Elderslie, Bruce	14	2,063	4,629	...	.....	...	1,995	22
149. Eldon, Victoria	342	3,466	5,808	101	1,929	208	2,500	681
150. Elizabethtown, Leeds	11	5,729	8,352	...	428	...	.....	600
151. Ellice, Perth	305	6,271	7,817	901	.....	5,122	7,000	1,839
152. Elma, Perth	136	4,353	7,383	9,627	.....	3,062	.....	1,803
153. Elmsley N., Lanark	2	728	1,627	..	.....		.....	22
154. Elmsley S., Leeds	..	..	1,691	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
155. Elzevir and Grimsthorpe, Hastings	105	615	4,503	.....	.....	100	471	75
156. Emily, Victoria	160	2,959	4,784	.....	.....	261	4,150	312
157. Emo, Rainy River	....	..	1,371	..	.....	...	350	..
158. Enniskillen, Lambton	205	3,214	10,933	6,289	.....	6,705	.....	1,628
159. Ennismore, Peterborough	..	905	1,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
160. Eramosa, Wellington	70	3,577	3,942	.....	.....	...	.....	3
161. Erin, Wellington	51	7,515	8,218	...	.....	270	.....	25
162. Ernestown, Lennox and Addington	363	6,220	6,368	...	6,778	60	550	107
163. Esquesing, Halton	606	2,931	6,878	.....	557	..	103	...
164. Essa, Simcoe	83	3,514	5,161	....	...	240	.....	87
165. Etobicoke, York	189		8,918	.....	1,285	4,181	6,000	1,688
166. Euphemia, Lambton	66	1,294	3,365	776	.....	1,006	2,534	146
167. Euphrasia, Grey	176	2,078	6,614	.....	.....	106	1,000	49
168. Faraday, Hastings	15		4,489	....	.....	298	...	65

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Continued.		Assets on December 31, 1901.					Liabilities on December 31, 1901.					No.
Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
151	6,352	1,543	.....	*7,294	1,309	10,146	12	4,609	.....	.....	4,621	113
53	5,008	1,314	670	.....	725	2,709	1,455	.....	.....	.....	1,455	114
93	10,794	1,492	160	.....	1,222	2,874	.....	1,222	.....	260	1,482	115
1,672	16,119	70	12,000	.....	7,361	19,431	6,430	8,453	.....	2,432	17,315	116
40	4,646	731	98	.....	800	1,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
3	1,239	387	221	.....	.....	608	175	.....	.....	81	256	118
40	2,047	227	450	200	60	937	130	.....	359	53	542	119
186	22,465	4,925	1,284	.....	1,784	7,993	3,657	1,094	.....	100	4,851	120
928	32,147	2,284	19,855	.....	14,079	36,218	8,579	21,269	.....	3,857	33,705	121
112	7,373	827	2,762	.....	1,300	4,889	2,222	1,548	.....	.....	3,770	122
4	1,854	46	718	.....	.....	764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
174	10,631	424	29	.....	1,178	1,631	.....	180	.....	.....	180	124
120	30,311	2,995	30	†5,000	1,875	9,900	.....	29,763	.....	‡7,307	37,070	125
278	20,792	4,305	2,328	†6,400	.....	13,033	4,669	.....	.....	.....	4,669	126
100	11,145	.....	538	.....	1,107	1,645	.....	.....	620	127	747	127
192	8,115	422	274	.....	791	1,487	4	377	.....	251	632	128
3,763	34,680	3,189	12,790	.....	9,895	25,874	5,054	46,997	.....	3,610	55,661	129
381	29,541	2,323	39	.....	2,794	5,156	.....	8,585	.....	219	8,804	130
77	2,793	656	2,085	.....	506	3,247	1,072	360	.....	.....	1,432	131
95	8,345	25	198	.....	360	583	.....	360	775	.....	1,135	132
355	3,901	1,669	2,294	290	877	5,130	.....	500	1,300	.....	1,800	133
335	10,863	948	1,066	.....	600	2,614	.....	.....	900	125	1,025	134
257	16,924	1,898	61	.....	7,236	9,195	.....	6,536	.....	.....	6,536	135
274	6,318	190	533	.....	1,287	2,010	28	270	.....	150	448	136
25	2,061	165	1,649	252	205	2,271	1,298	205	.....	200	1,613	137
38	3,210	608	9	.....	1,000	1,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
414	36,448	1,448	553	.....	3,826	5,827	4,174	12,540	3,100	.....	19,814	139
47	2,201	196	467	.....	1,500	2,163	285	1,500	102	43	1,930	140
92	6,100	1,319	1,444	.....	3,048	5,811	1,541	235	800	144	2,720	141
70	14,879	4,930	50	§2,421	2,006	9,407	.....	8,744	.....	934	9,678	142
224	10,883	824	30	.....	265	1,119	.....	1,095	.....	870	1,965	143
234	16,822	316	2,927	1,889	3,380	8,512	1,000	7,763	6,868	65	15,496	144
126	12,911	113	4,794	¶17,877	.....	22,784	2,609	.....	2,500	215	5,324	145
21	10,454	2,721	.....	.....	.....	2,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
954	20,832	1,970	6,339	.....	5,287	13,596	4,594	9,281	.....	697	14,572	147
97	12,104	614	13	.....	1,200	1,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
1,529	18,856	744	200	6,771	2,416	10,131	.....	12,238	.....	200	12,438	149
239	18,937	1,633	3,553	7,946	2,300	15,432	225	12,000	.....	.....	12,225	150
172	35,169	2,329	1,174	.....	29,366	32,869	.....	22,285	14,800	1,016	38,101	151
1,787	35,604	14,114	399	.....	61,699	76,212	64	50,807	.....	14,900	65,771	152
30	3,340	674	49	.....	400	1,123	53	.....	200	.....	253	153
31	3,672	686	217	.....	400	1,303	709	.....	.....	1	710	154
16	6,984	.....	1,918	.....	3,520	5,438	629	2,550	225	.....	3,404	155
90	15,510	610	.....	.....	529	1,139	.....	2,362	.....	.....	2,362	156
134	2,224	717	873	.....	600	2,190	605	600	300	.....	1,505	157
1,305	38,649	7,830	29,274	.....	18,320	55,424	5,990	31,610	.....	1,194	38,794	158
141	3,172	412	884	.....	.....	1,296	1,739	.....	.....	9	1,748	159
50	10,306	822	7,230	.....	51	8,103	6,559	.....	.....	114	6,673	160
58	18,872	1,270	1,357	.....	1,081	3,708	.....	1,080	.....	.....	1,080	161
477	28,764	.....	3,912	23,248	1,820	28,475	2,079	129	2,144	32	4,384	162
462	15,627	3,895	1,228	39,545	.....	44,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
81	12,002	3,311	.....	.....	1,650	4,961	722	1,650	.....	10	2,382	164
1,373	33,205	12,716	8,068	¶13,441	16,757	50,982	8,790	28,341	1,880	438	39,450	165
204	12,092	542	2,796	.....	866	4,144	2,281	1,212	.....	465	3,958	166
481	13,941	731	778	.....	617	2,126	216	617	.....	90	923	167
1	6,037	563	3,100	.....	4,163	7,826	2,063	3,709	.....	583	6,140	168

* Including $1,116 School Funds in Trust. † School Funds in Trust.
‡ Unexpended Balance of proceeds of Drainage debentures, held in general acct.
§ Special deposit of law costs in Gibson case. School Funds in trust.
¶ Including $13,257 School Funds held in trust.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.		
				Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$ c.	
169. Fenelon, Victoria	2,234	51,408	743,035	8,530	3 82	11.5
170. Ferris, Nipissing	776	37,849	68,420	2,394	3 09	35.0
171. Finch, Stormont	3,267	51,225	671,550	16 824	5 15	25 1
172. Fitzroy, Carleton	2,596	60,611	739,418	10,495	4 04	14.2
173. Flamboro E. Wentworth	2,347	33,942	1,510,723	9,957	4 24	6.6
174. Flamboro W., Wentworth	2,643	31,048	1,278,120	10,664	4 03	8.3
175. Flos, Simcoe	3,353	63,568	979,848	15,551	4 64	15.9
176. Foley, Parry Sound	512	31,191	81,926	1,339	2 62	16.3
177. Fredericksburg N., Lennox and Addington	1,474	23,427	715,690	6,914	4 69	9.7
178. Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington	910	20,628	567,050	5,616	6 17	9.9
179. Fullarton, Perth	2,146	40,071	1,907,450	13,721	6 39	7.2
180. Gainsborough, Lincoln	2,101	39,929	1,041,167	8,927	4 25	8.6
181. Galway and Cavendish, Peterborough	1,045	51,939	59,920	1,621	1 55	27.1
182. Garafraxa E., Dufferin	1,843	40,007	1,118,900	9,629	5 22	8 6
183. Garafraxa W., Wellington	2,200	47,632	1,611,350	11,098	5 04	6 9
184. Georgina, York	1,605	35,095	645,580	5,951	3 71	9.2
185. Glamorgan, Haliburton	459	20,045	37,833	1,477	3 22	39 0
186. Glanford, Wentworth	1,473	23,554	1,059,410	5,388	3 66	5.1
187. Glenelg, Grey	2,686	67,538	667,349	9,947	3 70	14 9
188. Gloucester, Carleton	6,218	84,421	1,414,440	26,683	4 29	18 9
189. Goderich, Huron	2,349	52,310	1,481,877	9,395	4 00	6.3
190. Gordon, Manitoulin	650	35,200	112,135	1,901	2 92	16.9
191. Gosfield N., Essex	1,981	27,957	714,716	12,964	6 54	18 1
192. Gosfield S., Essex	2,256	30,038	993,955	14,640	6 49	14.7
193. Goulbourn, Carleton	2,473	65,125	841,125	11,559	4 67	13.7
194. Gower N., Carleton	1,983	33,208	892,675	9,399	4 74	10.5
195. Gower S., Grenville	741	21,755	314,390	3,376	4 56	10.7
196. Grantham, Lincoln	1,874	19,096	1,199,221	8,609	4 59	7.2
197. Grattan, Renfrew	1,837	60,297	201,755	3,354	1 83	16 6
198. Greenock, Bruce	2,641	64,582	1,839,410	10,707	4 05	5.8
199. Grey, Huron	3,235	64,935	1,785,675	13,831	4 28	7.7
200. Griffith and Matawatchan, Renfrew	720	23,900	21,299	1,200	1 67	56.5
201. Grimsby N., Lincoln	1,109	15,696	838,158	7,515	6 78	9.0
202. Grimsby S., Lincoln	1,284	18,127	618,150	8,203	6 39	13.3
203. Guelph, Wellington	2,216	36,697	1,505,800	9,917	4 48	6.6
204. Gwillimbury E., York	3,338	58,861	1,268,565	13,650	4 09	10.8
205. Gwillimbury N., York	1,260	31,582	764,100	5,890	4 67	7.7
206. Gwillimbury W., Simcoe	2,186	46,983	1,044,589	9,936	4 55	9.5
207. Hagarty, Jones, etc., Renfrew	2,911	83,780	95,984	4,792	1 65	49.9
208. Hagerman, Parry Sound	450	18,150	49,300	1,280	2 84	26.0
209. Haldimand, Northumberland	3,782	76,326	1 685,000	14,708	3 89	8.7
210. Hallam, Algoma	459	15,936	103,450	3,574	7 79	34.5
211. Hallowell, Prince Edward	2,846	43,718	1,203,135	9,943	3 50	8.3
212. Hamilton, Northumberland	3,702	62,294	1,937,805	14,462	3 91	7.5
213. Harvey, Peterborough	944	68,325	173,384	3,907	4 14	22.5
214. Harwich, Kent	4,708	88,200	3,714,581	26,249	5 58	7.1
215. Hawkesbury E., Prescott	4,813	56,105	449,525	12,239	2 54	27.2
216. Hawkesbury W., Prescott	1,292	28,742	264,672	8,492	6 57	32.1
217. Hay, Huron	3,452	52,496	1,823,405	13,397	3 88	7.3
218. Head, Clara and Maria, Renfrew	438	14,489	34,350	1,272	2 90	37.0
219. Hibbert, Perth	2,012	41,433	1,606 850	13,393	6 66	8.3
220. Hillier, Prince Edward	1,416	31,534	738,900	7,088	5 01	9.6
221. Hilton, Algoma	364	27,335	65,690	1,631	4 48	24.8
222. Himsworth N., Parry Sound	586	17,288	76,813	1,735	2 96	22.6
223. Himsworth S., Parry Sound	1,610	50,132	221,328	4,466	2 77	20.2
224. Hinchinbrooke, Frontenac	1,231	68,836	180,879	4,981	4 05	27.5

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts, 1901.									Disbursements, 1901.				
Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings, etc.	Number.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,105	9,135	59	.....	.....	500	.....	706	11,505	421	150	1,146	.....	169
1,485	1,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	3,373	436	60	390	.....	170
103	16,581	412	.....	.....	4,130	2,799	1,337	25,362	795	456	4,346	.....	171
297	8,577	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	9,029	780	111	1,757	.....	172
102	9,590	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	10,111	709	1,336	1,062	.....	173
615	9,122	397	3,079	630	575	.....	170	14,588	802	486	1,583	.....	174
4,052	17,135	140	.....	93	2,000	.....	451	23,871	1,037	2,857	1,663	.....	175
373	1,426	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	2,069	240	70	336	.....	176
104	6,422	.....	.....	314	.....	.....	37	6,877	330	97	1,230	.....	177
52	6,251	.....	1,308	91	.....	.....	78	7,780	257	39	1,025	.....	178
460	13,863	97	.....	.....	4,300	.....	426	19,146	622	250	6,029	.....	179
925	7,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	8,756	432	168	1,317	.....	180
43	1,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	1,272	177	102	17	.....	181
880	9,681	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	25	12,086	468	203	1,769	.....	182
791	11,519	4	.....	13	1,379	.....	171	13,877	809	209	2,511	.....	183
185	6,038	58	.....	.....	300	.....	92	6,673	441	86	1,023	.....	184
24	1,166	14	109	4	1	.....	106	1,424	149	50	141	.....	185
1,556	5,220	47	300	352	.....	.....	6	7,481	425	85	687	.....	186
1,801	8,498	132	.....	.....	600	.....	265	11,296	682	227	2,028	.....	187
2,751	23,610	581	.....	70	8,000	3,765	258	39,035	1,883	380	8,029	.....	188
3,114	9,216	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	28	13,458	606	256	2,019	.....	189
403	2,018	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,427	248	61	471	40	190
1,547	11,990	5	.....	72	.....	1,602	1,245	16,461	568	508	1,707	.....	191
1,172	15,821	28	.....	41	2,500	860	593	21,015	742	576	2,426	.....	192
2,726	10,643	65	52	412	2,010	.....	409	16,317	959	330	2,705	.....	193
955	8,639	107	231	.....	.....	.....	110	10,042	615	234	1,385	.....	194
457	3,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	4,191	404	156	366	.....	195
885	8,581	45	.....	11	300	.....	27	9,849	649	432	666	.....	196
1,090	3,700	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	4,841	425	72	223	.....	197
801	12,819	142	240	11	500	.....	1,197	15,710	739	354	3,792	.....	198
378	15,005	182	5,754	232	2,162	13,951	1,320	38,984	824	146	2,367	.....	199
41	1,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,342	168	35	20	.....	200
319	7,132	.....	.....	.....	708	.....	418	8,577	437	54	1,691	850	201
508	7,556	71	.....	15	800	1,600	28	10,578	423	130	1,400	.....	202
584	9,837	107	.....	793	2,800	.....	295	14,416	739	302	1,713	.....	203
1,448	11,836	111	597	547	.....	.....	223	14,762	819	251	2,218	.....	204
366	5,628	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,066	412	85	418	.....	205
777	9,082	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	10,007	621	140	1,142	.....	206
615	4,536	368	.....	2	316	350	292	6,479	501	176	872	21	207
365	1,182	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	1,839	200	79	131	28	208
424	17,107	358	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	18,889	1,013	511	3,289	.....	209
1,228	1,951	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3,429	239	83	274	50	210
342	10,628	51	.....	13	500	.....	.....	11,534	377	285	1,034	.....	211
354	15,101	215	100	120	.....	.....	65	15,955	983	403	2,758	.....	212
395	3,374	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3,803	334	78	214	.....	213
7,979	28,703	253	.....	140	.....	4,719	591	42,385	1,735	932	3,766	.....	214
181	12,939	258	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	13,678	526	475	810	.....	215
1,554	5,848	.....	.....	.....	2,050	.....	1,834	11,286	354	62	544	2,063	216
363	12,565	255	.....	4	2,300	5,168	104	20,759	550	301	2,385	.....	217
78	1,072	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,239	196	23	1	.....	218
1,598	10,990	119	.....	17	.....	1,103	21	13,848	740	344	2,086	.....	219
2,104	6,064	25	75	16	300	.....	112	8,696	305	113	288	.....	220
444	1,342	51	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1,841	246	95	181	.....	221
893	2,172	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	3,167	188	38	228	.....	222
1,698	4,132	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6,126	381	83	623	.....	223
400	5,055	68	.....	.....	200	.....	20	5,743	372	414	722	.....	224

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Disbursements, 1901.— Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
169. Fenlon, Victoria	127	1,718	5,570			106	700	24
170. Ferris, Nipissing			1,463			51		24
171. Finch, Stormont	18	1,155	6,508	7,388		1,202	1,880	859
172. Fitzroy, Carleton	152	2,000	3,405				500	6
173. Flamboro E., Wentworth	241	2,506	3,845				152	1
174. Flamboro W., Wentworth	516	2,302	3,195		3,144	265	425	124
175. Flos, Simcoe	50		4,692	377	117	2,168	2,000	1,499
176. Foley, Parry Sound	10		575					
177. Fredericksburg N., Lennox & Addington	151	1,997	2,407					6
178. Fredericksburg S., Lennox & Addington	27	2,031	2,923				1,185	193
179. Fullarton, Perth		3,393	3,950	14			3,300	115
180. Gainsborough, Lincoln		2,400	3,956					
181. Galway and Cavendish, Peterborough		72	790					
182. Garafraxa E., Dufferin	95	1,437	4,345			951	1,500	268
183. Garafraxa, W., Wellington		3,361	5,031	101			1,379	21
184 Georgina, York	5	1,454	2,760			353	300	37
185. Glamorgan, Haliburton	14	172	641		54	103		60
186. Glanforth, Wentworth	113	1,748	2,629		300			
187. Glenelg, Grey	133	1,440	4,206				600	8
188. Gloucester, Carleton	73	4,132	9,554	2,775	125	1,164	9,000	793
189. Goderich, Huron	11	2,255	3,865	45			1,100	22
190. Gordon, Manitoulin	20		1,275					66
191. Gosfield N., Essex	68	1,377	2,736	4,008		2,792		995
192. Gosfield S., Essex	187	899	4,580	1,134		2,942	5,500	1,180
193. Goulbourn, Carleton	15	2,020	4,744		64		1,100	
194. Gower N., Carleton	99	1,248	4,103	243	231	190	304	41
195. Gower S., Grenville	21	714	1,374					
196. Grantham, Lincoln		3,948	3,361				300	6
197. Grattan, Renfrew	10	617	1,784					
198. Greenock, Bruce	3	1,947	5,089		243	235	500	69
199. Grey, Huron	60	2,800	5,152	8,017	13,059	2,257	2,162	740
200. Griffith and Matawatchan, Renfrew		185	785					
201. Grimsby N., Lincoln	7	2,511	2,494	28		88		80
202. Grimsby S., Lincoln	11	1,369	4,689			470	800	258
203. Guelph, Wellington	100	3,468	4,166		150		2,700	25
204. Gwillimbury E., York	56	3,113	5,779		597			
205. Gwillimbury N., York	15	1,616	2,868					
206. Gwillimbury W., Simcoe	309	2,517	4,572					
207. Hagarty, Jones, etc., Renfrew	36	389	2,750		200	290	800	184
208. Hagerman, Parry Sound			770					
209. Haldimand, Northumberland	405	1,000	6,722			53	2,026	32
210. Hallam, Algoma	15		1,138			143		169
211. Hallowell, Prince Edward	415	2,439	5,472				939	34
212. Hamilton, Northumberland	204	3,964	6,685					
213. Harvey, Peterborough	9	508	2,277			139		45
214. Harwich, Kent	948	6,152	10,116	1,750		4,147		735
215. Hawkesbury E., Prescott		1,928	6,440			181	800	130
216. Hawkesbury W., Prescott		891	2,873			1,224	700	739
217 Hay, Huron	54	1,834	5,616	3,287	2,445	1,420	2,300	319
218. Head, Clara and Maria, Renfrew	10	235	628					
219. Hibbert, Perth	71	2,962	3,630	2,214		632		135
220. Hillier, Prince Edward	445	3,016	3,816				300	3
221. Hilton, Algoma			519		32			50
222. Himsworth N., Parry Sound	26		1,211			83		75
223. Himsworth S., Parry Sound	7		3,257			448		212
224. Hinchinbrooke, Frontenac	17	1,056	2,598					

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Continued.

Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Assets on December 31, 1901. Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	Liabilities on December 31st, 1901. County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	Number.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
280	10,242	1,263	3,371	.....	1,136	5,770	2,663	1,011	.....	328	4,002	169
67	2,496	877	1,329	.....	1,482	3,688	746	782	426	144	2,098	170
407	25,111	251	3,299	.....	8,080	11,630	1,149	23,988	5,890	2,809	33,836	171
54	8,760	269	7,038	.....	800	8,107	4,756	...	.....	....	4,756	172
75	9,930	181	4,562	.....	2,100	6,843	2,880	.....	.....	150	3,030	173
151	12,998	1,590	2,382	*15,408	6,318	25,698	1,827	.....	3,738	370	5,935	174
245	16,700	7,171	2,515	1,177	4,533	15,396	6,417	28,077	.....	1,391	35,885	175
135	1,366	703	157	.....	160	1,020	317	.....	.....	2	319	176
86	6,304	573	2,091	*3,500	400	6,564	1,037	.....	.....	.....	1,037	177
97	7,707	73	300	*1,191	800	2,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
259	17,932	1,214	.....	.....	800	2,014	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	179
462	8,735	21	730	.....	12	763	161	.....	.....	53	214	180
114	1,272	..	224	.....	.....	224	1,101	.....	.....	60	1,161	181
166	11,202	884	.....	.....	215	1,099	.....	4,380	.....	.....	4,380	182
74	13,496	381	4,160	.....	778	5,319	3,136	.....	.....	396	3,532	183
158	6,617	56	36	.....	460	552	.....	430	.....	.....	430	184
40	1,424	.....	2,306	54	466	2,826	817	486	1	41	1,345	185
171	6,158	1,323	431	*7,300	894	9,948	.....	.....	.....	262	262	186
63	9,387	1,909	230	.....	1,000	3,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
476	38,384	651	20,569	1,264	9,015	31,499	14,000	14,842	1,500	200	30,542	188
122	10,301	3,157	148	.....	.....	3,305	2,220	.....	.....	.....	2,220	189
42	2,163	264	898	.....	40	1,202	100	.....	.....	.....	100	190
238	14,997	1,464	7,086	.....	7,652	16,202	1,194	19,119	.....	1,915	22,228	191
764	20,970	45	7,808	.....	851	8,704	1,565	22,801	1,000	570	25,936	192
1,824	13,761	2,556	1,622	*7,703	930	12,811	2,439	.....	910	1,500	4,849	193
99	8,792	1,250	.....	231	2,500	3,981	1,712	838	.....	.....	2,550	194
46	3,081	1,110	83	.....	.....	1,193	747	.....	.....	.....	747	195
125	9,487	362	3,060	.....	.....	3,422	2,178	.....	.....	.....	2,178	196
364	3,495	1,346	51	.....	1,060	2,457	601	600	.....	47	1,248	197
301	13,272	2,438	190	243	893	3,764	.....	893	.....	369	1,262	198
400	37,384	1,000	.....	‡12,544	2,634	16,178	414	29,327	.....	80	29,821	199
82	1,275	67	415	.....	.....	482	318	.....	.....	128	446	200
337	8,577	.....	284	.....	2,264	2,548	.....	749	708	..	1,457	201
114	9,664	914	140	.....	2,377	3,431	250	4,837	1,050	...	6,137	202
116	13,479	937	6,738	*14,556	....	22,226	3,066	.....	2,800	200	6,066	203
229	13,062	1,700	219	12,974	300	15,193	.....	.....	1,851	..	1,851	204
128	5,542	524	37	.....	.....	561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
145	9,446	561	1,032	.....	200	1,793	.....	.....	.....	80	80	206
260	6,479	...	1,355	$1,936	166	3,457	.....	3,410	346	..	3,756	207
37	1,245	594	639	.....	334	1,567	411	.....	.....	..	411	208
1,180	16,231	2,658	1,815	.....	2,935	7,408	2,078	180	.....	99	2,357	209
264	2,375	1,054	997	.....	3,518	5,569	875	3,238	.....	92	4,205	210
231	11,226	308	23	.....	1,676	2,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211
452	15,449	506	2,053	274	2,116	4,949	.....	.....	.....	100	100	212
120	3,724	79	2,073	.....	678	2,820	1,374	678	.....	200	2,252	213
†3,188	33,469	8,916	3,689	.....	17,399	30,004	79	13,588	.....	2,364	16,031	214
74	11,364	2,314	498	.....	819	3,631	877	819	719	277	2,692	215
23	9,403	1,883	.....	.....	11,611	13,494	1,319	13,065	1,650	1,742	17,776	216
180	20,641	118	2,241	¶2,445	2,578	7,382	652	10,534	.....	3,158	14,344	217
20	1,113	126	605	.....	.....	731	177	.....	.....	.....	177	218
100	12,914	934	.....	.....	1,182	2,116	.....	2,762	.....	.....	2,762	219
70	8,356	340	246	.....	1,600	2,186	.....	.....	.....	246	246	220
172	1,295	546	1,889	152	1,582	4,169	491	1,000	.....	39	1,530	221
73	1,922	1,245	723	..	1,510	3,478	730	1,166	.....	50	1,946	222
476	5,487	639	1,750	.....	3,098	5,487	1,009	3,088	.....	197	4,294	223
49	5,228	515	421	.....	1,185	2,124	.....	.....	578	114	692	224

*School Funds held in trust.
† Including $2,642 paid other municipalities as share of drain expenses.
§ Omitting $1,000 written off railway stock. ‡ Special deposit of proceeds of drainage debentures.
¶ Special deposit.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.		
				Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
			$	$	$ c.	
225. Holland, Grey	3,120	68,786	788,965	9,194	2 95	11.7
226. Hope, Durham	3,082	63,937	2,211,127	12,743	4 13	5.8
227. Horton, Renfrew	1,428	40,595	498,221	3,611	2 53	7.2
228. Houghton. Norfolk	1.897	33,609	464,420	6,691	3 53	14.4
229. Howard, Kent.	3,340	59,117	2,440,140	18,308	5 48	7.5
230. Howe Island, Frontenac	354	8,084	52,812	1,530	4 32	29.0
231. Howick, Huron	3,788	67,543	2,144,900	16,199	4 28	7.6
232. Howland. Bidwell and Sheg., Manitoulin	1,250	46,006	131,300	2,800	2 24	21.3
233. Hullett, Huron	2,663	53,476	1,910,000	12,520	4 70	6.6
234. Humberstone, Welland	2,768	31,347	899,750	9,591	3 46	10.7
235. Humphrey, Parry Sound	534	31,325	131,208	2,423	4 54	18.5
236. Hungerford, Hastings	3,577	91,469	765,353	12,560	3 49	16.3
237. Huntingdon, Hastings	2,100	54,358	435,074	8,476	4 04	19.5
238. Huntley, Carleton	2,119	61,587	455,930	8,746	4 13	19.2
239. Huron, Bruce	3,189	57,811	1,505,615	15,973	5 01	10.6
240. Innisfil, Simcoe	3,613	68,167	1,405,438	15,042	4 16	10.7
241. Jocelyn, Algoma	405	27,555	53,087	1,310	3 23	24.7
242. Johnson, Tarbutt, etc, Algoma	867	36,755	144,330	3,243	3 74	22.5
243. Joly, Parry Sound	319	21,612	44,038	717	2 25	16.3
244. Kaladar and Ang., Lennox and Addington	1,279	59,206	72,588	2,726	2 13	37.6
245. Keewatin, Rainy River	917	2,560	269,480	5,610	6 12	20.8
246. Kennebec. Frontenac	1,132	41,560	93,267	3,138	2 77	33.6
247. Kenyon, Glengarry	4,141	78,038	743,450	12,710	3 07	17.1
248. Keppel, Grey	3,467	93,086	729,125	12,247	3 53	16 8
249. Kincardine, Bruce	2,691	59,031	1,582,925	12,417	4 61	7.8
250. King, York	4,858	87,230	2,812,500	21,767	4 48	7.7
251. Kingston, Frontenac	2,619	51,721	1,076,551	15,035	5 74	14.0
252. Kinloss, Bruce	2,199	46,177	1,222.020	8,521	3 87	7.0
253. Kitley, Leeds	1,784	49,157	1,023,940	7,979	4 47	7.8
254. Laird, Algoma	355	14,607	93,258	1,775	5 00	19.0
255. Lanark, Lanark	1.638	57,773	440,970	5,677	3 47	12.9
256. Lancaster, Glengarry	3,645	57,241	929,103	10,999	3 02	11.8
257. Lavant, Lanark	520	44,606	55,387	1,652	3 18	29.8
258. Laxton, Digby and Longford, Victoria	736	85,893	67,315	2,413	3 28	35.8
259. Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Leeds	2,659	55,425	1,062,120	15,235	5 73	14.3
260. Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds	2,158	45,323	577,101	9,714	4 50	16.8
261. Limerick, Hastings	530	45,086	55,413	1,587	2 99	28.6
262. Lindsay and St. Edmunds, Bruce	1,181	126,594	124,120	4,736	4 01	38.2
253. Lobo, Middlesex	2,556	47,285	1,753,670	15,899	6 22	9.1
264. Lochiel, Glengarry	4,640	71,471	999,635	15,049	3 24	15.1
265. Logan, Perth	2,907	53,774	1,931,845	17,445	6 00	9.0
266. London, Middlesex	7,756	99,632	4,189,990	37,817	4 88	9.0
267. Longueuil, Prescott	929	17,982	170,750	2,809	3 02	16.5
268. Loughborough, Frontenac	1,752	50,587	397,165	7,377	4 21	18.6
269. Louth, Lincoln	1,684	18,746	729,600	9,537	5 66	13.1
270. Luther E., Dufferin	1,706	38,527	848,955	8,592	5 04	10.1
271. Luther W., Wellington	2,037	49,903	870,750	9,278	4 55	10.7
272. Lutterworth. Haliburton	418	22,963	36,957	1,511	3 61	40.9
273. McDougall, Parry Sound	470	27,522	67.896	1,864	3 97	27.5
274. McGillivray. Middlesex	2,860	66,772	2,030,355	15 509	5 42	7.6
275. McIrvine (Fort Francis) Rainy River	547	4,244	175,779	4,614	8 44	26.2
276. McKellar, Parry Sound	592	26,671	73,160	1,991	3 36	27.2
277. McKillop, Huron	2,558	52,121	2,007,900	13,939	5 45	6.1
278. McKim, Nipissing	498	16,142	100,429	3,020	6 06	30.1
279. McLean and Ridout, Muskoka	730	40,548	109,511	2,276	3 12	20.8
280 McMurrich, Parry Sound	763	36,811	119,524	2.072	2 72	17.3

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES

Receipts, 1901.									Disbursements, 1901.				No.
Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings, etc.	
$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
569	9,396	153	.....	..	.....	....	112	10,230	679	180	962	150	225
776	10,856	127	.....	1,663	.....	.....	100	13,522	925	543	1,947		226
1,497	4,048	19	.....	37	.....	.....	82	5,683	290	122	352	.....	227
....	6,577	36	.....	45	770	.....	71	7,499	496	184	1,378	..	228
5,232	19,732	32	.....	67	.....	2,571	257	27,891	1,194	325	4,969	.....	229
463	1,475	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2,038	107	36	162	.....	230
2,910	17,044	111	155	325	3,800	.....	224	24,569	832	821	3,104	....	231
495	2,798	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3,345	285	90	582	.....	232
121	13,618	62	1,922	25	500	.....	45	16,293	706	250	2,487	.....	233
652	9,550	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10,579	514	304	1,410	..	234
607	1,697	116	.....	..	.....	.....	24	2,444	240	54	277	.....	235
279	13,457	230	.....	.....	261	...	315	14,542	498	365	1,495	.....	236
224	7,188	23	.....	.. ...	....	325	248	8,008	605	40	288	.....	237
1,229	8,660	66	.....	..	.....	3,000	94	13,049	927	157	4,375	.....	238
389	17,364	285	.....	36	300	1,500	716	20,590	748	371	5,345	....	239
2,612	14,071	106	....	35	....	... ..	148	16,972	849	409	2,701	....	240
417	1,398	....	.....	37	300	.....	.....	2,152	200	51	203	686	241
403	2,443	8	.....	....	.....	.....	20	2,874	316	115	367	....	242
48	717	....	.....	....	.....	.....	30	795	159	32	138	.....	243
411	2,685	23	.....	.....	.....	....	245	3,364	340	102	88	.....	244
.....	4,648	473	.....	.....	585	.....	.....	5,706	468	328	1,284	.....	245
366	2,715	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3,232	372	67	165	.....	246
.....	10,620	249	.....	.....	3,615	751	835	16,070	624	258	2,719	.....	247
584	14,444	118	.....	69	.....	.....	80	15,295	983	136	3,029	....	248
436	11,466	24	.....	.....	1,920	300	69	14,215	632	265	2,893	.....	249
....	21,338	588	8,977	1,859	.....	.....	32	32,794	1,146	788	3,634	.....	250
7,098	15,242	137	.....	111	.....	.....	7	22,595	644	297	1,504	....	251
1,646	8,636	68	.....	19	.....	.....	41	10,410	608	159	1,393	....	*252
723	8,400	112	.....	8	.....	...	....	9,243	528	141	1,199	.....	253
114	1,663	....	.....	.....	.....	....	22	1,799	187	60	385	....	254
1,297	4,700	36	.....	.....	.....	...	.. .	6,033	375	121	776	.....	255
671	12,610	212	.....	.....	... .	.....	150	13,643	789	131	2,856	.....	256
25	1,684	16	.....	.....	45	....	12	1,782	330	42	62	.....	257
599	2,288	20	311	319	.....	.....	32	3,569	312	47	201	.....	258
305	14,468	110	.....	10	3,200	....	58	18,151	812	197	5,788	.....	259
150	10,253	101	.....	91	700	.....	....	11,295	586	152	1,615	...	260
267	1,373	23	.....	.....	.....	....	225	1,888	434	68	291	.....	261
115	4,012	3	150	3	1,300	....	234	5,817	607	124	607	.....	262
12,374	15,757	113	... .	161	.....	...	259	28,664	801	290	4,832	....	263
6	11,565	434	.....	5	2,000	2,150	.....	16,160	803	1,839	1,888	.....	264
1,386	17,330	52	.....	..	8,115	.....	‡1,589	28,472	1,195	822	5,436	....	265
9,265	43,641	440	.....	243	6,000	....	764	60,353	2,136	904	11,155	....	266
.....	2,954	34	.....	.....	....	.	1	2,989	190	34	94	.....	267
23	8,651	59	.....	.....	.....	....	3	8,736	471	221	1,240	....	268
41	9,571	13	..... .	46	400	.....	123	10,194	569	166	1,986	300	269
1,076	9,039	..	.....	.....	1,500	....	293	11,908	391	472	1,208	.....	270
2,525	9,603	19	58	13	400	.....	105	12,723	680	200	1,199	28	271
473	1,404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,933	203	67	314	.....	272
378	1,534	1	.....	.....	.....	....	102	2,015	221	65	428	..	273
270	16,549	38	.....	6	3,100	....	272	20,235	805	242	4,298	250	274
1,213	3,437	842	584	.....	720	.....	...	6,796	570	437	1,650	80	275
199	2,403	44	....	....	200	...	30	2,876	223	73	268	59	276
3,772	10,555	26	.....	764	1,000	...	148	16,265	625	304	2,353	..	277
673	6,480	340	....	55	4,000	3,500	12	15,060	567	274	515	281	278
276	1,611	91	.....	...	.....	....	142	2,120	235	70	564	15	279
745	1,652	22	..... .	..	...	.	263	2,	268	81	262	.	280

‡ Including $1,212 received from other municipalities as share of drainage expenses.

Townwnship Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Disbursements, 1901.— Charities.	County levy.	Payment on acc. count of schools and education n.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures re deemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
225. Holland, Grey	147	1,536	4,878	....	.....	977	.. ..	12
226. Hope, Durham	504	2,957	5,583	...	.....	.	... .	.....
227. Horton, Renfrew	5	704	2,232	..	460	110	...	6
228. Houghton, Norfolk	5	1,013	3,161	....	...	210	761	164
229. Howard, Kent	297	3,993	6,157	2,424	.....	2,731	.....	523
230. Howe Island, Frontenac	15	505	745	..	.. ....	.	.	.....
231. Howick, Huron	52	2,605	7,039	111	1,140	326	4,800	1,193
232. Howland, Bidwell and Sheg. Manitoulin	178	..	1,556	..	.....	...	125	..
233. Hullett, Huron	13	2,361	6,090	33	2,720	657	500	318
234. Humberstone, Welland	30	2,602	3,859	647	.....	450	.....	74
235. Humphrey, Parry Sound	5	...	914	.....	.....	..	...	...
236. Hungerford, Hastings	185	4,890	6,879	..	.....	206	.....	12
237. Huntingdon, Hastings	114	2,318	4,409	.	.....	100	.....	18
238. Huntley, Carleton	85	1,546	3,295	...	.....	...	..	....
239. Huron, Bruce	177	2,534	7,576	98	... .	605	400	154
240. Ingersoll Sinclair	345	3,601	6,481	125	.....	98	.....	64
241. Jocelyn, Algoma	..	....	631		50	.....	160	42
242. Johnson, Tarbutt, etc., Algoma	.....	..	1,709	....	50	....	.....	24
243. Joly, Parry Sound	..	..	322	.....	.....	.....	30	1
244. Kaladar and Ang., Lennox and Addington	34	412	1,663	.....	. .	...	100	4
245. Keewatin, Rainy River	..	....	2,560	.	.....	469	173	299
246. Kennebec, Frontenac	75	500	1,802	...	.....	..	...	.....
247. Kenyon, Glengarry	61	1,378	6,987	2,018	.....	.....	1,844	1
248. Keppel, Grey	120	1,120	6,882	42	151	461	... .	373
249. Kincardine, Bruce	5	2,725	6,382	111	67	....	1,853	51
250. King, York	85	6,044	9,893	.....	9,091	.....	1,805	100
251. Kingston, Frontenac	300	7,046	5,100	8	.....	.....	.....	..
252. Kinloss, Bruce	5	1,677	3,647	361	19	130	... .	48
253. Kitley, Leeds	8	1,695	4,097	.....	.... ..	.	....	.....
254. Laird, Algoma	5	....	675	....	.... ..	80	.....	38
255. Lanark, Lanark	10	928	2,962	...	.....	228	.....	49
256. Lancaster, Glengarry	70	1,758	6,129	88	.....	....	.....	...
257. Lavant, Lanark		133	912	.....	.....	....	45	.....
258. Laxton, Digby and Longford, Victoria	72	218	1,272	....	557	.....	.....	251
259. Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Leeds	29	2,029	5,730	....	.....		3,200	61
260. Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds	31	1,268	4,923	...	243	.....	700	265
261 Limerick, Hastings	69	87	823	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
262. Lindsay and St. Edmunds, Bruce	22	317	2,259	.....	.....	...	1,354	35
263. Lobo, Middlesex	155	4,283	4,371	5	...	291	.....	143
264. Lochiel, Glengarry	89	1,469	9,196	.	146	.....	.....	30
265. Logan, Perth	192	3,662	4,477	2,963	.....	1,740	5,615	728
266. London, Middlesex	551	9,232	11,668	....	.....	361	6,000	176
267. Longueuil, Prescott	..	431	1,964	77	.....	...	152	2
268. Loughborough, Frontenac	85	3,036	3,104	...	.....	294	.....	30
269. Louth, Lincoln	.....	2,676	3,531	.....	.....	.....	400	6
270. Lower E., Dufferin	5	1,296	3,341	.	200	1,181	1,300	521
271. Luther W., Wellington	..	2,000	3,397	788	24	979	400	393
272. Lutterworth, Haliburton	13	141	725	....	.....	...	.....	.....
273. McDougall, Parry Sound	5	..	940	.....	.....	...	.....	25
274. McGillivray, Middlesex	10	3,685	6,153	...	.....	....	3,100	103
275. McIrvine (Fort Francis) Rainy River	21	...	1,843	...	.....	42	1,098	137
276. McKellar, Parry Sound	5		1,651	.	.....	100	200	35
277. McKillop, Huron	38	2,297	4,330	2,361	.....	276	1,000	330
278. McKim, Nipissing	61		6,888	....	.....	237	2,000	286
279. McLean and Ridout, Muskoka	9	.....	827	....	.....	168	.....	50
280. McMurrich, Parry Sound	5		966	....	...	72	..	36

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Continued.		Assets on December 31, 1901.					Liabilities on December 31, 1901.					No
Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
40	9,561	669	932	.....	360	1,961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
317	12,776	746	1,913	* 32,692	575	35,926	.....	.....	795	235	1,030	226
164	4,495	1,188	1,080	460	1,350	4,078	320	.....	.....	.....	320	227
127	7,499	.....	1,465	.....	5,878	7,343	924	2,603	95	.....	3,622	228
903	23,514	4,377	1,750	.....	11,765	17,892	36	8,301	.....	1,072	9,409	229
25	1,595	443	168	.....	.....	611	505	.....	.....	17	522	230
655	22,658	1,911	1,081	7,650	8,304	18,946	2,618	20,874	660	90	24,242	231
103	2,919	426	519	.....	480	1,425	225	.....	125	7	.....	232
26	16,161	132	.....	42,720	.....	2,852	.....	6,165	.....	.....	6,165	233
235	10,125	454	734	.....	3,586	4,774	500	972	.....	75	1,547	234
160	1,650	794	797	.....	1,443	3,034	679	472	.....	28	1,179	235
212	14,542	.....	5,773	.....	3,000	8,773	2,700	.....	261	450	3,411	236
48	7,940	68	3,442	.....	1,025	4,535	2,715	525	.....	.....	3,240	237
200	10,535	2,514	1,157	.....	1,400	5,071	1,756	3,349	.....	282	5,387	238
62	17,970	2,620	246	.....	3,438	6,304	.....	2,638	.....	.....	2,638	239
421	15,094	1,878	1,142	.....	350	3,370	.....	976	.....	.....	976	240
..	1,973	179	119	292	1,408	1,998	.....	600	140	34	774	241
58	2,639	235	450	50	400	1,135	170	400	214	35	819	242
27	704	86	683	.....	.....	769	386	.....	.....	108	494	243
413	3,156	208	1,100	.....	407	1,715	1,290	.....	.....	35	1,325	244
125	5,706	.....	1,261	.....	6,349	7,610	.....	5,749	585	61	6,395	245
126	2,914	318	2,254	.....	600	3,172	2,528	.....	.....	139	2,667	246
180	16,070	.....	2,806	.....	1,549	4,355	18	751	3,615	.....	4,384	247
348	13,645	1,650	5,118	1,224	1,404	9,396	1,852	8,217	.....	112	10,181	248
87	14,071	144	825	67	700	1,736	.....	635	67	.....	702	249
707	32,794	.....	1,330	41,267	2,548	45,145	.....	573	2,314	30	2,917	250
61	14,960	7,635	1,809	‖ 1,650	1,516	12,610	7,046	.....	.....	564	7,610	251
44	8,091	2,319	8	19	2,003	4,349	.....	1,040	.....	19	1,059	252
19	7,687	1,556	61	.....	2,000	3,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
28	1,458	341	139	.....	965	1,445	.....	550	.....	101	651	254
103	5,552	481	1,157	.....	1,800	3,438	.....	755	.....	200	1,155	255
219	12,040	1,603	3,157	.....	.....	4,760	2,466	.....	.....	.....	2,466	256
30	1,563	219	77	.....	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257
84	3,014	555	.....	7,247	.....	7,802	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000	258
9	17,940	211	155	.....	5,000	5,366	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	259
38	9,821	1,474	221	3,231	.....	4,926	.....	1,000	.....	60	1,060	260
61	1,843	45	1,147	.....	285	1,477	697	.....	.....	36	733	261
224	5,549	268	5,585	.....	2,027	7,880	.....	.....	2,315	.....	2,315	262
283	15,454	13,210	41	.....	4,155	17,406	5,243	2,879	.....	44	8,166	263
639	16,159	1	12,475	284	2,566	15,326	8,397	2,780	2,042	879	14,098	264
119	26,949	1,523	230	.....	2,305	4,058	.....	12,816	2,500	150	15,466	265
3,464	45,627	14,726	3,604	.....	2,897	21,227	11,589	875	.....	.....	12,464	266
8	2,952	37	1,237	.....	.....	1,274	1,013	.....	.....	.....	1,013	267
239	8,690	46	2,901	.....	.....	2,947	1,878	308	.....	464	2,650	268
556	10,184	10	1,545	.....	340	1,895	264	.....	.....	73	337	269
600	10,028	1,880	33	200	4,946	7,059	.....	8,893	.....	555	9,448	270
196	10,174	2,549	300	216	700	3,615	.....	6,655	.....	.....	6,655	271
3	1,466	467	532	.....	225	1,224	325	.....	.....	15	340	272
9	1,693	322	1,301	.....	50	1,673	.....	.....	300	.....	300	273
282	18,878	1,357	36	.....	2,150	3,543	.....	900	.....	41	941	274
472	6,350	446	2,779	.....	2,840	6,065	.....	2,380	475	185	3,040	275
111	2,725	151	1,035	.....	654	1,840	300	490	.....	18	808	276
139	14,053	2,212	217	14,582	6,097	23,108	.....	5,084	.....	80	6,064	277
‡2,598	13,705	1,355	5,529	.....	4,290	11,174	2,900	3,850	2,000	42	8,792	278
144	2,082	38	131	.....	1,612	1,781	.....	662	.....	.....	662	279
133	1,823	859	2,427	.....	697	3,983	1,308	450	.....	26	2,084	280

* Omitting $1,676, being depreciation in value of G. R. Co. stock.
† Special deposit. ‡ Stock in roads.
* Including $2,138 rebate on taxes paid before December 15th.
‡ Including $2,577 Board of Health expenses re small-pox epidemic.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property, and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.		
				Total	Per head.	Mills on $.
			$	$	$ c.	$
281. McNab, Renfrew	3,441	62,485	1,132,372	9,415	2 74	8.3
282. Macaulay, Muskoka	630	37,111	97,028	3,256	5 17	33.6
283. Macdonald, Mer. & Aberdeen, additional Algoma	725	20,300	72 910	2,160	2 98	29.6
284. Machar, Parry Sound	805	35,795	94,255	2,483	3 08	26.3
285. Madoc, Hastings	3,293	67,747	489,917	12,432	3 77	25.4
286. Maidstone, Essex	2,865	44,389	1,042,611	15,932	5 56	15.3
287. Malahide, Elgin	3,538	62,628	1,923,565	23,178	6 55	12.0
288. Malden, Essex	1,321	20,087	714 898	7,617	5 77	10.7
289. Manvers, Durham	2,586	69,664	875.025	12,566	4 86	14.4
290 Mara, Ontario	2,970	61,472	961,051	10,491	3 53	10.9
291. March, Carleton	947	27,917	368,459	4,135	4 37	11.2
292. Mariposa, Victoria	3,498	74,801	2,582,835	19,666	5 62	7.6
293. Markham, York	4,992	66,919	3,207.475	27,168	5 44	8.5
294. Marlborough, Carleton	1,519	56,914	491,880	6,108	4 02	12.4
295. Marmora and Lake, Hastings	1,614	110 603	246,817	7.820	4 85	31.7
296. Maryborough, Wellington	2,974	56,448	1,740,655	17,739	5 96	10.2
297. Marysburg N., Prince Edward	1,109	24,370	452,570	3,879	3 50	8.6
298. Marysburg S., Prince Edwaad	1,194	23,234	349,115	4,750	3 98	13.6
299. Matchedash, Simcoe	473	19,040	56.555	1,250	2 64	22.1
300. Matilda, Dundas	3,622	62 602	1,335,810	19,832	5 48	14.8
301. Mattawan, Nipissing	247	12,398	24,257	481	1 95	19.8
302. Mayo, Hastings	515	20,334	26.960	1,398	2 71	51.9
303. Medonte, Simcoe	3,939	66,322	565,911	12,464	3 16	22.0
304. Medora and Wood, Muskoka	904	58.415	305,007	6,375	7 05	20.9
305. Melancthon, Dufferin	3,548	74,025	1,776,771	15,073	4 25	8.5
306. Mersea, Essex	4,144	61,810	1,832,347	27,538	6 65	15.0
307. Metcalfe, Middlesex	1,492	56,193	1,003,445	11,177	7 49	11.1
308. Middleton, Norfolk	2,439	44,672	759.578	10,452	4 29	13.8
309. Minden, Haliburton	1,170	36,603	88,720	3,219	2 75	36.3
310. Minto, Wellington	2,894	69,381	1,850,255	14,499	5 01	7.8
311. Monaghan N., Peterborough	878	12,950	594,725	4,323	4 92	7.3
312. Monaghan S., Northumberland	894	18,373	693,520	3,834	4 29	5.5
313. Monck, Muskoka	1,031	28,378	226,849	3.762	3 65	16.6
314. Monmouth, Haliburton	500	24,377	52.687	2,115	4 23	40.1
315. Mono, Dufferin	3,329	69,182	1,521,040	11,813	3 55	7.8
316. Montague, Lanark	1,861	62,555	584,978	7,657	4 11	13.1
317. Monteagle and Herschel, Hastings	1,998	65,088	66,635	3,964	1 98	59.5
318. Moore, Lambton	4,891	73,431	1,818,732	25,310	5 17	13.9
319. Mornington, Perth	3,014	50,113	1,787,964	18,327	6 08	10.3
320. Morris, Huron	2,393	55.136	1,810,821	9,671	4 04	5.3
321. Morrison, Muskoka	884	23.764	80,626	1,496	1 69	18.6
322. Mosa, Middlesex	2,426	47,179	587,290	13,389	5 52	22.8
323. Moulton, Haldimand	1,790	27,000	608,875	5,906	3 30	9.9
324. Mountain, Dundas	2,946	58,730	1,342,075	17,178	5 83	12.8
325. Mulmur, Dufferin	2,676	71,273	1,329.575	11,135	4 16	8.4
326. Murray, Northumberland	2,563	48,550	1,153,175	9,720	3 79	8.4
327. Muskoka, Muskoka	738	32,209	95,940	2,244	3 04	23.4
328. Nairn and Lorne, Algoma	216	13,246	44,550	1,206	5 58	27.1
329. Nassagaweya, Halton	2,255	44,789	1,013,125	7,724	3 43	7.6
330. Neebing, Thunder Bay	294	128,809	195,244	4,178	14 21	21.4
331. Nelson, Halton	2,625	46,375	1,785,830	11,756	4 48	6.6
332. Nepean, Carleton	5,005	58,056	2,405,473	21,132	4 22	8.8
333. Niagara, Lincoln	1,754	22,187	912,350	9,579	5 46	10.5
334. Nichol, Wellington	1,646	26,843	1,336,500	8,931	5 43	6.7
335. Nipissing, Parry Sound	618	28,707	106.452	1,535	2 48	14.4
336. Nissouri E., Oxford	2,559	46.480	2,236,924	14,248	5 57	6.4
337. Nissouri W., Middlesex	2,450	49,500	1,480,860	20,628	8 42	13.9

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts, 1901.									Disbursements, 1901.				No.
Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings, etc.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$			
1,744	8,274	215		25			113	10,371	667	159	1,692		281
262	2,301	53			300		128	3,044	301	194	1,128		282
439	1,660							2,099	186	51	420		283
807	2,064	24					9	2,904	218	102	302		284
990	10,106				285		283	11,664	579	136	615		285
139	18,562	204		10	3,500		117	22,532	1,050	425	2,360		286
2,643	22,160	120			5,400	1,080	150	31,553	1,111	720	6,088		287
256	7,144	71			1,700	300	91	9,562	528	129	2,692		288
832	10,676	287			786	1,500	131	14,212	881	489	1,777		289
371	9,920	254			3,500	2,200	211	16,456	974	313	2,630		290
399	3,855	78		72		2,250	130	6,784	372	200	273	2,316	291
10,480	19,940			148	650		244	31,462	1,129	532	3,821	275	292
5,898	23,516	262		46			156	29,878	1,295	476	3,512	1,000	293
	6,544	41			1,400		*1,139	9,124	528	206	271		294
363	7,099	108					556	8,126	512	131	725		295
4,021	15,577	97			2,200		242	22,137	866	340	4,156	112	296
110	3,703			345	543		225	4,926	238	70	464	15	297
242	3,467	7	684	1,256	214			5,870	249	134	40		298
321	1,029		8				116	1,474	120	20	214		299
	17,929				9,344	1,567	30	28,870	455	296	2,097		300
	498	10			4		9	521	78	13	48		301
30	1,258						210	1,498	214	32	270		302
1,457	12,918	324		9	500		437	15,645	879	359	2,261		303
361	4,651	130					405	5,547	365	247	1,557		304
584	14,635				3,800		130	19,149	504	739	2,513		305
1,988	29,219	83			2,500	1,226	302	35,318	1,340	813	3,098		306
399	12,298	19		22		666	167	13,571	597	939	2,751		307
1,714	10,134	56		65			853	12,822	693	387	2,127		308
5	3,202	16					142	3,365	333	60	527		309
3,299	13,870	152	3,371	35	1,000		138	21,865	920	420	2,508	207	310
1,806	4,049	34			900		4	6,793	299	117	964		311
199	3,500	67						3,766	251	79	800		312
759	3,135	28			500		30	4,452	346	78	1,153		313
50	2,135					500	29	2,714	202	107	119		314
810	11,619	77		7	1,300			13,813	751	164	1,971		315
202	7,127	19			300			7,648	418	217	768		316
11	2,342	79			70		262	2,764	383	48	324		317
2,605	30,432	427			3,000	2,656	23	39,143	1,364	597	5,048		318
2,343	18,298	371		29		1,063	509	22,613	731	358	4,042		319
2,669	9,403	47		13	700	2,800	36	15,668	752	132	1,503	200	320
299	2,155	65		8			13	2,540	183	59	289		321
475	13,312				3,489	1,626	114	19,016	699	250	2,425		322
	6,211	4	182	235	2,705		17	9,354	383	408	444		323
829	17,287	281			4,213			22,610	393	196	6,709		324
1,100	13,245	116			1,825		19	16,305	781	250	1,590	248	325
1,183	11,131	42			200		28	12,584	791	500	1,369		326
601	1,910	48		2				2,561	290	50	729		327
54	1,291	132						1,477	258	127	5		328
1,318	7,503	34	60	446			83	9,444	596	238	2,085		329
83	4,496	30		55	2,622		141	7,427	604	517	587		330
767	12,531	68		2,031	2,418		115	17,930	1,042	260	5,686		331
	17,102	355		685		3,800	476	22,418	1,398	446	2,100	38	332
	15,043	67			1,500		19	16,629	677	662	2,639		333
1,040	7,389	91		23		1,800	54	10,397	685	219	719		334
41	920	44				1,000		2,005	163	65	58		335
944	13,138	359		14	1,000		196	15,651	610	421	3,904		336
3,965	21,324	67			3,500		32	28,888	991	209	5,135		337

*Being advances by interested parties towards Mud-Creek drainage.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Disbursements, 1901.— Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
281. McNab, Renfrew	172	1,416	3,847			213		21
282. Macaulay, Muskoka	65		847				220	
283. Macdonald, Mer. & Aberdeen add. Algoma			825	30				
284. Machar, Parry Sound	5		1,360			69		79
285. Madoc, Hastings	167	3,033	4,815			1,164		1,090
286. Maidstone, Essex	495	2,265	4,627	3,047		2,673	3,500	654
287. Malahide, Elgin	112	4,627	6,518	659		1,910	5,400	641
288. Malden, Essex	36	1,310	2,142	300		81	1,600	76
289. Manvers, Durham	413	1,899	7,217			86	786	50
290. Mara, Ontario	163	1,050	6,195	86		374	3,500	282
291. March, Carleton		708	1,921					
292. Maraposa, Victoria	727	4,871	8,506	676		609		356
293. Markham, York	98	6,746	10,017			240		186
294. Marlborough, Carleton	5	925	2,811	1,213		156	1,710	12
295. Marmora and Lake, Hastings	174	1,611	2,665			231	960	163
296. Maryborough, Wellington	19	4,109	7,187	37		345	2,200	126
297. Marysburg N., Prince Edward	156	884	2,540		65		350	25
298. Marysburg S., Prince Edward	108	842	2,431		1,537		214	67
299. Matchedash, Simcoe	5	187	370			9		6
300. Matilda, Dundas	355	3,910	6,798	1,681		3,628	8,621	829
301. Mattawan, Nipissing			206				170	6
302. Mayo, Hastings	20	78	617			110		13
303. Medonte, Simcoe	147	2,425	5,727	21		277	500	122
304. Medora and Wood, Muskoka	20		2,476			200		52
305. Melancthon, Dufferin	31	213	6,034	2,101	95	318	5,800	493
306. Mersea, Essex	297	2,900	7,225	2,958		8,044	4,500	2,431
307. Metcalfe, Middlesex		2,408	3,342	799		964		127
308. Middleton, Norfolk	47	2,155	3,809	1,687		1,278		321
309. Minden, Haliburton		607	1,668			89		52
310. Minto, Wellington	12	3,471	5,531	3,522	3,528	152	1,600	89
311. Monaghan N., Peterborough	6	1,336	1,241				900	21
312. Monaghan S., Northumberland	6	872	1,652					
313. Monck, Muskoka	5		1,138			199	500	96
314. Monmouth, Haliburton	5	161	1,810		40			54
315. Mono, Dufferin	15	1,994	6,749				1,300	21
316. Montague, Lanark	25	1,355	3,955	253			270	10
317. Monteagle and Herschel, Hastings	18	178	1,611			108		53
318. Moore, Lambton	462	2,552	11,003	3,934		6,387	3,000	1,977
319. Mornington, Perth	52	3,653	6,944	85		2,005		1,310
320. Morris, Huron		1,992	7,650	14			700	11
321. Morrison, Muskoka	6		1,063					
322. Mosa, Middlesex	21	3,050	3,889	2,415		1,644	2,000	238
323. Moulton, Haldimand	87	997	2,847	1,650			2,091	182
324. Mountain, Dundas	141	2,262	7,009	378			3,006	
325. Mulmur, Dufferin	36	2,528	5,981			1,600	1,825	154
326. Murray, Northumberland	114	1,495	5,448			250	200	16
327. Muskoka, Muskoka	85		843					
328. Nairn and Lorne, Algoma	10		150					26
329. Nassagaweya, Halton	294	1,283	3,588					
330. Neebing, Thunder Bay	51		400		429		1,667	627
331. Nelson, Halton	440	2,104	6,069		709		2,418	18
332. Nepean, Carleton	70	3,520	11,121	1,364		325	272	132
333. Niagara, Lincoln	4	4,894	5,301				1,562	61
334. Nichol, Wellington		2,519	3,052			160		20
335. Nipissing, Parry Sound	5		1,711					
336. Nissouri E., Oxford		3,889	4,051	46		166	1,000	290
337. Nissouri W., Middlesex	104	5,392	4,765	126			3,836	5

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Continued.		Assets on December 31, 1901.					Liabilities on December 31, 1901.					No.
Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.*	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
215	8,402	1,969	2,164	.....	1,030	5,163	1,458	212	.....	.	1,670	281
51	2,806	238	1,214	.....	81	1,533	957	.....	500	161	1,618	282
115	1,627	472	379	.....	.....	851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283
51	2,186	718	1,004	.....	1,454	3,176	789	1,243	.....	196	2,227	284
65	11,664	.	7,630	.....	650	8,280	.....	29,700	285	.	29,985	285
760	21,856	676	14,970	.....	4,447	20,093	5,744	10,286	3,555	110	19,695	286
318	28,104	3,449	1,098	.....	388	4,935	.	11,890	.....	390	12,280	287
361	9,255	307	4,415	.....	902	5,624	2,690	469	1,761	205	5,125	288
146	13,744	468	437	.	2,348	3,253	.....	2,319	.....	85	2,404	289
558	16,125	331	.....	.....	5,851	6,182	.....	4,120	.....	.....	4,120	290
145	5,925	879	1,810	400	3,316	6,387	760	2,250	.....	.	3,010	291
194	21,696	9,768	125	.....	8,291	18,182	5,567	7,818	650	572	14,607	292
548	24,198	5,680	1,923	.....	2,335	9,938	7,191	1,335	.....	651	9,177	293
366	8,195	929	1,765	.....	261	2,955	1,138	.....	523	878	2,539	294
357	7,529	597	2,118	.....	2,258	4,973	2,187	2,008	.....	435	4,630	295
103	19,600	2,537	959	.....	1,749	5,245	3,633	1,250	.....	223	5,106	296
119	4,926	.....	288	6,964	1,100	8,352	.....	.....	193	2	195	297
181	5,803	67	.....	10,236	850	11,153	.....	.....	1,265	.....	1,265	298
18	949	525	389	148	....	1,062	759	148	.....	.....	907	299
200	28,870	.....	3,755	.....	5,534	9,289	2,456	12,638	3,354	167	18,615	300
.....	521	....	783	.....	.....	784	535	.....	4	168	695	301
77	1,431	67	1,430	.....	60	1,557	965	60	.....	274	1,299	302
†1,104	13,822	1,823	2,298	.....	2,787	6,903	.....	2,000	.....	85	2,151	303
155	5,072	475	5,786	.....	950	7,211	2,584	600	.....	962	4,146	304
201	19,042	107	952	2,144	4,215	7,418	2,147	5,716	.....	82	7,945	305
486	34,092	1,226	18,375	.....	5,448	25,050	3,079	40,106	2,700	2,773	48,458	306
627	12,554	1,017	4,767	.....	2,151	7,935	2,948	1,353	.....	119	4,420	307
268	12,772	50	3,593	.....	2,550	6,193	713	4,692	.....	1,300	6,705	308
24	3,360	5	2,161	.....	1,002	3,171	1,511	777	636	52	2,976	309
296	21,653	212	1,660	164	1,621	3,657	6	4,141	.....	30	4,177	310
62	4,946	1,847	84	.....	1,350	3,281	1,447	.....	.....	.....	1,447	311
25	3,684	82	390	.....	.....	472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
124	3,639	813	84	.....	1,649	2,496	.....	1,449	.....	74	1,523	313
10	2,508	206	2,148	120	1,105	3,579	1,203	1,000	400	64	2,667	314
55	13,000	813	.....	.....	.....	813	.....	.....	.....	27	27	315
79	7,325	523	835	.....	1,000	2,158	.....	.....	300	.....	300	316
41	2,764	.....	3,354	.....	782	4,136	2,341	782	70	374	3,571	317
350	36,654	2,489	15,657	.....	26,522	44,668	4,567	27,773	3,097	1,255	36,692	318
405	20,485	2,128	.....	.....	.....	2,128	.....	31,816	.....	.....	31,816	319
98	13,052	2,616	778	.....	3,970	7,364	1,948	2,800	.....	.....	4,748	320
87	1,637	903	452	.....	37	1,392	819	.....	.....	20	839	321
909	17,512	1,504	6,190	.....	813	8,507	4,085	5,558	2,489	500	12,632	322
265	9,354	.....	241	4,212	.....	4,453	.....	.....	2,705	.....	2,705	323
243	20,337	2,273	922	520	1,000	4,715	1,740	.....	4,170	.....	5,910	324
95	15,058	1,247	959	*9,000	600	11,806	1,925	.....	.....	.....	1,925	325
345	10,528	2,056	1,340	.....	2,300	5,696	1,669	.....	.....	39	1,708	326
24	2,021	540	520	.....	.....	1,060	622	.....	.....	40	662	327
473	1,049	428	1,523	.....	.....	1,951	.....	.....	300	124	424	328
189	8,259	1,185	2,442	9,041	1,200	13,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329
**1,558	6,435	992	5,337	2,341	1,137	9,807	356	10,500	1,101	260	12,217	330
885	17,561	369	721	26,975	2,771	30,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331
‡1,215	24,001	417	17,398	*9,500	11,635	38,950	11,674	6,075	.....	27	17,776	332
228	15,828	801	1,992	.....	130	2,923	3,061	.....	.....	40	3,101	333
82	7,447	2,950	2,882	.....	2,440	8,272	2,228	2,440	.....	114	4,782	334
1	1,998	7	1,198	.....	1,008	2,213	756	1,000	.....	97	1,853	335
269	14,646	1,005	41	.....	5,392	6,438	.....	5,384	.....	54	5,438	336
280	20,843	8,045	1,785	.....	.....	9,830	4,376	.....	3,584	57	8,017	337

* Including School Funds held in trust.
† Including $1,072 Board of Health expenses mostly *re* small-pox epidemic.
‡ Including $624 paid to other municipalities as share of School and drainage debts.
** Including $652 discount and losses on taxes, and $130 cost of tax sales. * Stock in Public Works.
‡ Including $652 Board of Health expenses mostly on account of small-pox epidemic.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property, and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.		
				Total	Per head.	Mills on $.
			$	$	$ c.	
338. Normanby, Grey	4,396	68,148	1,475,725	14,569	3 31	9.9
339. Norwich, N., Oxford	2,226	33,867	1,513,700	13,885	6 24	9.2
340. Norwich S., Oxford	2,344	35,561	987,586	11,336	4 84	11.5
341. Nottawasaga, Simcoe	5,015	90,391	2,558,894	20,788	4 15	8.1
342. Oakland, Brant	690	10,417	395,610	3,232	4 68	8.2
343. Oakley, Muskoka	311	22,935	38,174	1,025	3 30	26.9
344. Olden, Frontenac	1,058	49,197	103,263	3,983	3 76	38.6
345. Oliver, Thunder Bay	482	37,362	114,337	2,731	5 67	23.9
346. Oneida, Haldimand	1,365	32,635	953,815	6,415	4 70	6.7
347. Onondaga, Brant	1,067	20,558	706,216	5,663	5 31	8 0
348. Ops, Victoria	2,216	56,368	1,564,425	13,740	6 20	8.8
349. Orford, Kent	2,618	48,729	1,423,700	15,633	5 97	11.0
350. Orillia, Simcoe	3,519	72,092	564,135	13,045	3 71	23.1
351. Oro, Simcoe	3,878	73,228	1,073,755	12,057	3 11	11.2
352. Osgoode, Carleton	4,407	91,090	1,516,525	20,689	4 69	13.6
353. Osnabruck, Stormont	4,480	62,090	1,177,050	17,126	3 82	14 5
354. Oso, Frontenac	1,096	43,802	93,124	3,712	3 39	39.9
355. Osprey, Grey	3,100	70,823	828,250	10,504	3 39	12.7
356. Otonabee, Peterborough	3,250	64,648	1,972,941	15,145	4 66	7.7
357. Oxford-on-Rideau, Grenville	2,507	59,344	793,185	10,309	4 11	13.0
358. Oxford E., Oxford	1,976	34,746	1,483,605	10,474	5 30	7.1
359. Oxford N., Oxford	1,251	21,119	960,955	7,348	5 87	7.6
360. Oxford W., Oxford	2,009	25,858	1,104,975	10,490	5 22	9.5
361. Pakenham, Lanark	1,956	56,171	627,216	8,214	4 20	13.1
362. Palmerston and Canonto, Frontenac	974	51,773	60,109	2,293	2 35	38.1
363. Papineau, Nipissing	634	21,530	55,363	949	1 50	17.1
364. Peel, Wellington	3,832	74,627	2,241,625	18,691	4 88	8.3
365. Pelee Island, Essex	653	9,860	285,772	8,436	12 92	29.5
366. Pelham, Welland	2,349	28,818	984,835	10,065	4 28	10.2
367. Pembroke, Renfrew	563	8,372	180,859	1,770	3 14	9.8
368. Percy, Northumberland	2,792	51,308	967,040	12,258	4 39	12.6
369. Perry, Parry Sound	1,213	44,331	236,464	3,504	2 89	14.8
370. Petewawa, Renfrew	970	28,495	44 645	1,450	1 49	32 5
371. Pickering, Ontario	5,192	71,549	3,360,708	26,925	5 19	8.0
372. Pilkington, Wellington	1,344	29,129	1,044,822	7,892	5 87	7.6
373. Pittsburg, Frontenac	2 166	48,143	811,027	13,541	6 25	16.7
374. Plantagenet N., Prescott	3,588	50,186	418,000	10,294	2 87	24.6
375. Plantagenet S, Prescott	3,318	48,869	388,195	9,009	2 72	23.2
376. Plummer Additional, Algoma	841	13,222	194,760	5,433	6 46	27.9
377. Plympton, Lambton	3,360	75,015	2,047,150	21,736	6 47	10 6
378. Portland, Frontenac	2,234	52,933	472,190	8,951	4 01	19 0
379. Prince, Algoma	213	21,135	55,612	1,456	6 84	26.2
380. Proton, Grey	2,934	81,485	936,175	11,287	3 85	12.1
381. Puslinch, Wellington	2,867	58,504	1,461,195	11,687	4 08	8.0
382. Radcliffe and Raglan, Renfrew	1,038	43,877	84,525	3,046	2 93	36.0
383. Rainham, Haldimand	1,703	25,503	536,650	5,750	3 38	10.7
384. Raleigh, Kent	4,466	71,233	2,550,320	34,759	7 78	13.6
385. Rama, Ontario	1,269	33,626	151,730	3,400	2 68	22.4
386. Ramsay, Lanark	2,140	60,730	680,230	11,802	5 51	17.4
387. Ratter and Dunnett, Nipissing	938	22,427	45,485	2,226	2 37	48.9
388. Rawdon, Hastings	2,920	64,140	1,167,108	13,692	4 69	11.7
389. Rayside, Algoma	681	19,338	70,897	2,717	3 99	38.3
390. Reach, Ontario	3,304	63,551	1,976,091	13,883	4 20	7.0
391. Richmond, Lennox and Addington	2,330	49,858	856,995	10,475	4 50	12.2
392 Rochester, Essex	2,517	32,560	962,120	12 395	4 92	12 9
393 Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie, Renfrew	976	40,678	57,012	2,425	2 48	42.5
394. Romney, Kent	1,788	26,243	760,110	16,020	8 96	21.1

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts, 1901.									Disbursements, 1901.				No.
Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.	License fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings, etc.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,439	13,817	412	.....	7	.....	....	315	15,990	837	170	3,467	20	338
2,522	13,789	5	.....	31	1,600	492	31	18,470	729	217	4,851	..	339
866	10,915	66	.....	16	1,500	.....	357	13,720	567	491	3,284	121	340
4,136	21,629	309	.....	.....	2,000	...	78	28,152	1,577	1,179	5,307	504	341
639	3,699	....	180	217	.....	.....	59	4,794	328	173	453	.....	342
306	759	1	.....	. ...	.....	....	45	1,111	235	21	326	....	343
.....	4,842	16	120	.....	.....		16	4,994	354	76	268	.....	344
414	1,691	76	.....	.....	200	1,400	12	3,793	191	53	391	.....	345
950	6,813	... .	.....	.... .	.....	.....	262	8,025	431	80	601	.....	346
807	5,083	57	10	.....	300	.	5	6,262	446	153	683	.....	347
7,556	13,943	. ....	1,104	80	.....	300	193	23,176	712	673	3,901	.....	348
4,400	18,679	68	.....	.....	12,000	1,200	331	36,678	1,093	585	2,487	.....	349
3,438	13,161	31	.....	22	4,001	.....	205	20,858	1,235	485	3,037	..	350
1,934	10,548	80	.....	.....	.....	....	44	12,606	809	345	1,624	.....	351
300	18,934	913	154	... .	2,000	....	165	22,466	982	375	3,636	.....	352
139	15,782	215	.....	.....	3,400	....	163	19,699	630	831	2,352	.....	353
96	3,749	110	.....	.....	.....	....	47	4,002	413	111	183	....	354
.....	8,454	54	....	.....	1,100	....	51	9,659	797	196	1,289	.....	355
3,153	14,551	30	.....	15	100	.....	.....	17,849	541	92	3,733	.	356
949	10,919	81	.....	13	1,600	....	....	13,562	736	697	1,660	.....	357
222	11,876	29	.....	92	.....	833	19	13,071	554	151	2,075	....	358
1,370	7,372	151	34	31	500	....	44	9,502	467	186	1,466	78	359
3,294	9,088	593	.....	31	495	....	237	13,738	767	1,663	1,255	23	360
988	8,076	134	.....	.....	15,400	.....	589	25,187	517	227	18,059	...	361
402	2,556	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,998	300	63	150	135	362
59	924	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	983	277	19	8	...	363
1,225	17,563	253	.....	.....	1,588	....	378	21,007	912	234	3,130	234	364
5,098	9,314	48	.....	..	1,000	....	46	15,506	573	290	1,048	.	365
1,135	9,613	10	5,754	951	1,100	.....	12	18,575	538	261	2,283	.....	366
543	1,720	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	29	2,292	246	108	641	.	367
.....	11,974	218	.....	.....	2,300	.....	14	14,506	609	289	2,645	...	368
1,128	3,620	142	.....	....	.... .	.....	...	4,890	333	51	441	.....	369
403	1,822	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2,253	263	74	339		370
705	25,717	418	.....	.....	8,263	.....	155	35,258	1,485	557	6,967	.....	371
148	7,811	34	... ...	.....	740	.....	121	8,854	579	177	924	...	372
4,297	14,655	149	.....	27	985	.....	1	20,114	624	176	2,374	...	373
2,004	8,989	430	.....	....	.....	.....	395	11,818	415	155	3,316		374
709	9,772	222	.....	. .. .	.....	375	.....	11,078	847	208	2,376	210	375
1,404	3,896	242	... ...	..	1,400	...	....	6,942	309	292	1,449	....	376
824	21,516	104	.....	..	.....	1,802	91	24,337	761	490	3,625	.	377
1,762	7,953	115	800	165	.....	.....	94	10,889	476	188	1,356	336	378
293	305	10	... . ..	...	.....	.....	100	708	121	34	100	24	379
1,835	9,646	93	.....	42	.....	1,300	241	13,157	654	251	1,619	..	380
2,258	10,605	169	787	472	.. .	.... .	34	14,325	809	217	1,710	.	381
4	2,177	101	... .	..	450	.....	8	2,740	348	85	238		382
562	5,807	86	1,325	131	....	.....	2	7,913	359	122	615	....	383
.....	33,472	138	.....	133	3,954	2,964	*3,024	43,685	1,210	841	1,883		384
234	2,734	22	.....	...	748	....	85	3,823	533	96	866	28	385
3,222	10,340	109	.....	367	.....	....	7	14,045	607	215	2,299	.	386
....	1,934	132	.....	...	.....	..	....	2,066	203	108	139	87	387
718	13,442	..	.....	21	... ...	600	344	15,125	645	173	771	64	388
.....	1,485	34	.....	.. .	800	. ...	191	2,510	160	45	135	.....	389
31	13,793	33	.....	.....	4,500	... .	24	18,381	1,062	202	2,776	.	390
262	10,104	25	3,862	702	450	....	....	15,405	582	145	1,803	....	391
268	11,566	373	.....	....	3,000	...	.....	15,207	607	1,449	1,172	.....	392
50	2,133	12	7	...	.....	.....	.....	2,202	176	44	16	.	393
363	15,383	.....	.....	75	.....	9,036	519	26,376	632	194	1,709	100	394

* Including $3,021 received from other municipalities as share of debt.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Disbursements, 1901.— Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
338. Normanby, Grey	78	2,512	7,137					
339. Norwich N., Oxford		2,833	4,398	1,360		1,147	800	200
340. Norwich S., Oxford	5	2,127	4,266	246		134	1,500	85
341. Nottawasaga, Simcoe	105		2,596		5,282	73	2,000	79
342. Oakland, Brant	92	547	1,467		180	500		200
343. Oakley, Muskoka	66		386					
344. Odessa, Frontenac	79	975	2,407		120		151	
345. Oliver, Thunder Bay	30		2,130		52		200	100
346. Oneida, Haldimand	311	1,970	3,232	28				
347. Onondaga, Brant	205	1,083	2,204		4		540	10
348. Ops, Victoria	523	3,070	4,574	1,007	524	475		300
349. Orford, Kent	352	2,132	6,539	2,014		2,319	13,000	569
350. Orillia, Simcoe	87	1,497	5,396			392	7,701	345
351. Oro, Simcoe	103	2,344	5,332					
352. Osgoode, Carleton	27	1,709	8,198	937	158	1,250	2,265	369
353. Osnabruck, Stormont	368	1,882	8,194	1,054		889	2,200	406
354. Oso, Frontenac	53	675	1,562			51		6
355. Osprey, Grey	146	1,836	4,301			222	745	68
356. Otonabee, Peterborough	341	4,832	5,686				100	1
357. Oxford-on-Rideau, Grenville	51	2,062	5,440	221	13		1,600	91
358. Oxford E., Oxford		2,904	3,557	1,401				
359. Oxford N., Oxford	21	1,689	2,625	42		559	560	141
360. Oxford W., Oxford	130	2,106	3,718	637		680	495	175
361. Packenham, Lanark	60	1,179	2,938			406		311
362. Palmerston and Canonto, Frontenac	6	487	1,138			100		75
363. Pardee, Nipissing			562					
364. Peel, Wellington	47	4,909	8,057			362	1,588	223
365. Pelee Island, Essex			1,310	5,132		1,233	3,900	1,402
366. Pelham, Welland	10	2,009	4,532		5,896		2,459	25
367. Pembroke, Renfrew	87		832					
368. Percy, Northumberland	379	1,708	5,244			214	2,412	106
369. Perry, Parry Sound	11		2,254			329		116
370. Petewawa, Renfrew	3	101	1,147			54		10
371. Pickering, Ontario	823	5,425	10,384			1,272	7,300	654
372. Pilkington, Wellington	40	1,790	3,071				1,691	37
373. Pittsburg, Frontenac	30	5,124	5,029				985	15
374. Plantagenet N., Prescott	42	1,168	4,179			768		148
375. Plantagenet S., Prescott		1,424	4,768	368		18		58
376. Plummer Additional, Algoma	145		1,928				1,406	37
377. Plympton, Lambton	250	2,987	6,760	4,263		2,981		688
378. Portland, Frontenac	92	3,683	3,636					
379. Prince, Algoma			275				100	
380. Preston, Grey	26		6,122	311	181	381		274
381. Puslinch, Wellington	220	4,279	5,229		779			
382. Radcliffe and Raglan, Renfrew		189	1,501					
383. Rainham, Haldimand	57	1,991	2,870		1,279			
384. Raleigh, Kent	384	4,636	8,784	5,051		11,541	4,073	4,752
385. Rama, Ontario	4		1,180				764	24
386. Ramsay, Lanark	51	1,724	4,665		1,184			460
387. Ratter and Dunnett, Nipissing			983			89	19	78
388. Rawdon, Hastings	434	5,087	7,535			208		76
389. Rayside, Algoma			1,116	53			679	
390. Reach, Ontario	573	2,314	5,842		264		4,500	130
391. Richmond, Lennox and Addington	140	2,906	5,091		3,824		560	48
392. Rochester, Essex	90	1,558	3,924	973		2,401	460	705
393. Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie, Renfrew		316	1,358		107			56
394. Romney, Kent	59	1,039	1,924	6,083		5,619	2,000	2,208

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Continued.

Assets on December 31, 1901.							Liabilities on December 31, 1901.					No.
Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.§	Miscellaneous	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
345	14,566	1,424	. .	... ...	1,000	2,424	..	. .	.....		.... .	328
630	17,16[illegible]	1,[illegible]05	55	... ..	300	1,660	.....	1,850	800	1,409	4,059	339
465	13,291	429	7		2,506	2,936	. .....	668	.... .	86	754	340
461	26,163	1,989	966	* 5,282	1,741	9,981	5,903	729	. ...	886	7,518	341
317	4,257	537	23	4,544	1,700	6,804		3,500	. .	.	3,500	342
5	1,039	72	229	.	....	301	370	.....	. . .	....	370	343
114	4,544	450	1,552	..	1,000	3,002	1,647	. .....	.....	40	1,687	344
331	3,458	335	1,577	‡ 1,581	2,500	5,993	. ...	3,400	. ....	..	3,400	345
130	6,783	1,242	.....	.....	650	1,892	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	....	346
189	5,515	747	39	4	3,300	4,090	.....	.. ..	.. ...		.....	347
¶1,216	16,975	6,201	89	524	4,180	10,994	3,526	7,174	.....	562	11,262	348
522	31,612	5,066	4,053	... ...	9,580	18,699	1,564	10,409	4,125	500	16,598	349
302	20,477	381	2,857	....	4,120	7,358	2,699	3,167	.. ..	139	6,005	350
17	10,574	2,032	3,058	.....	1,335	6,425	2,408	. ....	.....	75	2,483	351
626	20,521	1,945	....	‡ 15,800	4,180	21,925		6,196	1,500		7,696	352
216	19,022	677	3,211	.....	3,686	7,574	1,87[illegible]	15,894	5,900	1,696	25,368	353
730	3,784	218	1,290	... .	581	2,089	1,102	46	..	40	1,188	354
91	9,591	68	3,536	.....	1,290	4,894	1,309	1,290	1,100	600	4,299	355
29	15,355	2,494	5,895	.....	3,500	11,889	5,279	.....	.....	491	5,770	356
115	12,607	955	984	423	6,000	8,362	2,093	832	.. ....	..	2,925	357
11	10,653	2,418	883	.....	1,559	4,860	2	833	....	185	1,020	358
380	8,154	1,348	12	.....	1,484	2,844	.....	2,107	.....	..	2,107	359
388	12,037	1,701	359	.....	2,352	4,412	.....	2,718	.....	5	2,723	360
771	24,462	725	719	....	3,400	4,844	5	2,100	15,400	247	17,750	361
75	2,528	470	508	.. ....	233	1,211	247	1,400	.. ..	....	1,647	362
5	871	112	355	.....	.....	467	386	... .	. .	26	412	363
253	19,941	1,066	2	.....	204	1,272	....	3,626	.. .	59	3,685	364
65	14,959	547	5,763	.. ....	37,500	43,810	884	23,007	1,642	470	26,003	365
167	18,171	404	1,109	18,142	4,518	24,173	932	.....	.....	.	932	366
147	2,011	281	738	.....	200	1,219	1,151	.....	.....	.	1,151	367
360	13,966	540	....	.. . ..	8,952	9,492	...	552	.....	590	1,142	368
217	3,752	1,138	2,670	.....	1,774	5,582	2 589	1,604	.....	99	4,292	369
28	2,019	234	265	.....	146	645	142	146	....		288	370
391	35,258		1,947	.....	4,521	6,468	... .	6,321	1,763	150	8,234	371
215	8,434	420	3,575	.....	.....	3,995	2,447	.... .	444	108	2,999	372
54	14,391	5,723	1,353	.....	2,468	9,544	5,834	...	.... ..	240	6,074	373
144	10,335	1,483	8,029	.....	2,683	12,195	5,562	2,118	.	1,512	9,192	374
373	10,650	428	3,555	.. ....	900	4,883	4,018	528	800	286	5,632	375
50[illegible]	6,066	876	306	.. ....	250	1,432	720	..	....		720	376
273	23,678	1,259	5,792	....	14,532	21,583	2,028	13,457	.. ..	260	15,745	377
160	9,927	962	2,858	2,950	1,000	7,770	3,660	....	.....		3,660	378
10	664	44	932	.. ....	....	976	....	..	.	.	.	379
224	10,043	3,114	2,031	1,587	2,552	9,284	1,640	6,485	181	1,280	9,589	380
103	13,346	979	2,016	10,075	2,500	15,570	1,342	.....	.....	135	1,477	381
432	2,738	2	2,365	.. ..	.....	2,367	1,053	. .	450	35	1,538	382
110	7,403	510	1	4,594	825	5,930	....	....	454		688	383
467	48,622	63	17,371	.. ....	76,910	94,344	381	91,294	3,954	7,015	102,644	384
21	3,535	288	2,141	.	775	3,204	1,384	.	618	100	2,102	385
162	11,367	2,678	43	†10,504	600	13,825	325	11,500	.. .		11,825	386
318	2,024	42	550	.	1,439	2,031	306	1,439	.. .	368	2,112	387
10	15,003	122	4,329	.....	3,012	7,463	2,622	1,792	....	60	4,477	388
178	2,366	144	1,378		600	2,122	584	.....	336	254	1,174	389
406	18,069	312	..	*1,664	2,925	4,901	2,430	.....	.	100	2,530	390
294	15,373	72	....	17,595	2,500	20,167	3,168	....	950	...	4,118	391
563	13,952	1,255	8,798	..	1,053	11,106	3,027	8,991	3,150	318	15,486	392
9	2,082	120	1,867	207	1,317	3,511	1,290	1,400		175	2,865	393
373	21,931	4,445	11,888	.. ..	2,475	18,808	3,316	48,152	.....	1,191	52,659	394

¶ Including $1,066 L. B & P. railway debenture tax refunded rate-payers. * Special deposit.
ncluding $1,250 mortgage on mill bonused. ‡ Stock in Public Works.
†Including $830 added for increase in value of Bank stock. § Including School Funds.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed values of real and personal property and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.		
				Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$ c.		
395. Ross, Renfrew	2,019	51,702	555,280	5,647	2 79	10 2
396. Roxborough, Stormont	4,122	70,711	763,820	18,697	4 54	24.5
397. Russell, Russell	2,908	47,710	682,283	13,837	4 76	20.3
398. Ryde, Muskoka	558	27,276	49,150	1,124	2 01	22.9
399. Ryerson, Parry Sound	756	44,011	138,333	2,476	3 28	17.9
400. St. Joseph, Algoma	1,011	28,322	122,110	3,191	3 16	26.1
401. St. Vincent, Grey	2,773	63,049	1,386,276	15,469	5 58	11.2
402. Salter, May and Harrow, Algoma	804	34,826	*207,158	*2,248	2 80	10.9
403. Saltfleet, Wentworth	3,057	28,348	1,756,677	13,381	4 38	7.6
404. Sandfield, Manitoulin	219	14,237	32,256	699	3 19	21.7
405. Sandwich E., Essex	2,510	18,772	596,865	13,261	5 28	22.2
406. Sandwich S., Essex	1,579	23,473	589,362	9,769	6 19	16.6
407. Sandwich W., Essex	2,493	23,736	694,550	10,815	4 34	15.5
408 Sarawak, Grey	1,245	10,866	284,074	5,599	4 50	19.7
409. Sarnia, Lambton	2,007	38,390	770,659	14,345	7 15	18.6
410. Saugeen, Bruce	1,464	36,061	840,195	5,778	3 95	6.9
411. Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma	1,350	46,538	2 407,540	30,348	22 48	12.6
412. Scarborough, York	3,553	42,918	2,083,776	17,227	4 85	8.3
413. Schreiber, Thunder Bay	430	375	115,560	1,808	4 20	15 6
414. Scott, Ontario	2,144	49,234	1,031,980	9,514	4 44	9.2
415. Scugog, Ontario	494	9,309	279,195	2,071	4 19	7.4
416. Sebastopol, Renfrew	695	30,452	52,687	1,357	1 95	25.8
417. Seneca, Haldimand	1,698	41,739	880,190	8,214	4 84	9.3
418. Seymour, Northumberland	2,865	67,155	1,117,089	14,479	5 05	13.0
419. Sheffield, Lennox and Addington	2,035	69,851	668,337	7,858	3 86	11.8
420. Sherbourne, McClintock, etc., Haliburton	243	9,200	23,153	996	4 10	43.0
421. Sherbrooke, Haldimand	373	4,673	150,910	1,222	3 28	8.1
422. Sherbrooke S., Lanark	826	36,407	90,795	2,137	2 59	23.5
423. Shuniah, Thunder Bay	187	93,615	132,020	2,308	1 23	17.5
424. Sidney, Hastings	3,481	69,588	2,055,740	19,355	5 56	9.4
425. Smith, Peterborough	2,648	57,611	1 471,010	12,344	4 66	8.4
426. Snowdon, Haliburton	650	32,078	*68,721	*2,427	3 73	35.3
427. Sombra, Lambton	3,971	72,611	1,452,665	24,621	6 20	16.9
428. Somerville, Victoria	1,839	64,576	204,975	6,823	3 71	33.3
429. Sophiasburg, Prince Edward	1,808	43,756	978,485	7,703	4 26	7.9
430. Southwold, Elgin	3,481	72,598	2,404,351	24,791	7 12	10.3
431. Springer, Nipissing	1,311	31,472	78,034	3,553	2 71	45.5
432. Stafford, Renfrew	1,059	21,310	234,080	2,709	2 56	11.6
433. Stamford, Welland	1,836	21,295	856,115	10,336	5 63	12.1
434. Stanhope, Haliburton	473	16,679	24,480	1,132	2 39	46.2
435. Stanley, Huron	2,091	43,318	1,667,875	11,025	5 27	6.6
436. Stephen, Huron	3,978	56,790	1,805,450	13,495	3 39	7.5
437. Stephenson, Muskoka	1,105	40,627	141,033	4,035	3 65	28.6
438. Stisted, Muskoka	612	42,902	110,058	2,189	3 58	19.9
439. Storrington, Frontenac	1,682	55,444	418,350	8,792	5 23	21.0
440. Strong, Parry Sound	673	38,620	133,605	1,988	2 95	14.9
441. Sullivan, Grey	3,368	73,674	1,174,300	11,951	3 55	10.2
442. Sunnidale, Simcoe	2,025	55,217	830,677	8,694	4 29	10.5
443. Sydenham, Grey	3,382	73,208	1,185,400	14,394	4 26	12.1
444. Tay, Simcoe	4,780	47,079	699,595	12,260	2 56	17.5
445. Tecumseth, Simcoe	2,792	65,820	1,675,285	18,800	6 73	11.2
446. Tehkummah, Manitoulin	406	20,723	55,080	1,230	3 03	22.3
447. Thessalon, Algoma	494	18,637	57,847	1,702	3 45	29.4
448. Thorah, Ontario	1,397	31,904	561,780	7,024	5 03	12.5
449. Thorold, Welland	1,668	22,879	630,094	8,155	4 89	12.9
450. Thurlow, Hastings	3,908	53,388	1,907,950	17,358	4 44	9.1
451. Tilbury E., Kent	3,350	55,505	1,598,150	30,938	9 24	19.4

* From return for 1901.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES

Receipts, 1901.									Disbursements, 1901.				No.
Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings, etc.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
888	5,805	254	.....	.....	500	.....	22	7,469	366	281	775	.....	395
536	19,240	327	.....	.....	13,989	13,761	*1,372	49,225	592	202	2,435	.....	396
10,609	12,107	249	.....	47	5,604	.....	†1,753	30,369	753	716	2,752	85	397
205	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319	192	53	294	.....	398
697	1,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	8	3,035	247	60	259	.....	399
291	2,728	167	.....	.....	100	.....	27	3,313	271	41	735	260	400
1,499	14,239	..	.....	.....	2,400	.....	40	18,178	986	457	3,169	.....	401
.....	3,636	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡ 924	4,669	342	27	382	.....	402
2,281	15,175	167	500	179	2,000	.....	556	20,858	817	660	2,945	.....	403
212	581	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	883	107	34	57	.....	404
591	11,779	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	13,473	716	241	1,427	115	405
560	11,703	65	.....	....	1,625	183	69	14,205	712	183	1,019	.....	406
331	13,328	762	.....	...	1,000	341	343	16,105	698	473	2,695	.....	407
344	4,885	....	.....	157	1,540	5,000	358	12,284	488	171	831	.....	408
139	15,375	67	.....	10	1,500	1,623	282	18,996	846	512	1,977	.....	409
412	5,362	25	.....	2	300	.....	15	6,116	499	149	779	.....	410
1,290	8,899	5	.....	.....	6,077	.....	26	16,297	1,541	757	6,552	202	411
608	17,273	434	100	614	.....	3,000	313	22,342	1,248	438	3,928	.....	412
...	135	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	14	49	4	...	413
729	9,267	54	.....	360	1,800	.....	30	12,240	664	219	1,705	280	414
140	1,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,077	205	26	85	.....	415
85	1,362	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,490	176	39	34	.....	416
1,305	8,099	125	.....	20	.....	.....	13	9,562	467	161	1,206	.....	417
155	13,264	19	.....	.....	4,380	.....	29	17,847	721	198	3,667	.....	418
29	8,074	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8,262	482	118	517	.....	419
1,108	578	54	.....	16	.....	.....	‖ 908	2,664	237	68	718	525	420
36	1,252	6	265	67	.....	....	2	1,628	65	26	70	.....	421
.....	1,576	60	.....	....	300	....	.....	1,936	178	59	95	.....	422
202	3,541	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	52	3,843	587	218	644	.....	423
1,125	19,458	108	.....	....	1,900	.....	864	23,455	1,199	193	3,149	..	424
5,630	12,168	172	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	18,067	549	147	2,349	.....	425
.....	2,680	..	.....	....	113	.....	453	3,246	223	149	196	.....	426
1,036	23,512	312	.....	39	.....	6,083	¶4,656	35,638	911	439	2,360	614	427
649	5,275	79	106	256	.....	.....	65	6,430	488	173	726	.....	428
212	7,349	57	48	242	500	.....	100	8,508	601	194	798	.....	429
8,012	24,119	203	.....	15	4,000	211	134	36,694	1,397	734	6,866	.....	430
889	3,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	4,275	400	198	1,054	.....	431
327	2,464	...	.....	...	.....	.....	56	2,847	194	52	412	.....	432
2,877	10,046	234	.....	52	.....	.....	191	13,400	450	241	2,043	.....	433
451	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	1,755	188	17	84	...	434
337	10,767	119	1,000	11	250	....	109	12,593	673	62	2,096	....	435
1,544	15,828	452	.....	.. ..	2,400	.....	619	20,843	771	962	2,951	.....	436
544	3,655	109	350	63	700	.....	783	6,204	353	226	2,132	.....	437
248	2,142	4	.....	4	.....	300	4	2,702	355	38	391	....	438
229	8,964	19	.....	....	.....	1,200	2	10,414	424	375	376	...	439
466	1,590	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,062	217	41	205	.....	440
2,076	11,743	27	.....	.....	2,100	.....	98	16,044	551	110	1,972	.....	441
1,571	8,804	193	.....	....	1,800	600	297	13,265	793	546	2,179	.....	442
.....	14,318	49	.....	..	566	.....	191	15,124	896	247	5,189	...	443
546	12,342	103	.....	131	.....	1,380	196	14,698	773	100	1,321	..	444
2,613	18,859	107	724	14	3,000	.....	359	25,676	681	422	5,977	...	445
138	1,109	12	.....	...	.....	....	16	1,275	123	36	145	235	446
399	1,556	.....	.....	....	500	.....	..	2,455	245	34	715	500	447
37	5,883	31	318	1,518	110	.....	129	8,026	628	208	1,754	.....	448
17	6,373	84	.....	2	1,450	.....	.....	7,926	622	293	1,056	...	449
300	17,896	121	.....	.....	700	.....	652	19,669	777	354	1,862	.....	450
3,764	28,611	.....	.....	69	7,808	6,368	920	47,540	1,472	419	2,472	25	451

* Including $1,000 from Ontario Government, grant for Moose Creek drain. † Received from other municipalities as share of debt for drains. ‡ Including $833, cash balance on hand at close of 1901 not then reported. ‖ Including $702 from Ontario Government for stumpage. ¶ Including $4,135 from other municipalities for share of cost of drains.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Disbursements, 1901 — Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
395. Ross, Renfrew	5	1,707	2,777	..	..	100	500	34
396. Roxborough, Stormont	132	1,478	6,178	19,770	7,267	3,282	5,430	1,891
397. Russell, Russell	.....	1,518	5,497	9,411	381	1,267	. ...	1,035
398. Ryde, Muskoka	5	....	627	..	.....	39	.....	14
399. Ryerson, Parry Sound	14	....	1,775	..	142	132	.....	27
400. St. Joseph, Algoma	8	....	1,230	..	100	63	.....	75
401. St. Vincent, Grey	427	2,272	6,029	...	.....	393	2,400	140
402. Salter, May and Harrow, Algoma	....	.	1,375	.....	433	.....	109	80
403. Saltfleet, Wentworth	205	2,687	7,108	37	763	....	2,000	332
404. Sandfield, Manitoulin	.....	.....	460	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
405. Sandwich E., Essex	336	1,422	3,656	607	.....	2,542	1,000	789
406. Sandwich S., Essex	84	1,056	2,687	1,010	.....	3,499	2,000	557
407. Sandwich W., Essex	106	1,377	5,322	712	...	2,546	1,000	492
408. Sarawak, Grey	31	368	1,850	..	5,852	617	700	625
409. Sarnia, Lambton	217	1,475	4,865	529	.... .	2,662	4,200	1,211
410. Saugeen, Bruce	..	1,198	2,292	...	.....	121	300	24
411. Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma	49	.. ..	2,796	.....	.....	.....	3,077	103
412. Scarborough, York	89	4,412	9,747	....	356	185	.....	335
413. Schreiber, Thunder Bay	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	...	.....
414. Scott, Ontario	582	1,466	4,143	.....	.. ..	....	1,800	68
415. Scugog, Ontario	5	351	1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
416. Sebastopol, Renfrew	.....	148	1,042	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
417. Seneca, Haldimand	133	2,446	3,657	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	.....
418. Seymour, Northumberland	160	1,825	5,107	.....	.....	....	4,525	169
419. Sheffield, Lennox and Addington	137	1,839	4,293	..	.....	297	.. ....	332
420. Sherbourne, McClintock, etc., Haliburton	5	.....	852	....	55	30	.....	50
421. Sherbrooke, Haldimand	44	333	795	.....	280	.....	.....	.....
422. Sherbrooke S., Lanark	4	209	522	.....	.....	.....	315	5
423. Shuniah, Thunder Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	....	387	375
424. Sidney, Hastings	724	8,721	6,558	.....	.....	210	1,900	110
425. Smith, Peterborough	297	7,787	4,398	.....	.....	300	.....	54
426. Snowdon, Haliburton	5	388	1,783	..	.....	71	218	22
427. Sombra, Lambton	867	1,688	6,779	9,441	16	7,667	.. ....	1,843
428. Somerville Victoria	371	492	2,641	.....	502	100	. .. ..	540
429. Sophiasburg, Prince Edward	105	2,005	3,852	.	183	....	500	12
430. Southwold, Elgin	....	7,270	7,169	140	.....	1,433	5,013	279
431. Springer, Nipissing	94	..	932	154	.... ..	435	.....	197
432. Stafford, Renfrew	.....	448	1,106	.....	.....	...	200	.....
433. Stamford, Welland	22	2,327	4,477	.....	.....	698	800	606
434. Stanhope, Haliburton	9	109	615	.	.....	25	300	52
435. Stanley, Huron	15	2,017	4,402	2,228	.....	....	250	3
436. Stephen, Huron	10	4,326	6,570	17	.....	1,650	2,400	411
437. Stephenson, Muskoka	3	...	1,800	.....	263	400	638	107
438. Stisted, Muskoka	....	.....	1,195	....	390	.....	... .	43
439. Storrington, Frontenac	91	4,272	4,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
440. Streng, Parry Sound	15	...	978	.. ..	.....	....	.....	.....
441. Sullivan, Grey	211	4,141	6,161	.....	.....	50	2,350	85
442. Sunnidale, Simcoe	90	1,299	4,797	.....	.....	179	1,800	196
443. Sydenham, Grey	148	1,968	5,870	.....	..... .	151	347	159
444. Tay, Simcoe	126	1,574	8,479	.....	.....	360	.....	118
445. Tecumseth, Simcoe	50	3,898	6,782	.....	736	326	3,000	400
446. Tehkummah, Manitoulin	20	.....	549	.. ..	.....	..	... ..	.....
447. Tiessalon, Algoma	.....	....	599	.	.....	.....	.....	.....
448. Thorah, Ontario	218	690	2,229	220	.....	1,000	.....	480
449. Thorold, Welland	30	1,507	3,339	.....	.....	....	600	52
450. Thurlow, Hastings	1,255	7,722	6,877	....	.....		700	13
451. Tilbury E., Kent	258	2,119	6,573	13,691	.....	11,167	....	6,961

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Continued.

Assets on December 31st, 1901.							Liabilities on December 31st, 1901.					No.
Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.**	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
105	6,650	819	481	.....	1,500	2,800	.....	300	.....	.....	300	395
19	48,676	549	11,417	* 7,267	914	20,147	3,471	49,829	8,824	7,935	70,059	396
491	23,906	6,463	8,330	1,406	1,702	17,901	1,746	25,466	5,604	132	32,948	397
.....	1,224	95	1,104	.....	1,388	2,587	300	188	.....	120	608	398
11	2,667	368	2,127	142	622	3,259	1,248	622	.....	72	1,942	399
72	2,855	458	2,093	100	2,477	5,128	950	1,997	100	42	3,089	400
226	16,499	1,679	103	.....	1,775	3,557	.....	1,767	.....	100	1,867	401
637	3,385	1,284	.....	1,189	1,116	3,589	817	1,500	24	.....	2,341	402
303	17,857	3,001	.....	‡ 7,233	5,317	15,551	.....	6,000	.....	531	6,531	403
48	706	177	420	.....	.....	597	352	.....	.....	43	395	404
455	13,306	167	14,968	.....	8,950	24,085	5,533	13,270	3,000	1,424	23,227	405
483	13,290	915	9,043	.....	5,861	15,819	3,169	7,687	1,625	839	13,320	406
463	15,884	221	12,408	.....	1,000	13,629	6,215	4,858	.....	1,561	12,634	407
593	12,126	158	805	7,712	2,421	11,096	.....	14,821	840	515	16,176	408
419	18,913	83	3,136	.....	13,929	17,148	126	23,353	1,550	15	25,044	409
52	5,414	702	6	.....	267	975	18	261	.....	19	298	410
383	15,460	837	11,922	.....	2,119	14,878	876	.....	3,000	246	4,122	411
175	20,913	1,429	1,581	13,381	9,018	25,409	.....	8,208	.....	.....	8,208	412
.....	67	85	227	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413
154	11,081	1,159	9	4,761	926	6,849	.....	585	.....	.....	585	414
7	1,849	228	.....	.....	1,490	1,718	44	.....	.....	109	153	415
4	1,443	47	278	.....	19	344	147	.....	.....	.....	147	416
178	8,248	1,314	70	.....	2,000	3,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417
1,271	17,643	204	1,089	.....	.....	1,293	.....	.....	805	280	1,085	418
52	8,067	195	1,807	.....	2,000	4,002	54	7,918	.....	689	8,661	419
69	2,609	55	411	55	1,832	2,353	84	970	.....	38	1,092	420
.....	1,613	15	354	1,860	600	2,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
364	1,751	185	784	.....	.....	969	559	.....	.....	383	942	422
927	3,299	544	5,551	2,087	5,046	13,228	.....	7,500	.....	259	7,759	423
99	22,863	592	10,875	.....	1,502	12,969	9,166	502	.....	.....	9,668	424
40	15,921	2,146	1,876	.....	900	4,922	68	900	.....	47	1,015	425
191	3,246	.....	1,827	.....	1,111	2,938	1,703	195	569	.....	2,467	426
351	32,976	2,662	17,880	281	31,560	52,383	7,312	37,314	.....	2,400	47,026	427
293	6,326	104	5,975	6,448	1,300	13,827	3,252	10,900	.....	102	14,254	428
46	8,296	212	425	3,551	3,500	7,688	231	.....	.....	253	484	429
440	30,741	5,953	1,675	.....	2,411	10,039	6,347	3,627	.....	448	10,422	430
623	4,137	138	2,825	.....	1,057	4,020	322	3,657	.....	769	4,748	431
32	2,444	403	677	.....	750	1,830	315	.....	.....	168	483	432
463	12,127	1,273	3,023	.....	7,071	11,367	1,968	5,332	.....	167	7,467	433
....	1,399	356	677	.....	306	1,339	411	228	.....	68	707	434
67	11,813	780	228	.....	2,011	3,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435
444	20,512	331	782	.....	3,929	5,042	.....	4,992	.....	29	5,021	436
155	6,077	127	2,569	1,604	3,059	7,359	1,062	1,690	1,320	430	4,502	437
83	2,493	209	246	750	1,255	2,460	.....	990	.....	.....	990	438
380	10,264	150	1,111	.....	2,200	3,461	479	1,200	.....	.....	1,679	439
70	1,526	536	1,423	.....	11	1,970	772	.....	.....	.....	772	440
184	15,815	229	248	.....	2,200	2,677	.....	468	.....	209	677	441
100	11,979	1,286	1,387	.....	1,325	3,998	2,159	3,921	.....	130	6,210	442
149	15,124	.....	.....	.....	195	195	.....	395	566	.....	961	443
†1,785	14,636	62	8,543	.....	3,635	12,240	1,031	3,409	.....	300	5,091	444
557	22,829	2,847	17	‡ 736	.....	3,600	.....	8,705	.....	.....	8,705	445
16	1,124	151	788	.....	200	1,139	89	.....	.....	101	190	446
87	2,180	275	700	.....	675	1,650	.....	.....	500	.....	500	447
599	8,026	.....	398	§ 52,08	2,216	54,697	.....	7,000	110	.....	7,110	448
244	7,743	183	4,727	.....	.....	4,910	3,701	.....	1,450	453	5,604	449
108	19,668	1	6,233	.....	2,000	8,234	4,391	.....	.....	94	4,485	450
594	45,751	1,789	28,238	.....	3,588	33,616	5,412	142,943	7,808	111	156,274	451

* Special deposit to credit of drains. ‡ Including $6,000 School Funds held in trust.

† Including $1,512 Board of Health expenses, moneys for small-pox epidemic. § Including $50,000 special deposit. ** "Other Investments," to credit of Sinking Fund account. ‡ Including $50,000 Railway Stock and $2,083 "Other Investments." ** Including School Funds.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.		
				Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
			$	$	$ c.	
452. Tilbury N., Essex	2,058	26,736	649,985	11,950	5 81	18.4
453. Tilbury W., Essex	2,127	22,613	664,472	15,800	7 43	23.8
454. Tiny, Simcoe	3,923	77,8[illegible]	963,248	12,900	3 29	13.4
455. Torbolton, Carleton	907	25,70[illegible]	139,955	3,256	3 59	23.3
456. Toronto, Peel	4,915	65,015	2,727,110	21,225	4 32	7.8
457. Toronto Gore, Peel	974	18,980	732,785	5,736	5 89	7.8
458. Tossorontio, Simcoe	1,540	44,572	740,378	6,645	4 31	9.0
459. Townsend, Norfolk	3,912	64,953	2,379,750	15,253	3 90	6.4
460. Trafalgar, Halton	3,344	67,142	2,474,584	16,407	4 91	6.6
461. Tuckersmith, Huron	2,345	40,712	1,966,235	11,327	4 83	5.8
462. Tudor and Cashel, Hastings	869	60,290	66,513	2,598	2 99	39.1
463. Turnberry, Huron	2,043	35,609	1,225,345	6,935	3 39	5.7
464. Tyendinaga, Hastings	3,240	77,018	1,397,730	15,744	4 86	11.3
465. Usborne, Huron	2,243	42,678	1,821,400	10,856	4 84	6.0
466. Uxbridge, Ontario	2,644	51,711	997,860	11,037	4 17	11.1
467. Van Horne, Rainy River	293	10,212	46,971	1,002	3 42	21.3
468. Vaughan, York	4,122	66,981	2,921,695	22,840	5 54	7.8
469. Verulam, Victoria	1,859	55,605	520,275	8,919	4 80	17.1
470. Vespra, Simcoe	2,773	62,060	979,219	11,345	4 09	11.6
471. Wainfleet, Welland	2,692	51,000	911,775	11,856	4 40	13.0
472. Wallace, Perth	2,690	49,938	1,945,761	11,362	4 22	5.8
473. Walpole, Haldimand	4,069	66,586	1,946,995	20,343	5 00	10.4
474. Walsingham N., Norfolk	2,059	39,649	562,975	8,406	4 08	14.9
475. Walsingham S., Norfolk	1,835	53,917	690,670	10,317	5 62	14.9
476. Warwick, Lambton	3,000	69,738	2,013,900	15,958	5 32	7.9
477. Waterloo, Waterloo	7,112	82,380	3,622,545	28,751	4 04	7.9
478. Watt, Muskoka	950	35,106	135,600	2,272	2 39	16.8
479. Wawanosh E., Huron	1,870	41,733	1,442,630	7,823	4 18	5.4
480. Wawanosh W., Huron	1,953	41,695	1,312,300	9,110	4 66	6.9
481. Wellesley, Waterloo	4,765	66,142	2,798,700	20,030	4 20	7.2
482. Westmeath, Renfrew	3,415	70,517	295,732	11,696	3 42	39.5
483. Westminster, Middlesex	4,533	63,140	3,013,405	23,592	5 20	7.8
484. Whitby E., Ontario	2,575	31,175	1,621,350	11,129	4 32	6.9
485. Whitby, Ontario	1,855	30,705	1,492,550	12,705	6 85	8.5
486. Whitchurch, York	3,173	60,117	1,609,960	12,055	3 80	7.5
487. Widdifield, Nipissing	695	44,544	76,195	2,398	3 45	31.5
488. Wilberforce and Algona N., Renfrew	2,404	70,668	532,825	4,364	1 82	8.2
489. Williams E., Middlesex	1,367	38,651	1,232,060	9,409	6 88	7.6
490. Williams W., Middlesex	1,476	35,155	888,955	8,770	5 94	9.9
491. Williamsburg, Dundas	3,689	59,693	1,467,822	18,892	5 12	12.9
492. Willoughby, Welland	877	13,767	416,440	4,531	5 17	10.9
493. Wilmot, Waterloo	4,948	60,723	2,602,500	20,252	4 09	7.8
494. Winchester, Dundas	3,230	61,224	1,374,510	28,536	8 83	20.8
495. Windham, Norfolk	3,603	66,719	1,574,360	13,046	3 62	8.3
496. Wolfe Island, Frontenac	1,533	31,012	586,203	8,770	5 72	15.0
497. Wolford, Grenville	1,703	47,018	926,269	6,656	3 91	7.2
498. Wollaston, Hastings	694	49,151	61,966	2,274	3 28	36.7
499. Woodhouse, Norfolk	1,961	34,885	1,120,229	9,154	4 67	8.2
500. Woolwich, Waterloo	4,277	53,552	2,568,265	19,434	4 54	7.6
501. Yarmouth, Elgin	4,573	69,797	2,674,317	30,880	6 76	11.5
502. Yonge and Escott Front, Leeds	2,435	55,315	712,350	12,238	5 03	17.2
503. Yonge and Escott Rear, Leeds	1,149	27,718	396,805	5,734	4 99	14.5
504. York, York	10,402	58,000	5,896,181	80,413	7 73	13.6
505. Zone, Kent	1,204	27,119	615,000	7,052	5 86	11.5
506. Zorra E., Oxford	4,101	57,544	2,747,470	26,758	6 52	9.7
507. Zorra West, Oxford	2,499	55,035	2,558,130	16,324	6 53	6.4

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts., 1901									Disbursements, 1901.				
Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings, etc.	Number
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
397	14,777	107	.....	41	.....	5,071	2,812	23,205	927	398	716	.....	452
.....	16,825	364	.....	19	11,600	2,324	*11,843	42,380	905	616	1,508	.....	453
1,434	11,861	22	.....	.....	1,515	.....	367	15,199	867	313	1,720	.....	454
395	3,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,691	244	219	296	.....	455
681	24,850	406	4,140	908	3,000	.....	48	34,033	1,269	1,212	7,441	.....	456
31	5,507	30	7	141	1,057	2,500	231	9,504	532	110	3,528	.....	457
614	6,608	157	2	.....	.....	.....	31	7,412	485	137	1,151	25	458
.....	22,204	14	.....	40	.....	.....	319	22,577	1,025	288	1,166	.....	459
464	16,546	56	.....	2,879	6,800	2,250	112	29,107	1,018	235	3,991	.....	460
2,853	13,314	.....	4,914	1,223	.....	.....	169	22,473	601	165	3,922	.....	461
403	2,452	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	3,174	360	114	660	.....	462
1,816	7,171	19	.....	24	.....	.....	137	9,167	654	172	1,244	.....	463
.....	16,409	86	.....	24	.....	.....	574	17,093	1,090	218	1,139	100	464
2,840	12,513	108	.....	.....	1,150	.....	132	16,743	692	127	2,740	200	465
653	9,990	151	.....	295	1,000	.....	147	12,236	982	254	1,565	.....	466
136	887	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1,064	315	27	20	25	467
5,192	23,613	276	13,758	1,738	.....	.....	270	44,847	1,388	585	5,969	30	468
3,550	9,577	5	.....	50	.....	1,000	58	14,240	764	329	1,247	.....	469
758	10,963	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11,734	906	304	1,152	.....	470
93	12,131	22	.....	845	.....	1,005	5	14,101	624	244	994	.....	471
279	13,472	39	.....	174	.....	.....	418	14,382	751	782	1,221	.....	472
.....	20,121	114	.....	17	4,923	.....	5	25,180	867	373	2,400	.....	473
56	8,884	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9,034	561	148	1,499	.....	474
336	11,064	44	.....	1	1,025	.....	427	12,897	487	399	1,114	.....	475
557	15,641	37	.....	.....	2,000	701	386	19,322	757	532	3,526	.....	476
.....	30,532	314	400	1,352	4,966	.....	146	37,740	1,380	577	4,679	.....	477
214	2,467	10	.....	.....	40	.....	34	2,765	188	177	340	138	478
1,952	7,098	34	.....	12	800	.....	159	10,055	520	198	1,271	150	479
1,636	8,146	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	33	10,415	591	283	1,579	250	480
11	22,798	503	3,331	494	1,200	.....	2	28,339	1,043	240	5,917	.....	481
724	9,471	233	.....	.....	.....	860	224	11,452	692	313	854	.....	482
10,708	21,834	207	.....	75	3,600	.....	746	37,063	1,276	580	8,274	.....	483
369	10,374	214	.....	160	2,300	.....	81	13,498	841	50	2,741	.....	484
43	12,402	141	.....	3	3,450	.....	8	16,047	802	178	2,627	.....	485
556	12,014	63	104	667	1,000	.....	4	14,408	838	177	1,898	.....	486
.....	1,598	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,619	290	15	672	.....	487
547	4,893	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	5,545	431	85	443	.....	488
5,271	8,806	47	.....	48	.....	.....	132	14,304	548	159	1,931	.....	489
733	12,663	.....	.....	.....	2,025	.....	122	15,543	443	126	2,451	.....	490
.....	14,530	40	.....	.....	3,048	7,292	†1,871	26,781	535	305	2,580	653	491
43	4,478	119	.....	.....	350	704	2	5,696	241	114	402	250	492
2,731	20,467	485	.....	.....	500	.....	54	24,232	1,317	315	3,161	.....	493
1,188	20,566	.....	.....	.....	4,000	55,999	785	82,538	700	547	2,985	.....	494
409	13,680	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	14,177	848	370	2,353	.....	495
291	8,532	54	.....	55	250	.....	.....	9,182	486	160	757	.....	496
101	6,473	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,601	450	122	320	.....	497
150	1,938	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	2,300	264	90	473	15	498
1,346	9,612	41	.....	14	.....	.....	4	11,047	900	772	1,553	.....	499
3,014	19,349	190	971	482	1,200	8,000	681	33,887	1,700	.....	11,504	.....	500
4,478	31,796	180	.....	30	16,000	600	571	53,655	700	7,112	7,548	.....	501
143	12,684	91	.....	170	.....	.....	1	13,089	602	917	1,852	.....	502
1,289	6,247	50	.....	61	.....	.....	460	8,106	275	59	271	.....	503
5	86,497	843	3,961	934	382	.....	11,269	93,891	6,846	3,746	17,823	.....	504
1,566	6,538	8	.....	.....	1,500	2,886	223	12,721	628	140	716	.....	505
.....	26,277	422	.....	15	4,500	3,491	308	35,011	1,007	389	7,370	.....	506
9,450	15,896	21	2,018	523	468	5,163	169	33,708	738	472	5,088	.....	507

*Including $4,567 Drainage Aid from Government not previously reported, $5,129 orders paid by Ainsly & Ainsly omitted from previous reports, and $1,382 from debentures omitted since 1899 from returns, but included in tabulated report for 1899.

†Including $518 premiums on debentures sold and $1,146 refunds on drains.

‡ Including $1,045 received from other municipalities as share of debt.

Disbursements, 1901.—

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
452. Tilbury N., Essex	208	1,139	3,129	5,059		2,467		1,388
453. Tilbury W., Essex	121	839	3,268	6,615		6,091	10,608	2,055
454. Tiny, Simcoe	111	3,050	5,162	71		915	500	1,981
455. Torbolton, Carleton	286	575	1,695					
456. Toronto, Peel	51	4,795	8,463		4,156	747	3,045	268
457. Toronto Gore, Peel	8	1,407	1,943			255	1,055	40
458. Tossorontio, Simcoe	99	1,400	3,433					
459. Townsend, Norfolk	88	5,716	7,584			200	2,382	115
460. Trafalgar, Halton	333	256	9,764			250	11,650	165
461. Tuckersmith, Huron	10	2,116	4,590	745	4,600	808		218
462. Tudor and Cashel, Hastings	20	183	1,310					
463. Turnberry, Huron	14	1,250	3,597	313				
464. Tyendinaga, Hastings	389	5,587	6,586					
465. Usborne, Huron		2,266	6,120				1,150	39
466. Uxbridge, Ontario	219	1,048	4,119		1,155	200	1,000	1,194
467. Van Horne, Rainy River			475					20
468. Vaughan, York	80	6,685	8,783		14,449			
469. Verulam, Victoria	86	3,231	4,433		358			133
470. Vespra, Simcoe	32	1,753	5,385			443		103
471. Wainfleet, Welland	18	3,485	4,433	1,532		2,044		268
472. Wallace, Perth	7	5,287	4,466	96	812			900
473. Walpole, Haldimand	863	5,148	8,279			300	5,392	223
474. Walsingham N., Norfolk	15	1,896	4,441			100		10
475. Walsingham S., Norfolk	52	1,702	3,696			2,282	1,150	990
476. Warwick, Lambton	146	2,885	6,032	932		1,459	2,000	362
477. Waterloo, Waterloo	78	4,947	15,087		2,356	3,231	1,627	718
478. Watt, Muskoka	8		1,440		177			46
479. Wawanosh E., Huron	11	1,457	3,816	71			800	16
480. Wawanosh W., Huron	53	1,607	3,842	120		534	600	62
481. Wellesley, Waterloo		3,571	10,684		2,800	114	3,126	181
482. Westmeath, Renfrew	35	1,670	4,751	856		603		111
483. Westminster, Middlesex	40	5,936	7,638	41		320	2,000	122
484. Whitby E., Ontario	99	1,783	4,709				2,300	42
485. Whitby, Ontario	105	1,747	4,541		3	1,196	3,639	257
486. Whitchurch, York	19	3,688	5,138		235	320	1,000	32
487. Widdifield, Nipissing	14		534				7	
488. Wilberforce and Algona N., Renfrew	37	836	2,476					
489. Williams E., Middlesex	80	3,069	2,967	35				
490. Williams W., Middlesex	66	2,285	2,625	67			5,125	68
491. Williamsburg, Dundas	413	2,474	6,876	4,441	1,142	941	2,753	390
492. Willoughby, Welland	19	1,451	2,086	562				21
493. Wilmot, Waterloo	29	3,665	11,054			421	500	252
494. Winchester, Dundas	138	4,077	7,978	2,608		2,809	6,306	1,101
495. Windham, Norfolk	112	3,872	5,815	284				
496. Wolfe Island, Frontenac	202	2,677	4,541				82	
497. Wolford, Grenville	54		4,045				300	28
498. Wollaston, Hastings	8	116	1,265					
499. Woodhouse, Norfolk	118	2,734	3,558					3
500. Woolwich, Waterloo	5	3,273	8,967		614	2,140	1,200	842
501. Yarmouth, Elgin	75	13,829	8,764			222	7,000	434
502. Yonge and Escott Front, Leeds	29	1,589	5,726	300	901		930	637
503. Yonge and Escott Rear, Leeds	10	765	3,627		928	301		769
504. York, York	300	9,918	20,799		8,954	10,719	59	5,325
505. Zone, Kent	159	785	3,132	2,362		1,232	2,250	404
506. Zorra E., Oxford		4,804	7,113	1,123		2,032	5,022	701
507. Zorra W., Oxford	5	4,084	4,526	2,454	2,018	1,429		554

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Continued.

Assets on December 31, 1901.							Liabilities on December 31, 1901.					
Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.**	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities	Number.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
861	16,291	6,914	7,095	....	535	14,535	3,373	30,011	..	3,745	37,161	452
*2,372	34,998	7,382	12,188	..	11,192	30,762	865	34,010	11,000	..	45,875	453
509	15,199		6,025	....	8,065	14,090	....	46,962	1,515	.	48,477	454
39	3,439	252	2,391	....	....	2,643	1,286	....	....	151	1,437	455
685	32,132	1,901	1,323	28,084	3,780	35,088	.. ..	2,280	3,028	.	5,308	456
194	9,072	432	1	3,500	1,045	4,978	.... .	2,500	2	40	2,542	457
31	6,761	651	69	.....	125	845	27	....	....	.	27	458
261	18,825	3,752	1,083	....	754	5,589	23	754	.....		777	459
746	28,408	699	3,192	45,173	6,993	56,057	3,108	2,000	.....	141	5,249	460
58	17,833	4,640	232	17,200	700	22,772	...	4,391	.....	100	4,491	461
17	2,664	510	2,701	....	.....	3,211	1,860	.....	.....		1,860	462
31	7,275	1,892	192	.....	195	2,279	1,223	..	.....	.	1,223	463
149	15,258	1,835	156	.... ..	1,061	3,052	51	200	... .	401	652	464
208	13,542	3,201	....	....	625	3,826	2,220	....	.... .	70	2,290	465
317	12,053	183	1,256	7,909	1,500	10,848	.. ..	19,400	....		19,400	466
21	903	161	877	.....	350	1,388	... ..	.... ..	444	41	485	467
604	38,523	6,324	571	36,023	1,930	44,848	200	.... ..	.... ..	203	403	468
155	10,536	3,704	.....	1,657	2,663	8,024	717	3,750	. ...	16	4,483	469
128	10,206	1,528	1,271	.....	2,138	4,937	1,978	1,150	..	500	3,628	470
223	13,865	236	3,236	25,000	7,467	35,939	1,599	4,085	.. ..	...	5,684	471
32	14,354	28	3,787	5,511	736	10,062	1,601	20,000	..	107	21,708	472
465	24,311	869	24	.....	2,700	3,593	. ..	2,100	.....	...	2,100	473
244	8,904	130	5,628	.....	1,100	6,858	2,717	100	....		2,817	474
470	12,342	555	29	.. . .	4,040	4,624	671	16,284	300	25	17,280	475
401	19,032	290	1,337	.....	4,802	6,429	749	4,221	828	94	5,892	476
3,062	37,740	..	.....	†38,021	8,559	46,580	611	15,158	3,804	..	19,573	477
28	2,545	220	690	582	3,919	5,411	520	800	40	99	1,459	478
29	8,279	1,776	267	.....	150	2,193	1,439	....	....	185	1,624	479
149	9,670	745	1,370	.....	1,855	3,970	1,571	913	... .	75	2,559	480
543	28,219	120	140	12,714	4,070	17,044	.....	4,070	.. ....	..	4,070	481
391	10,276	1,176	.....	.....	2,613	3,789	...	2,418	.		2,418	482
1,293	27,520	9,543	1,972	....	1,070	12,585	7,266	1,070	1,500	...	9,836	483
369	12,909	589	27	3,200	1,400	5,216	29	....	.....	80	109	484
410	15,535	512	237	67	380	1,196	39	2,573	.....	275	2,887	485
199	13,544	864	1,032	14,278	610	16,784	.....	320	.....	370	690	486
84	1,614	5	3,828	.. ....	350	4,183	800	....	....	96	896	487
138	4,446	1,099	1,044	.....	182	2,325	790	.....	.....	150	940	488
103	8,892	5,412	251	.....	19	5,682	3,757	.....	... .	350	4,107	489
96	13,352	2,191	735	.....	675	3,601	2,807	....	....	59	2,866	490
126	23,629	3,152	23	1,142	1,400	5,717	..	9,206	461		9,667	491
14	5,250	446	666	.....	1,250	2,362	600	704	359	152	1,715	492
449	21,163	3,069	.....	.....	5,307	8,376	....	3,927	....	.	3,927	493
982	30,181	52,357	351	.....	5,026	57,734	.....	71,780	788	430	72,998	494
471	14,115	62	2,198	.....	2,719	4,979	.. ..	....	....	47	47	495
99	9,004	178	4,418	.....	2,306	6,902	3,557	.. ..	108	60	3,785	496
126	5,425	1,176	1,376	.....	500	3,052	1,486	.. ..	400		1,886	497
16	2,206	94	1,672	....	1,000	2,766	906	....	....	80	986	498
680	9,950	1,097	11	....	....	1,108	....	....	....	....	....	499
137	30,371	3,516	5	8,614	1,710	13,845	..	23,885	....	860	24,735	500
658	47,254	6,401	1,522	..	2,266	10,189	63	9,944	9,000	200	19,144	501
50	12,447	592	83	6,975	2,175	10,635	.....	8,788	3,000	....	11,788	502
2	7,030	1,076	15	10,384	2,107	13,532	....	15,000	....	....	15,000	503
4,188	93,377	314	40,924	36,370	24,066	164,774	22,519	87,351	7,250	14,847	131,967	504
314	12,124	597	3,877	.... ..	718	5,192	1,908	6,358	....	....	8,266	505
472	30,033	4,978	275	.... ..	4,741	10,094	.... ..	15,896	.	5,408	21,304	506
294	21,562	12,146	428	14,541	450	27,565	.....	11,245	7,906	....	19,151	507

* Including $2,031 paid to other municipalities as share of drainage expenses, etc.
† Being $37,163 School Funds held in trust and $858 Special Fire Fund.
‡ Including $6,289 special deposit to credit of gen. Tp. acct. and $16,767 School Funds held in trust.
§ Special deposit to credit of drainage account. ** Including School Funds held in trust.

	Village Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all pruposes, 1902.			Receipts, 1901.	
					Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.	Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.
				$	$	$ c.		$	$
1	Acton, Halton	1,360	240	301,015	6,867	5 05	22.8	13	5,275
2	Ailsa Craig, Middlesex	702	443	135,820	2,728	3 89	20.1	31	2,638
3	Alexandria, Glengarry	1,761	496	321,115	8,695	4 94	27.1	..	7,084
4	Alvinston, Lambton	900	436	201,322	4,237	4 71	21.0	.....	4,473
5	Arkona, Lambton	450	500	83 805	1,209	2 69	14.4	306	1,110
6	Arthur, Wellington	1,206	994	265,345	5,391	4 47	20.3	403	4,966
7	Ashburnham, Peterborough	1,819	925	453,328	7,336	4 03	11.2	846	6,989
8	Athens, Leeds	879	500	180,075	3,477	3 96	19 3	388	3,257
9	Ayr, Waterloo	853	500	275,517	4,509	5 29	16.4	28	4,976
10	Bath, Lennox and Addington	382	2,254	119,569	1,883	4 93	15 7	643	1,559
11	Bayfield, Huron	573	1,762	89,089	1,312	2 29	14.7	122	1,300
12	Beamsville, Lincoln	827	519	210,430	4,166	5 04	19 8	367	3,602
13	Beaverton, Ontario	750	439	161,625	2,791	3 72	17.3	796	3,110
14	Beeton, Simcoe	694	475	163,180	3,654	5 27	22.4	494	3,182
15	Belle River, Essex	537	314	64,522	1,640	3 05	25.4	50	1,268
16	Blyth, Huron	848	440	213,510	4,599	5 42	21.5	585	4,884
17	Bobcaygeon, Victoria	880	445	158,570	3,910	4 44	24 7	3,609	3,962
18	Bolton, Peel	669	480	160,850	2,608	3 90	16 2	22	2,638
19	Bradford, Simcoe	988	1,700	254,215	5,261	5 32	20.7	2,633	6,186
20	Bridgeburg, Welland	1,224	490	480,509	6,778	5 54	14 1	1,584	6,950
21	Brighton, Northumberland	1,329	2,707	486,668	6,054	4 56	12.4	.....	6,289
22	Brussels, Huron	1,189	422	310,285	7,372	6 37	24.4	.....	7,582
23	Burk's Falls, Parry Sound	742	613	159,473	3,883	5 23	24.3	1,625	3,902
24	Burlington, Halton	1,203	492	370,400	5,226	4 34	14.1	480	5,263
25	Caledonia, Haldimand	802	800	175,119	4,101	5 11	23.4	674	3,426
26	Campbellford, Northumberland	2,424	600	722,734	14,585	6 02	20 2	4,291	14,627
27	Cannington, Ontario	1,165	487	284,980	4,275	3 67	15.0	...	4,266
28	Cardinal, Grenville	1,333	499	369,470	4,810	3 61	13.0	472	4,577
29	Casselman, Russell	675	1,200	89,009	1,689	2 50	43.3	131	1,762
30	Cayuga, Haldimand	938	1,062	180,260	3,601	3 84	20,0	183	4,132
31	Chesley, Bruce	1,752	500	376,250	10,028	5 72	26.6	2,353	9,021
32	Chesterville, Dundas	863	500	165,190	2,962	3 43	17 9	293	1,992
33	Chippawa, Welland	499	111	122.685	1,744	3 49	14.2	853	1,926
34	Clifford, Wellington	598	440	126,845	1,751	2 93	13.8	1,365	1,662
35	Cobden, Renfrew	654	455	90,300	2,390	3 65	26.5	..	1,278
36	Colborne, Northumberland	988	1,070	291,890	4,955	5 03	17.0	340	5.054
37	Creemore, Simcoe	598	483	134,800	2,682	4 48	19.9	343	2,748
38	Delhi, Norfolk	771	500	172,000	3,107	4 03	18.1	551	2,651
39	Drayton, Wellington	769	420	169,455	4,118	5 36	24.3	....	4,141
40	Dundalk, Grey	819	440	153,640	3,434	4 19	22.4	.....	3,347
41	Dutton, Elgin	823	500	241,630	5,103	6 20	21.1	101	4,019
42	East Toronto, York	1,900	500	599,515	14,529	7 64	24 2	299	18,327
43	Eganville, Renfrew	1,102	378	294,235	4,071	3 69	13.8	2 848	3,624
44	Elmira, Waterloo	1,166	514	339,685	4,361	3 74	12.8	250	4,280
45	Elora, Wellington	1,162	670	303,080	7,005	6 03	23.1	666	8,402
46	Embro, Oxford	580	1,343	196,373	2,776	4 79	14 1	1,479	2,852
47	Erin, Wellington	483	461	113,950	1,794	3 71	15 7	66	1,454
48	Exeter, Huron	1,717	1,078	513.210	10,134	5 90	19.7	4,063	9,055
49	Fenelon Falls, Victoria	1,106	500	306,138	4,550	4 11	14 9	1,241	3,967
50	Fergus, Wellington	1,505	850	441,845	9,748	6 48	22.1	382	9,130
51	Fort Erie, Welland	881	712	298,679	4,679	5 31	15.7	281	4,839
52	Garden Island, Frontenac	253	77	51,000	1,658	6 55	32 5	229	1,762
53	Georgetown, Halton	1,373	1,091	377.175	7.740	5 64	20 5	.....	7.388
54	Glencoe, Middlesex	969	430	289,580	5,500	5 68	19.0	345	6,289
55	Grand Valley, Dufferin	782	261	180,450	3.468	4 43	19.2	706	3,246
56	Grimsby, Lincoln	945	468	231.160	4.628	4 90	20.0	196	5.488
57	Hagersville, Haldimand	914	334	215,225	3,923	4 29	18 2	582	3,473
58	Hanover, Grey	1,424	383	264,425	6,876	4 83	26.0	435	4,815
59	Hastings, Northumberland	774	757	173,410	3,101	4 01	17.9	689	3,198
60	Havelock, Peterborough	930	498	144,415	3,226	3 47	22.3	233	3 661
61	Hensall, Huron	792	499	226,350	2,646	3 34	11.7	123	2,409

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts. 1901.—*Continued.*								Disbursements, 1901.					
Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries, and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of justice.	Bridges, streets and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
380	2,532	.....	114	6,600	5,455	263	20,632	629	2,335	424	25	1,895	1
240	..	.....	....	....	...	.	2,909	195	379	97	20	199	2
999	3,256	.....	..	20,782	.	42	32,163	263	3,229	340	213	795	3
528	....	.....	3	3,633	....	247	8,884	329	887	213	23	416	4
200	....	.. ..	.....	200	...	68	1,884	106	.....	118	11	96	5
728	....	.....	.....	2,050	750	33	8,930	292	351	215	28	1,012	6
849	886	....	32	.....	.....	188	9,790	643	1,465	214	118	1,335	7
73	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,716	166	67	85	20	497	8
187	....	.....	345	155	.....	70	5,761	159	255	174	41	629	9
117	.	.. ...	60	150	.. ..	5	2,534	176	121	149	18	267	10
140	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.	1,562	163	.....	60	14	241	11
166	454	.....	53	2,224	.....	150	7,016	293	539	82	15	701	12
202	. ...	.....	257	1,200	.....	141	5,706	248	240	79	35	1,005	13
279	2,148	....	.....	2,500	.....	250	8,853	227	2,449	568	27	186	14
196	...	.....	.	200	....	.....	1,714	159	.....	33	.....	471	15
270	.	3,658	201	24,666	12,397	.	46,661	362	849	488	90	833	16
318	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	30	7,993	130	161	115	323	448	17
356	.....	.....	.....	1,326	.....	36	4,378	160	104	104	28	727	18
242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	9,187	578	173	19	25	848	19
232	.....	2	10	1,700	....	378	10,856	260	2	277	24	2,104	20
334	. ...	.....	..	5,969	5,000	242	17,834	337	463	768	60	5,192	21
609	....	6,312	165	...	5,816	38	20,522	444	461	243	100	822	22
185	.....	638	936	1,025	17,121	319	25,751	240	274	38	25	477	23
254	. ..	2,000	196	2,700	.....	72	10,965	369	1,013	192	25	702	24
276	.....	.....	1	500	....	100	4,977	394	99	95	21	399	25
833	3,441	.....	..	5,500	1,465	787	30,944	731	2,046	284	599	4,650	26
418	...	.....	....	772	...	1	5,457	283	321	186	34	613	27
72	....	.....	.....	800	..	58	6,439	200	672	222	150	748	28
81	....	18	..	150	.....	....	2,142	160	.....	105	12	203	29
215	.....	.....	7	1,000	.....	38	5,575	250	417	170	9	415	30
267	.....	.....	10	12,839	....	995	25,485	349	700	717	354	10,887	31
301	....	....	..	1,250	...	1	3,837	114	.....	91	....	514	32
364	....	.. ....	71	.....	4,000	..	7,204	124	.....	130	7	1,002	33
250	....	.....	23	.....	.....	56	3,356	236	54	71	11	396	34
211	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	166	1,655	48	....	128	..	348	35
121	....	....	.....	1,300	....	...	6,850	219	654	138	50	1,188	36
192	.....	....	...	400	...	65	3,748	148	154	57	25	1,057	37
128	....	....	.	735	.. .	132	4,197	163	9	75	5	901	38
519		137	.....	12,991	5,000	246	23,133	189	281	221	30	5,880	39
238	1,882	....	.....	2,500	...	11	7,986	133	1,774	112	28	1,097	40
90		....		1,100		152	5,462	166	453	150	12	811	41
116	1,953	140	562	11,000	7,500	267	40,159	1,067	2,593	1,356	225	999	42
586	.	....	...	...		34	7,672	280	594	141	12	712	43
180	.....	....	.....	.....	5,000	1	9,711	167	153	136	36	625	44
539	..	... .		305	7,500	592	17,964	672	1,410	441	50	350	45
194	..	... ...		1,000		159	6,164	160	78	240	60	1,961	46
190	..	... ...		100	..	5	1,815	103	192	62	20	117	47
580	70	.....	77	3,000	4,128	200	21,143	600	1,445	108	94	2,640	48
359		90				130	5,757	370	570	188	184	780	49
759	...	412	57	1,356	452	510	14,058	468	1,006	711	42	2,347	50
370		....	....	.....		...	5,237	366	20	179	20	1,421	51
.....	.....	.....		.....			2,001	25	...	12	...	81	52
339	2,192	.. ....	.	3,500	10,000	312	23,731	227	971	383	150	1,678	53
746		....		1,700		97	9,177	247	976	241		632	54
436		.... .		4,000		687	9,075	122	130	183		2,818	55
179	.....	....		2,200		350	8,354	187	425	190	70	1,000	56
58	....	....		1,000		7	5,070	212	.	169	49	624	57
225	.....	.. ..	66	33,400	25,000	220	64,151	257	450	136	13	540	58
355	..	.....		1,105	...	...	3,442	165	486	201	109	764	59
523	.....	.....	.....	1,997	....	245	6,059	197	.....	109	97	376	60
190	.. ....	.....	.....	4,818	...	50	7,590	139	92	281	57	4,473	61

Disbursements, 1901.—*Continued.*

Village Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Construction of buildings, water works, etc.	Charities.	County levy.	Payments on account of school and education.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Acton, Halton	700	63	587	3,050	805	455	7,800	1,177	287
2 Alma (Craig, Middlesex		30	230	1,412	2			13	237
3 Alexandria, Glengarry	5,252	155		828		866	17,646	1,921	* 1,192
4 Alvinston, Lambton		104	248	1,800		641	3,997	168	308
5 Arkona, Lambton		46	188	127			200	1	550
6 Arthur, Wellington		9	506	2,836		475	2,500	724	210
7 Ashburnham, Peterborough	736	152	192	2,407	450			901	272
8 Athens, Leeds		3	294	1,700					470
9 Ayr, Waterloo	16	18	382	1,908	929	354		898	160
10 Bath, Lennox and Addington		73	306	1,125			156	2	9
11 Bayfield, Huron	56		89	700					18
12 Beamsville, Lincoln	65	34	375	1,525			2,424	16	159
13 Beaverton, Ontario		33	246	817	123	475	1,950	270	187
14 Beeton, Simcoe				786		551	2,500	1,457	14
15 Belle River, Essex		30		956					64
16 Blyth, Huron		29	156	1,315	1,881	2,824	36,184	1,825	244
17 Bobcaygeon, Victoria	582	13	559	1,690	222			150	149
18 Bolton, Peel		21	142	1,736			1,220	6	276
19 Bradford, Simcoe	113	14	340	3,206	2,757	582		175	99
20 Bridgeburg, Welland	226	52	965	2,242	38	391	1,700	122	+ 1,216
21 Brighton, Northumberland		31	385	1,500			6,102	83	233
22 Brussels, Huron		31	252	1,822	7 731	817	3,000	2,481	184
23 Burk's Falls, Parry Sound	327	5		1,540	17,110	836	500	1,320	587
24 Burlington, Halton	25	225	741	1,813	2,000	280	2,700	148	260
25 Caledonia, Haldimand		59	315	1,900		500	500	325	234
26 Campbellford, Northumberland	3,370	145		1,780	978	3,472	5,568	2,526	1,817
27 Cannington, Ontario		2	342	1,380		358	1,552	187	160
28 Cardinal, Grenville		102	345	2,019		179	800	175	279
29 Casselman, Russell			210	608	86		200	167	107
30 Cayuga, Haldimand		18	295	2,000		537	1,000	248	282
31 Chesley, Bruce	788	118	507	2,976	451	571	1,542	1,416	989
32 Chesterville, Dundas	126		102	1,325		320	500	58	147
33 Chippawa, Welland		48	219	850				50	29
34 Clifford, Wellington		1	185	700	738				95
35 Colden, Renfrew			50	697					51
36 Colborne, Northumberland		79	295	2,687			1,200	27	40
37 Creemore, Simcoe		6	244	1,000			500	70	342
38 Delhi, Norfolk		8	315	1,108			735	21	594
39 Drayton, Wellington	76	74	286	1,471		484	2,276	140	385
40 Dundalk, Grey	137	66	266	1,875		476	2,123	315	425
41 Dutton, Elgin		12	180	1,050		348	600	70	127
42 East Toronto, York	13,543		1,500	2,765	2,580	1,447	7,655	3,824	994
43 Eganville, Renfrew	789		308	1,942		100		61	463
44 Elmira, Waterloo		5	251	1,181		500		556	*5,479
45 Elora, Wellington		8	664	2,243	6,605	1,147	305	642	2,440
46 Embro, Oxford			238	1,157		126		124	382
47 Erin, Wellington		12	182	650			150	4	193
48 Exeter, Huron	2,660	50	700	1,871	574	1,306	3,000	937	256
49 Fenwick Falls, Victoria	250	27	373	623	103				857
50 Fergus, Wellington		11	764	3,042	1,000	971	1,658	196	833
51 Fort Erie, Welland	291	1	200			447	500	500	92
52 Gardenville, Frontenac				1,081					112
53 Georgetown, Halton	240	144	300	1,800	1,000	961	5,458	2,632	624
54 Glencoe, Middlesex		9	785	2,016		1,100	1,500	618	395
55 Grand Valley, Dufferin	787	7	150	1,804			2,000	32	920
56 Grimsby, Lincoln		13	453	1,662		530	2,034	107	533
57 Hagersville, Haldimand		41	198	942		298	1,197	291	251
58 Harwich, Kent	15,766	10	500	1,500			38,400	174	366
59 Hastings, Northumberland		113	227	1,407			1,500	170	240
60 Havelock, Peterborough	265	9	143	1,100		111	1,587	225	756
61 Hensall, Huron			165	1,050	5		494	43	332

* Including $1,017 paid to Board of Health, of which $850 was expenses re small-pox epidemic.
+ Including $868 paid to other municipalities as share of debt.
‡ Including $1,511 paid to Board of Health, mostly for expenses re diphtheria and small-pox epidemic.
* Including $5,000 bonus to Felt Co.

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

Total disbursements.	Assets on December 31, 1901. Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, gas and electric light plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	Liabilities on December 31, 1901. County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
20,192	440	1,113	4,663	9,200	17,650	33,066	150	25,455	500	605	26,809	1
2,823	86	31	114	.....	1,455	1,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
32,102	61	1,183	.....	40,100	7,388	48,732	1,172	33,526	6,760	5,900	[illegible]	3
8,884	....	309	.....	1,390	4,722	6,421	.....	402	783	.....	1,275	4
1,695	249	.....	.....	.....	1,470	1,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
8,696	254	731	.....	.....	3,606	4,591	892	14,529	.....	130	15,551	6
9,334	44	705	1,719	10,000	6,898	19,768	.....	19,716	.....	1,100	20,816	7
3,292	424	330	.....	.....	822	1,776	.....	.....	.....	842	842	8
5,761	.....	478	5,684	.....	5,480	11,642	.....	11,813	412	.....	12,225	9
2,390	144	312	2,000	.....	1,709	4,165	235	.....	.....	20	255	10
1,335	227	26	.....	.....	770	1,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
6,078	938	449	.....	15,000	2,915	19,302	410	12,573	1,060	629	14,672	12
4,751	955	382	*3,058	.....	8,441	12,836	817	3,970	1,370	.....	6,162	13
8,505	348	74	.....	36,000	7,156	43,578	591	18,527	2,321	1,171	22,611	14
1,713	1	233	.....	.....	800	1,034	60	.....	211	10	281	15
46,573	88	203	2,165	700	16,110	19,266	861	22,025	476	.....	23,362	16
4,452	3,541	513	2,076	580	5,700	12,410	1,700	3,000	.....	636	5,336	17
4,355	23	1	.....	.....	1,325	1,349	.....	.....	106	400	506	18
8,923	264	.....	2,757	.....	8,800	11,821	2,757	2,977	.....	375	6,109	19
9,621	1,235	636	38	.....	4,787	6,696	1,979	1,725	.....	4,407	8,111	20
16,412	2,522	.....	.....	140	8,900	11,562	1,300	5,600	.....	.....	6,900	21
18,188	2,334	806	11,429	.....	6,830	21,399	.....	54,331	.....	.....	54,331	22
23,473	2,278	190	§17,182	.....	1,874	21,524	1,800	24,327	475	1,405	28,007	23
10,499	456	248	**2,000	1,350	7,993	12,057	.....	602	600	.....	1,202	24
4,825	152	1,129	.....	.....	6,200	7,481	.....	5,500	.....	.....	5,500	25
30,854	90	1,047	978	34,400	7,695	44,210	593	40,720	.....	.....	41,313	26
5,379	78	934	.....	.....	7,780	8,792	.....	2,313	.....	.....	2,313	27
5,791	648	300	.....	.....	3,400	4,348	256	2,666	.....	50	2,972	28
1,918	224	1,367	418	.....	500	2,509	456	2,000	1,442	.....	3,898	29
5,439	136	103	.....	.....	7,315	7,554	.....	1,763	200	203	2,166	30
22,644	3,421	102	451	.....	29,940	33,914	.....	16,560	22,891	640	40,091	31
1,357	480	.....	.....	.....	1,042	1,522	.....	218	750	338	1,306	32
5,529	1,675	191	500	.....	3,295	5,661	800	4,000	500	200	5,500	33
2,720	636	776	798	.....	1,060	3,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1,322	315	109	.....	.....	80	502	48	.....	.....	77	125	35
6,399	451	7	.....	.....	4,340	4,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
3,004	354	1,330	.....	.....	100	1,784	396	.....	412	78	886	37
2,884	313	842	.....	.....	100	1,255	711	.....	.....	1,750	2,461	38
17,737	5,396	402	.....	.....	5,550	11,348	270	5,020	5,091	93	11,474	39
7,986	.....	146	.....	6,500	987	7,633	302	5,251	508	1,635	7,953	40
6,198	343	1,082	.....	.....	5,881	7,208	200	5,504	500	.....	6,204	41
99,000	91	9,611	18,828	39,222	26,323	94,045	1,837	68,264	12,519	1,178	83,798	42
5,647	1,751	428	.....	.....	3,969	6,152	1,032	138	.....	467	1,637	43
2,988	723	.....	.....	.....	800	1,523	.....	11,600	.....	687	12,287	44
16,377	1,587	3,844	†6,500	.....	13,136	25,067	2,394	17,955	.....	1,554	21,903	45
4,044	1,560	49	.....	.....	8,500	10,109	1,349	2,333	1,500	20	5,202	46
1,545	270	14	.....	.....	500	784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
17,104	3,979	61	1,961	3,000	12,590	21,591	2,888	20,307	.....	.....	23,195	48
5,058	700	3,070	107	.....	3,942	7,819	1,868	.....	.....	1,000	2,868	49
12,199	800	1,707	1,052	.....	18,000	23,559	658	6,850	82	700	8,290	50
4,121	1,116	346	.....	.....	9,930	11,597	1,000	6,000	1,700	94	8,794	51
1,636	365	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
17,844	3,888	1,446	**2,000	40,000	12,220	61,554	.....	58,700	.....	.....	58,700	53
9,055	199	849	.....	.....	7,000	8,048	400	11,337	.....	.....	11,737	54
5,054	124	64	.....	.....	3,018	8,196	.....	.....	2,000	2,132	4,132	55
8,274	90	250	.....	.....	8,100	8,440	823	3,181	.....	.....	4,004	56
4,993	167	1,071	.....	.....	200	1,434	400	3,362	236	757	4,755	57
43,000	11,105	467	.....	15,766	.....	27,338	.....	28,000	.....	8,000	36,000	58
3,177	108	228	.....	.....	7,800	8,136	.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,800	59
5,796	263	300	.....	.....	4,011	5,383	.....	3,200	934	1,200	5,334	60
7,099	491	94	5	.....	4,629	5,219	.....	.....	4,324	681	5,005	61

* Including $1,000 stock in Public Works. † Including $16,484 "Industrial Mortgage Special deposits. ** "Other Investments."

§ Comprising $5,000 securities for Loan to Manufacturing and $1,000 Balance of Bonds deposited.

‡ Charlotte Memorial Relief Fund held in trust.

Village Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.			Receipts, 1901.	
				Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $.	Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes
			$	$	$		$	$
62. Hintonburg, Carleton	2,574	459	445,024	13,375	5 20	30.1	17,059	11,510
63. Holland Landing, York	434	1,972	70,040	921	2 12	13.1	34	1,086
64. Iroquois, Dundas	1,043	800	321,300	6,176	5 92	19.2	323	5,077
65. Kemptville, Grenville	1,445	356	383,155	7,618	5 27	19.9	3,306	6,908
66. Lakefield, Peterborough	1,133	487	367,450	5,761	5 08	15.7	334	5,742
67. Lanark, Lanark	858	2,736	188,170	4,149	4 84	22.0	304	4,245
68. Lancaster, Glengarry	510	132	77,175	1,618	3 17	21.0	196	1,590
69. L'Orignal, Prescott	1,152	4,089	131,075	2,518	2 19	19.2	227	2,422
70. Lucan, Middlesex	840	500	198,050	3,813	4 54	19.3	680	3,583
71. Lucknow, Bruce	964	500	280,759	6,399	6 64	22.8	2,762	7,188
72. Madoc, Hastings	1,203	423	315,323	6,657	5 53	21.1	1,397	3,830
73. Markdale, Grey	986	950	201,715	3,872	3 93	19.2	176	3,848
74. Markham, York	977	475	273,355	7,127	7 29	26 1	1,679	6,273
75. Marmora, Hastings	980	486	137,355	2,665	2 72	19.4	....	2,101
76. Maxville, Glengarry	785	423	68,660	1,339	1 71	19.5	249	1,078
77. Merrickville, Grenville	957	691	296,800	5,877	6 14	19.8	394	4,572
78. Merriton, Lincoln	1,634	406	670,459	15,155	9 27	22.6	.....	15,417
79. Millbrook, Durham	897	436	185,905	3,607	4 02	19.4	1,060	3,003
80. Milverton, Perth	700	464	150,330	2,697	3 85	17.9	657	2,518
81. Morrisburg, Dundas	1,556	1,067	537,550	12,979	8 34	24.1	770	12,195
82. Newboro', Leeds	391	888	89,990	1,768	4 52	19.6	715	1,764
83. Newburg, Lennox & Addington	563	3,200	112,300	3,382	6 01	30.1	310	3,638
84. Newbury, Middlesex	378	500	62,810	1,137	3 01	18.1	327	1,256
85. Newcastle, Durham	567	1,932	188,444	3,783	6 67	20.1	1,672	3,813
86. New Hamburg, Waterloo	1,178	950	359,790	6,110	5 19	17.0	....	4,952
87. Niagara Falls South, Welland	1,562	310	415,028	7,211	4 62	17.4	1,057	9,445
88. Norwich, Oxford	1,302	500	320,650	9,151	7 03	28.5	1,067	7,676
89. Norwood, Peterborough	844	400	230,190	4,965	5 88	21.6	208	5,019
90. Oil Springs, Lambton	878	1,868	258,010	5,339	6 08	20.7	757	4,356
91. Omemee, Victoria	617	414	108,300	2,468	4 00	22.8	187	2,063
92. Ottawa East, Carleton	1,409	250	310,684	4,965	3 52	16.0	1,388	4,382
93. Paisley, Bruce	1,017	500	327,025	6,627	6 52	20.3	560	5,610
94. Point Edward, Lambton	1,098	672	197,597	4,625	4 59	23.4	905	3,437
95. Port Carling, Muskoka	310	3,791	64,756	1,951	6 29	30.1	331	766
96. Port Colborne, Welland	1,373	245	358,069	5,438	3 96	15.2	569	5,145
97. Port Dalhousie, Lincoln	1,024	187	286,145	5,572	5 44	19.5	1,390	6,181
98. Port Dover, Norfolk	1,168	413	264,600	5,268	4 75	19.9	493	5,740
99. Port Elgin, Bruce	1,294	700	297,120	6,510	5 03	21.9	193	5,707
100. Port Perry, Ontario	1,379	650	403,870	10,914	7 91	27.0	387	9,911
101. Port Rowan, Norfolk	724	500	134,200	3,003	4 15	22 4	149	3,063
102. Port Stanley, Elgin	502	504	147,685	2,714	5 40	18.4	252	1,976
103. Portsmouth, Frontenac	582	139	119,890	2,470	4 24	20.6	.....	3,118
104. Richmond, Carleton	452	1,487	68,785	1,538	3 40	22.4	158	1,843
105. Richmond Hill, York	636	464	157,925	2,466	3 88	15.6	278	2,175
106. Rockland, Russell	1,621	500	74,925	4,603	2 84	61 4	1,053	3,571
107. Shelburne, Dufferin	1,157	600	351,155	7,581	6 55	21 6	419	7,327
108. Southampton, Bruce	1,682	3,000	314,634	6,381	3 79	20 3	2,056	5,650
109. Springfield, Elgin	434	399	88,355	1,635	3 77	18.5	263	1,738
110. Stirling, Hastings	837	720	178,109	3,613	4 32	20.3	84	3,820
111. Stouffville, York	1,160	401	344,750	5,531	4 77	16.0	644	4,972
112. Streetsville, Peel	477	480	153,255	2,342	4 91	15.3	301	2,959
113. Sturgeon Point, Victoria	354	223	20,250	405	1 14	20.0	28	407
114. Sundridge, Parry Sound	400	343	67,058	1,885	4 71	28.1	142	1,791
115. Sutton, York	610	484	141,725	1,744	2 86	12.3	358	1,396
116. Tara, Bruce	679	500	210,020	3,360	4 95	16.0	315	3,280
117. Teeswater, Bruce	918	474	247,605	4,521	4 92	18.3	1,552	4,546
118. Thamesville, Kent	800	376	223,475	5,934	7 49	26 8	408	5,753
119. Thedford Lambton	576	455	97,900	1,997	3 47	20.4	63	2,023
120. Tilbury, Kent	1,074	577	259,350	6,632	6 18	31.7	4	7,842
121. Tiverton, Bruce	419	500	72,410	1,844	4 11	25.5	589	1,112
122. Tottenham, Simcoe	551	400	145,000	4,916	8 92	33.9	.....	2,395

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts, 1901.—*Continued.*								Disbursements, 1901.					
Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of justice.	Bridges, streets, and parks	Number.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
342	3,190	.....	96	.....	.....	179	32,376	794	2,482	216	42	1,167	62
27	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	12	1,509	98	.....	35	5	110	63
447	635	.....	.....	6,922	20,000	66	33,470	117	186	409	....	1,316	64
592	.....	827	55	.....	.....	270	11,958	258	875	397	38	7[illegible]	[illegible]
493	...	3,000	261	3,000	10,000	138	22,968	432	606	295	160	629	66
260	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	12	6,021	353	217	102	150	886	67
272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,058	112	99	51	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,751	226	110	40	6	67[illegible]	[illegible]
319	.....	.....	195	3,300	4,313	52	12,442	192	275	171	22	4,208	70
515	.....	250	212	4,442	.....	150	15,519	398	1,548	433	116	5,704	71
692	....	.....	...	1,465	.....	90	7,474	280	397	126	157	673	72
303	.....	564	365	2,408	9,864	334	17,862	126	300	196	62	2,020	73
274	1,346	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9,581	170	1,815	244	26	657	74
215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	2,525	160	.....	98	67	405	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,340	49	8	23	6	267	76
226	.....	.....	.....	2,100	.....	...	7,292	380	130	88	9	1,156	77
555	3,857	278	.....	1,400	.....	241	21,648	1,100	3,169	497	60	4,186	78
812	.....	.....	.....	800	...	117	8,842	330	685	283	21	489	79
191	....	.....	.....	220	...	43	3,628	128	.....	130	32	377	80
477	2,437	.....	203	3,520	25,000	2,236	46,838	405	1,968	178	50	1,769	81
118	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	69	2,749	89	.....	19	12	333	82
31	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	7	4,486	193	42	97	10	417	83
153	.....	.....	....	50	.....	288	2,074	91	.....	101	18	160	84
124	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	40	6,249	304	146	140	75	913	85
392	.....	700	....	530	....	491	7,065	256	579	263	58	1,022	86
211	1,267	.....	14	6,500	...	75	18,569	535	1,804	257	21	1,194	87
479	.....	1,808	55	3,600	3,691	242	18,618	450	1,307	304	385	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
375	.....	.... ..	198	1,050	....	147	6,997	208	720	105	95	296	[illegible]
471	.....	.....	...	757	.....	144	6,485	389	62	169	37	610	[illegible]
219	....	.....	.....	870	.....	....	3,339	160	155	178	15	327	[illegible]
75	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.. ..	5,896	263	.....	144	10	1,003	92
956	.....	.....	3	2,000	.....	47	9,176	348	881	495	208	910	93
146	.....	.... ..	.....	... .	....	6	4,494	324	.....	478	6	536	94
61	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	..	197	1,355	110	.....	143	10	214	[illegible]
412	1,164	.....	.....	.....	2,728	14	10,032	742	631	167	8	3,033	96
807	.....	.....	....	2,000	...	136	10,514	285	639	524	440	1,18[illegible]	97
291	.....	.....	.....	500	...	...	7,024	327	32	133	28	1,225	98
842	...	3,380	62	.....	7,000	355	17,449	259	623	290	352	[illegible]	[illegible]
548	.....	.....	.....	6,800	.....	337	17,983	60[illegible]	849	187	111	1,921	100
90	.....	.....	.....	1,425	.....	23	4,759	152	428	70	...	[illegible]	101
289	....	.....	....	1,700	....	7	4,224	2[illegible]	127	426	107	872	102
69	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3,187	270	....	136	46	411	[illegible]
56	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	83	2,174	179	.....	135	12	70[illegible]	104
410	...	32	....	200	.....	220	3,415	141	36	463	100	[illegible]	105
177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,601	2[illegible]	.....	1[illegible]	118	604	106
527	....	.....	....	10,500	2,164	357	22,294	444	684	344	178	711	[illegible]
472	.....	.....	.. ..	500	....	789	9,467	316	478	896	144	787	108
85	.....	.....	....	1,187	..	25	3,298	149	15[illegible]	87	5	[illegible]	109
319	..	421	17	400	600	525	6,186	282	29	34	..	1,721	110
180	394	.....	...	.....	.....	81	6,221	303	[illegible]	248	20	611	111
222	....	.....	...	.....	...	3	3,485	343	200	[illegible]	34	[illegible]	112
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	113
17	....	.....	...	170	..	..	2,121	110	.. ..	218	..	203	[illegible]
114	....	.....	...	.....	...	1	1,869	104	96	97	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
225	.....	714	42	500	2,452	297	7,825	169	178	292	21	3,070	[illegible]
478	....	2,416	116	2,200	4,428	66	15,802	273	[illegible]	208	6	2,[illegible]	117
218	.....	.....	....	3,149	....	187	9,685	195	709	301	56	1,[illegible]	118
78	.....	.....	...	1,350	..	32	3,046	111	[illegible]	90	20	[illegible]	119
219	997	785	207	10,927	1,500	141	22,622	[illegible]	2,092	36[illegible]	32	439	120
155	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,[illegible]	111	.....	74	12	[illegible]	121
232	...	...	...	400	...	135	[illegible]	3[illegible]	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	122

*Comprising $1,552 Contractors' deposits, an[illegible] returned from Electric Light Power Contract advance 1 in 100.

Disbursements, 1901.—*Continued.*

Village Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Construction of buildings, water works, etc.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on acct. of sch'ls and education	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
62. [illegible] Carleton	15,111		102	3,555	216	2,102	..	4,436	1,281
63. Holland Landing, York	..	25	188	497	.. ....		766	19	12
64. Iroquois, Dundas	23,247	109	300	2,782	.. ..	1,303	2,006	1,219	442
65. Kemptville, Grenville		91	116	3,460	.. ..	1,743	.. ..	772	382
66. Lakefield, Peterborough		26	304	1,650	3,891	..	3,166	1,148	*10,350
67. Lanark, Lanark	..	5	342	2,040	.....	276	1,266	195	156
68. Lancaster, Glengarry	..	20	110	899	.. ..	.. ..	355	13	89
69. L'Original, Prescott			204	1,650	..	....	..	16	58
70. Lucan, Middlesex	120	1	126	1,706	1,341	..	3,366	515	152
71. Lucknow, Bruce		23	677	1,665	1,054	..	....	1,260	110
72. Madoc, Hastings		8	645	3,055	.....	924	...	798	338
73. Markdale, Grey		9	277	936	...	629	11,083	746	866
74. Markham, York	454	22	412	2,216	.. ..	1,176	.. ..	876	60
75. Marmora, Hastings		2		1,113	.. ..	..	.....	....	374
76. Maxville, Glengarry	..	10	68	663	.. ...		.....		26
77. Merrickville, Grenville		6	200	1,824	.....	....	2,160	79	204
78. Merritton, Lincoln	230	48	200	3,224	129	2,174	1,874	2,587	525
79. Millbrook, Durham	..	16	148	1,340	.....	270	80	204	225
80. Milverton, Perth	128		179	1,260	.. ....	256	226	211	40
81. Morrisburg, Dundas	28,498	75	631	7,346	.....	2,235	3,520	2,245	†2,640
82. Newburgh, Leeds	...	5	120	616	213	144	.....	265	54
83. Newburg, Lennox and Addington	..	102	635	1,582	.....	500	256	88	136
84. Newbury, Middlesex	..	2	253	484	.....	300	70	37	22
85. Newcastle, Durham	..	.	458	2,060	.....	184	650	83	70
86. New Hamburg, Waterloo	203	8	414		.....	932	1,878	432	‡1,020
87. Niagara Falls South, Welland	195	102	470	2,497	....	1,628	8,479	1,069	820
88. Norwich, Oxford	..	22	542	672	3,277	653	5,300	845	133
89. Norwood, Peterborough	..	17	525	1,988	105	140	1,050	575	980
90. Oil Springs, Lambton	..	46	231	1,581	.....	1,718	...	714	925
91. Omemee, Victoria	..	11	128	1,054	.....	63	870	63	90
92. Ottawa East, Carleton	....		758	1,707	.. ..	284	.....	256	252
93. Paisley, Bruce	..	14	307	1,581	.. ..	573	2,000	109	355
94. Point Edward, Lambton	..	87	172	1,529	.. ..	..	.....	..	313
95. Port Carling, Muskoka	...			271	.. ....	..	.....	...	228
96. Port Colborne, Welland	877	64	492	1,206	.. ....	477	... ..	719	77
97. Port Dalhousie, Lincoln	..	26	428	1,776	..	613	2,360	571	10
98. Port Dover, Norfolk	...	79	516	2,525	... .	734	500	200	158
99. Port Elgin, Bruce	260	7	563	3,093	7,580	2,692	...	1,117	363
100. Port Perry, Ontario	....	20	498	3,709	.....	1,592	6,127	1,584	250
101. Port Rowan, Norfolk	..	10	270	1,245	.....	147	1,425	61	486
102. Port Stanley, Elgin	....	61	308	677	.....	...	1,100	39	17
103. Portsmouth, Frontenac	..	.	575	1,350	.....	..	366	3	14
104. Richmond, Carleton	68	24		675	7	52	.....	172	53
105. Richmond Hill, York	..	73	200	934	.....	56	300	134	102
106. Rockland, Russell	..	.	340	1,905	.. ..		382	5	360
107. Shelburne, Dufferin	975	8	494	1,569	.....	1,013	18,428	1,360	691
108. Southampton, Bruce	750	28	..	2,189	.....	643	500	943	179
109. Springfield, Elgin	..	..	..	460	.....	...	1,200	38	606
110. Stirling, Hastings	..	148	503	1,877	.....	720	200	421	49
111. Stouffville, York	125	17	1,667	1,000	.....	651	....	983	241
112. Sutton West, Peel	....	....	171	1,076	.....	..	....	..	137
113. Sturgeon Point, Victoria	....	..	20	107	...	..	30	1	138
114. Sundridge, Parry Sound	..	68		386	170	..	.....	385	230
115. Sutton, York	..	6	217	715	.. ..	..	....	..	94
116. Tara, Bruce	81	9	193	1,294	981	640	....	425	224
117. Teeswater, Bruce	40		287	1,464	3,587	122	4,492	650	317
118. Thamesville, Kent	248	36	527	1,380	.....	707	3,000	245	295
119. Thedford, Lambton	..	21	150	810	....	..	1,400	70	59
120. Tilbury, Kent	..	10	220	2,472	214	2,326	10,714	1,622	1,780
121. Tiverton, Bruce	..	70	100	750	350	...	.....	75	39
122. Totenham, Simcoe	100	10	.....	1,221	.. ..	261	42	158	13

*Including $767 paid to Board of Health, mostly re Small pox epidemic, and $319 paid to other Municipalities. *Including $10,000, Bonus to Cement Co. †Including $1,450 discount on debentures sold. ‡Including $225, principal and interest paid on mortgage on Felt Works, and $700 to adjust balance due on Electric Light.

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

Total disbursements.	Assets on December 31, 1901.						Liabilities on December 31, 1901.					Number.
	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, gas and electric light plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
31,911	465	11,092	1,631	94,649	10,615	118,452	4,378	102,774	1,547	3,807	112,506	62
1,432	77	240	.....	.....	553	870	138	.....	107	86	331	63
33,470	....	2,870	.....	25,286	8,080	36,236	2,537	29,361	8,072	259	40,229	64
9,136	2,822	2,100	664	.....	16,958	22,544	402	16,048	....	....	16,450	65
22,798	176	22	5,294	250	10,300	16,036	546	21,000	.....	50	21,596	66
5,922	99	.....	.....	.....	7,200	7,299	.....	2,881	.....	....	2,881	67
1,849	209	284	.....	.....	715	1,208	.....	.....	.....	31	31	68
2,380	371	657	.....	.....	50	1,078	709	.....	.....	37	746	69
12,029	413	201	5,387	.....	3,700	9,701	182	13,313	.....	.....	13,495	70
13,058	2,461	362	15,108	10,000	11,733	39,264	.....	19,500	8,618	.....	28,118	71
7,474	.....	4,318	.....	.....	6,250	10,568	759	16,749	1,465	193	19,166	72
17,226	636	213	.....	.....	11,748	12,597	505	13,204	.....	296	14,005	73
8,108	1,473	672	.....	14,100	3,895	20,140	1,361	15,997	.....	823	18,181	74
2,251	284	478	.....	.....	31	793	407	.....	.....	1,854	2,261	75
1,123	217	743	.....	.....	13	973	441	.....	.....	378	819	76
6,282	1,010	.....	.....	.....	5,035	6,045	319	1,668	.....	175	3,994	77
20,689	959	623	129	73,350	12,879	87,940	.....	56,174	.....	977	57,151	78
5,041	801	194	.....	.....	7,953	8,948	310	3,168	.....	317	3,795	79
2,881	748	20	.....	.....	128	896	.....	4,910	.....	.....	4,910	80
46,563	275	4	.....	60,000	3,485	63,764	.....	49,106	.....	.....	49,106	81
1,864	875	.....	3,072	.....	1,187	5,134	370	5,045	.....	.....	5,415	82
4,102	*384	3,157	.....	.....	100	3,641	1,594	1,000	512	451	3,557	83
1,468	606	693	.....	.....	2,000	3,299	574	300	.....	62	936	84
4,968	1,281	.....	.....	.....	2,830	4,111	.....	1,315	.....	.....	1,315	85
7,065	.....	4,366	2,300	.....	10,075	16,741	2,100	6,062	530	1,195	9,887	86
18,331	238	1,216	.....	11,900	2,506	15,860	.....	15,830	1,000	1,675	18,505	87
16,197	2,421	1,337	5,253	.....	7,181	16,192	1,204	21,540	4,158	.....	26,902	88
6,803	194	347	5,073	.....	5,132	10,746	.....	9,699	.....	203	9,902	89
6,485	.....	4,800	.....	.....	4,225	9,025	232	11,922	707	80	12,941	90
3,214	125	.....	.....	.....	900	1,025	....	287	.....	.....	287	91
4,767	1,129	2,007	500	.....	3,659	7,295	1,171	3,902	.....	.....	5,073	92
7,811	1,365	753	.....	.....	20,600	22,718	.....	601	.....	.....	601	93
3,395	1,099	944	.....	.....	1,673	3,716	1,400	.....	.....	.....	1,400	94
976	379	135	.....	.....	389	903	273	.....	.....	429	702	95
8,485	1,547	15	.....	22,412	3,915	27,889	.....	20,211	.....	.....	20,211	96
8,493	2,021	71	*6,500	.....	1,141	9,735	1,581	11,489	.....	9	13,079	97
6,554	470	.....	.....	.....	4,500	4,970	132	5,415	.....	96	5,643	98
17,389	60	2,389	†6,840	.....	10,919	20,208	.....	21,454	.....	53	21,507	99
17,453	530	2,437	.....	.....	14,360	17,327	.....	31,906	5,324	65	37,295	100
4,751	8	326	.....	.....	.....	334	97	155	.....	2,530	2,782	101
3,998	226	1,081	.....	.....	1,595	2,902	16	.....	.....	900	2,916	102
2,968	219	1,343	.....	.....	3,121	4,683	1,012	.....	.....	187	1,199	103
2,079	93	958	1,069	.....	2,381	4,498	1,171	3,500	.....	.....	4,831	104
3,138	277	30	31	.....	4,365	4,673	.....	2,700	.....	.....	2,700	105
4,100	501	2,767	.....	.....	1,688	4,956	1,803	.....	.....	1,440	3,243	106
21,868	426	684	.....	18,000	15,312	34,422	1,233	28,770	824	445	31,272	107
7,356	2,111	1,802	‡10,000	.....	7,100	21,013	250	20,000	.....	.....	11,000	108
3,296	2	133	.....	.....	2,291	2,426	138	.....	487	.....	625	109
5,185	701	1,500	.....	.....	3,125	5,326	1,300	2,000	200	.....	4,000	110
5,476	745	678	.....	25,000	3,142	29,565	644	23,000	.....	100	24,450	111
2,527	962	542	.....	.....	1,695	3,199	792	.....	.....	15	807	112
500	426	50	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
1,779	342	2,016	§5,834	.....	385	8,577	104	5,000	2,084	90	7,278	114
1,520	349	43	.....	.....	4,076	4,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
7,550	275	.....	¶6,975	.....	200	7,450	.....	11,578	200	.....	11,778	116
14,487	1,315	104	4,588	7,000	7,350	20,567	.....	14,000	.....	85	14,085	117
9,685	.....	469	.....	1,000	10,800	12,269	1,000	5,727	119	.....	6,846	118
3,338	208	18	.....	.....	70	296	.....	.....	775	.....	775	119
22,576	46	2,234	¶4,067	16,969	7,353	30,669	240	28,318	482	940	29,980	120
1,890	316	739	.....	.....	2,000	3,055	.....	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	121
2,766	326	841	.....	.....	3,770	5,007	234	2,462	408	218	3,322	122

* Leases of water power. † Including $1,840 Industrial mortgages of which $840 mortgages on Lake Factory is reported for first time. ‡ Industrial mortgage. § Including $5,000 of "other investments." Including $4,000 securities for loan to manufacturers and $832 bal. deposited to credit of [illegible] as ¶ Including $3,488 of "other investments."

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

Village Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed values of real and personal property and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.			Receipts, 1901.	
				Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.	Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.
			$	$	$ c.		$	$
123. Tweed, Hastings	1,177	389	258,520	4,382	3 72	17.0	1,351	3,785
124. Vienna, Elgin	351	1,000	77,693	1,579	4 50	20.3	835	911
125. Wardsville, Middlesex	310	314	61,048	1,248	4 03	20.4	299	1,037
126. Waterdown, Wentworth	625	327	132,555	1,820	2 91	13.7	222	1,587
127. Waterford, Norfolk	1,057	436	266,850	6,707	6 35	25.1	336	6,610
128. Watford, Lambton	1,326	400	256,935	7,322	5 52	28.5	710	6,804
129. Wellington, Prince Edward	683	1,500	211,532	2,330	3 41	11.0	156	2,146
130. Weston, York	1,185	248	310,475	7,934	6 70	25.6	86	6,738
131. Winchester, Dundas	1,153	500	251,625	5,256	4 56	20.9	48	6,373
132. Woodbridge, York	605	500	108,465	1,864	3 08	17.2	150	2,056
133. Woodville, Victoria	508	472	86,575	1,235	2 43	14.3	180	1,773
134. Wroxeter, Huron	420	495	108,954	1,060	2 52	9.7	60	2,011
135. Wyoming, Lambton	712	479	126,670	2,990	4 20	23.6	161	3,201
Town Municipalities.								
1. Alliston, Simcoe	1,294	500	327,361	8,282	6 40	25.3	2,674	8,887
2. Almonte, Lanark	2,936	700	791,425	19,325	6 58	24.4	30	18,859
3. Amherstburg, Essex	2,187	403	458,325	15,000	6 86	32.7	.....	16,524
4. Arnprior, Renfrew	3,791	734	755,572	22,801	6 01	30.2	4,859	20,225
5. Aurora, York	1,596	1,100	447,594	10,666	6 68	23.8	165	9,208
6. Aylmer, Elgin	2,171	535	713,285	18,744	8 63	26.3	.....	18,667
7. Barrie, Simcoe	6,086	2,550	1,618,445	42,511	6 99	26.3	....	40,529
8. Berlin, Waterloo	10,160	3,000	3,410,855	73,766	7 26	21.6	..	67,247
9. Blenheim, Kent	1,538	488	412,175	10,088	6 56	24.5	2,250	9,416
10. Bothwell, Kent	800	522	188,825	3,758	4 70	19 9	172	5,243
11. Bowmanville, Durham	2,798	2,942	1,087,090	26,600	9 51	24.5	586	23,425
12. Bracebridge, Muskoka	2,538	625	549,063	13,727	5 41	25.0	3 748	10,270
13. Brampton, Peel	2,683	1,246	949,565	21,978	8 19	23.1	708	19,081
14. Brockville, Leeds	8,904	1,243	3,474,150	83,993	9 43	24.2	216	84,227
15. Carleton Place, Lanark	4,116	550	907,440	20,903	5 08	23.0	5,854	20,621
16. Clinton, Huron	2,339	900	625,117	14,577	6 23	23.3	8,574	15,001
17. Cobourg, Northumberland	4,438	2,417	1,541,775	36,106	8 13	23.4	2,820	39,020
18. Collingwood, Simcoe	6,401	4,400	1,709,779	40,942	6 40	23 9	1,528	41,044
19. Copper Cliff, Nipissing	2,230	1,339	243,990	8,543	3 83	35.0	.....	.....
20. Cornwall, Stormont	6,235	740	1,809,625	51,789	8 31	28.6	...	39,018
21. Deseronto, Hastings	3,746	537	786,792	22,030	5 88	28.0	98	20,736
22. Dresden, Kent	1,595	642	473,105	13,351	8 37	28.2	2,800	10,319
23. Dundas, Wentworth	3,198	550	1,053,935	25,869	8 09	24.5	547	22,484
24. Dunnville, Haldimand	2,205	941	668,425	14,501	6 58	21.7		13,725
25. Durham, Grey	1,594	1,030	356,101	7,183	4 51	20.2	4,247	7,594
26. Essex, Essex	1,401	700	394,017	11,604	8 28	29.5	121	9,113
27. Forest, Lambton	1,597	950	343,437	9,841	6 16	28.7	2,008	8,854
28. Fort William, Thunder Bay	4,795	7,000	1,416,062	43,759	9 13	30.9	3,441	49,162
29. Galt, Waterloo	8,116	1,477	2,942,530	57,418	7 07	19.5	.....	54,558
30. Gananoque, Leeds	5,682	1,217	1,113,749	22,285	6 05	20.0	1,368	22,771
31. Goderich, Huron	4,033	1,000	1,370,805	30,439	7 55	22.2	744	27,856
32. Gore Bay, Manitoulin	798	1,200	134,335	3,222	4 04	24.0	1,284	3,077
33. Gravenhurst, Muskoka	2,119	475	392,349	11,900	5 62	30.3	3,187	13,114
34. Harriston, Wellington	1,764	881	450,000	10,235	5 80	22.7	2,330	9,591
35. Hawkesbury, Prescott	4,120	800	491,729	11,251	2 73	22.9	997	9,671
36. Hespeler, Waterloo	2,452	407	640,440	12,712	5 18	19 8	5,825	10,050
37. Huntsville, Muskoka	2,210	500	470,597	12,706	5 75	27.0	363	9,825
38. Ingersoll, Oxford	4,584	2,200	1,442,865	38,862	8 48	26.9		37,600
39. Kincardine, Bruce	2,280	1,900	613,463	15,854	6 95	25.8	3,020	16,317
40. Kingsville, Essex	1,655	519	386,274	11,156	6 74	28.9	1,843	12,315
41. Leamington, Essex	2,648	836	723,347	20,025	7 56	27.7	191	11,595
42. Lindsay, Victoria	6,904	1,550	2,000,210	57,813	8 37	28.9	898	51,967
43. Listowel, Perth	2,661	1,500	831,550	20,335	7 64	24.5	2,805	19,006
44. Little Current, Manitoulin	805	350	131,245	2,538	3 15	19.3	488	2,319
45. Mattawa, Nipissing	1,407	500	276,064	6,551	4 66	23.7	291	4,996

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts, 1901.—*Continued.*								Disbursements, 1901.					
Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of justice, police and other police.	Bridges, streets and parks.	Number.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
330	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	91	5,557	268	461	104	20	509	123
106	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	..	1,902	130	.....	75	5	303	124
136	.....	.....	....	800	.....	116	2,388	153	.....	66	2	949	125
212	.....	.....	.....	200	....	160	2,381	117	33	97	25	910	126
212	.....	.....	.....	1,100	..	157	8,715	422	13	153	14	895	127
621	....	500	.....	20,705	.....	217	29,557	575	593	330	8	9,136	128
174	....	.....	..	1,200	....	212	3,888	156	.....	58	10	1,058	129
247	1,143	.....	83	.....	.....	165	8,462	499	1,832	371	109	544	130
361	.....	.....	12	4,350	2,500	534	14,178	185	333	213	24	1,361	131
69	....	.....	135	250	.....	210	2,870	180	65	166	6	615	132
116	....	.....	....	350	.....	..	2,419	112	46	66	23	474	133
138	.....	.....	....	550	.	6	2,765	192	223	55	.....	277	134
341	.....	.....	...	1,816	.... .	52	5,571	280	164	113	2	1,252	135
456	182	20	226	.....	.....	210	12,655	696	639	186	150	791	1
1,364	....	....	1,151	8,349	38,300	414	68,467	984	964	4,653	624	3,987	2
1,304	3,344	.....	549	40,353	28,200	859	91,135	1,754	2,569	1,450	402	1,810	3
2,598	.....	.....	143	257,432	75,000	24	360,281	1,038	2,795	904	575	1,822	4
279	774	.....	22	14,450	....	37	24,935	254	1,535	554	16	587	5
1,096	3,523	.....	. ..	116,722	.	4	140,012	595	6,279	679	414	5,818	6
3,361	17,282	1,742	977	7,032	43,900	2,481	117,304	1,230	14,012	1,469	1,252	6,212	7
3,968	6,981	.....	635	35,096	31,185	a 8,846	153,958	3,650	17,244	3,369	835	30,534	8
1,100	119	.....	124	11,600	11,600	914	37,123	689	2,275	666	108	193	9
1,078	1,138	.. ..	.....	2,860		566	11,057	658	1,883	806	21	197	10
1,939	250	124	....	54,000	30,000	1,078	111,402	1,082	3,379	1,296	1,231	13,501	11
1,198	5,796	586	68	11,500	31,500	161	64,827	2,110	1,916	784	750	2,240	12
999	4,159	427	80	5,500	5,063	849	36,866	1,126	2,037	802	468	2,932	13
6,760	24,038	3,565	5,737	152,269	68,235	1,316	341,393	3,898	28,307	4,252	7,815	13,888	14
2,210	.	3,500	115	3,000	15,800	183	51,283	1,229	1,924	1,311	480	8,201	15
1,231	.....	.....	389	5,391	6,434	392	37,412	878	1,279	548	225	7,690	16
8,043	.....	.....	... .	25,000	5,000	117	80,000	2,719	5,424	2,627	1,473	4,333	17
4,018	11,589	..... .	55	7,358	15,800	941	82,333	1,741	12,633	4,885	903	3,306	18
...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	19
3,849	9,627	1,643	895	21,961	19,000	1,520	100,513	1,631	9,500	2,266	2,548	6,003	20
998	1,647	.....	....	1,912	.....	113	25,504	452	3,570	487	700	1,382	21
937	953	.....	.....	5,000	11,800	428	32,237	385	2,484	541	490	1,476	22
1,482	1,510	616	1,056	3,000	8,000	319	39,014	1,901	2,201	1,819	854	1,740	23
807	1,467	600	9	6,754	4,000	911	28,273	1,466	2,527	673	34	3,387	24
808	.....	... ..	82	1,294	4,822	677	19,519	705	385	377	33	394	25
793	1,808	...	...	4,300		149	16,284	480	1,887	608	407	1,399	26
490		500	..	4,739	8,058	250	24,905	346	774	316	297	1,841	27
4,297	19,720	5,990	1,738	40,670	43,557	*4,568	173,143	1,923	16,184	4,420	1,801	5,645	28
6,086	8,428	.....	1,986	14,800	19,000	697	105,055	4,795	9,023	3,273	714	20,781	29
1,417		....	654	20,500	10,000	191	56,901	822	2,413	1,042	1,401	3,455	30
964	9,548	....	1,136	39,628	...	537	89,413	2,135	8,975	1,508	456	7,794	31
68	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	4,429	219	75	105	...	617	32
702	.....	.....	42	9,150	.	304	26,499	612	1,900	738	400	1,425	33
865	.....	.....	.....	15,650	.	782	99,418	784	1,943	680	184	792	34
1,358	.....	.....	... ..	3,100	...	149	15,275	266	21	870	585	2,612	35
225	2,050	....	15	10,000	7,000	380	35,545	538	3,899	794	93	917	36
899	6,092	.. ...		25,900		158	43,237	458	4,765	1,786	377	2,581	37
2,000	....	827	2,718	10,868	9,151	....	63,164	1,697	5,140	5,392	622	5,571	38
745	4,319	4,869	400	2,000		700	32,370	570	5,662	1,158	364	1,213	39
415	8,235	.....	49	3,645	8,600	354	50,856	1,058	9,068	884	8	703	40
514	12,289	.....		28,348	1,500	727	56,104	906	3,370	818	130	470	41
3,720	8,850	12,481	1,653	18,305	46,017	13,630	147,530	3,267	8,841	2,211	1,921	21,427	42
1,029	.....	1,975	296	16,484	1,910	694	44,139	808	2,674	1,151	152	5,686	43
252	....			.....	1,500	508	5,127	132	30	161	375	1,222	44
760	.....	2,123	.....	738	.....	6	8,914	405	261	484	520	932	45

a Including $5,977 for broken stone.

* Including grant from Ontario Government, $2,450 re smallpox epidemic.

† Including $1,800 county grant for roads, and $776 premiums on debentures sold

Village Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Disbursements, 1901.—*Continued.*								
	Construction of waterworks, etc.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
123. Tweed, Hastings	..	18	417	1,306	.....	425	.....	612	164
124. Vienna, Elgin	.....	5	143	529	134	.....	.....	150	13
125. Wardsville, Middlesex	.....	.....	92	745	.....	.....	210	1	75
126. Waterdown, Wentworth	..	46	195	825	.....	.....	.....	3	40
127. Waterford, Norfolk	.....	39	678	1,862	.....	1,998	1,400	774	273
128. Watford, Lambton	.....	28	.. ..	2,300	800	1,081	13,534	879	263
129. Wellington, Prince Edward	.....	21	179	675	42	200	900	143	143
130. Weston, York	.....	78	1,048	2,091	.....	639	430	580	112
131. Winchester, Dundas	3,532	18	434	1,532	781	929	3,850	593	230
132. Woodbridge, York	.....	58	205	810	.....	141	250	314	34
133. Woodville, Victoria	35	65	176	850	.....	.....	350	11	133
134. Wroxeter, Huron	.....	15	90	997	.....	....	400	6	455
135. Wyoming, Lambton	....	82	209	1,456	.....	178	1,600	55	180
Town Municipalities.									
1. Alliston, Simcoe	..	46	567	1,260	1,176	723	.....	2,312	672
2. Almonte, Lanark	27,760	113	1,548	7,347	631	3,696	8,370	3,659	472
3. Amherstburg, Essex	1,667	386	525	3,897	.....	3,017	67,932	5,083	558
4. Arnprior, Renfrew	56,883	38	1,319	7,396	582	2,710	276,036	5,181	370
5. Aurora, York	314	6	807	3,200	.....	1,363	4,450	1,534	a10,120
6. Aylmer, Elgin	21,404	61	722	5,062	.....	4,173	88,742	3,806	1,333
7. Barrie, Simcoe	8,192	2,790	2,063	12,696	33,283	12,868	7,260	10,354	b3,622
8. Berlin, Waterloo	24,173	1,092	3,703	17,836	.....	11,427	22,606	14,016	c3,473
9. Blenheim, Kent	10,083	64	1,252	7,894	.....	1,788	9,800	1,076	308
10. Bothwell, Kent	953	135	274	1,140	.....	872	985	589	288
11. Bowmanville, Durham	...	866	1,067	6,950	.....	1,662	61,200	3,836	d9,239
12. Bracebridge, Muskoka	21,204	124		9,504	720	2,366	16,000	3,643	e2,618
13. Brampton, Peel	262	190	1,041	5,650	....	8,405	4,500	7,596	1,204
14. Brockville, Leeds	9,368	1,583	....	21,498	42,441	6,458	167,382	30,907	f3,430
15. Carleton Place, Lanark	12,611	141	1,696	6,700	.....	3,700	6,500	3,149	591
16. Clinton, Huron	28	83	610	4,500	2,179	180	5,391	2,490	1,005
17. Cobourg, Northumberland	145	418	2,835	9,019	.....	5,421	28,500	9,508	*5,437
18. Collingwood, Simcoe	2,481	899	1,753	10,812	1,078	11,243	.....	15,368	†15,231
19. Copper Cliff, Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Cornwall, Stormont	7,354	1,186	1,685	12,186	3,517	8,992	31,572	9,741	2,332
21. Deseronto, Hastings	2,030	105	1,850	7,454	.....	1,953	.....	3,045	2,469
22. Dresden, Kent	11,791	303	1,156	3,090	.....	2,609	3,000	949	2,212
23. Dundas, Wentworth	632	406	1,563	6,084	1,779	8,177	5,200	3,825	1,780
24. Dunnville, Haldimand	.....	397	720	4,049	4,752	1,381	5,984	1,662	1,241
25. Durham, Grey	....	142	320	2,146	.....	1,767	4,767	2,049	1,421
26. Essex, Essex	.....	85	466	2,174	.....	1,823	4,000	2,624	226
27. Forest, Lambton	....	72	442	3,200	7,500	2,414	4,739	1,114	963
28. Fort William, Thunder Bay	22,453	175	..	9,310	18,180	... ..	74,029	16,237	2,639
29. Galt, Waterloo	8,119	354	3,577	17,480	7,990	97	1,039	12,237	‡16,076
30. Gananoque, Leeds	200	225	1,318	7,000	2,530		21,500	3,188	§10,645
31. Goderich, Huron	3,470	257	1,948	7,724	5,081	1,334	23,670	11,623	1,435
32. Gore Bay, Manitoulin	250	18	.....	1,302	.....	.....	112	53	102
33. Gravenhurst, Muskoka	4,986	260	.	4,610	17	1,995	7,850	1,760	681
34. Harriston, Wellington	....	77	828	3,705	585	754	13,850	1,590	980
35. Hawkesbury, Prescott	205	...	592	5,579	.....	187	3,100	373	157
36. Hespeler, Waterloo	9,299	102	668	3,153	.....	807	13,000	863	326
37. Huntsville, Muskoka	11,253	35	...	3,147	.....	1,051	13,900	1,830	878
38. Ingersoll, Oxford	...	689	2,478	8,069	6,259	601	16,790	8,345	1,452
39. Kincardine, Bruce	....	139	534	4,487	3,900	1,269	4,555	3,251	882
40. Kingsville, Essex	183	146	373	6,173	.....	2,716	9,645	2,550	434
41. Leamington, Essex	7,895	753	560	4,687	.....	4,691	23,348	5,107	2,289
42. Lindsay, Victoria	6,878	1,022	2,607	15,825	2,931	14,147	43,570	14,743	5,914
43. Listowel, Perth	325	205	335	4,140	13,867	1,540	6,677	5,492	547
44. Little Current, Manitoulin	.....	5	....	1,045	.....	197	....	160	854
45. Mattawa Nipissing	125	75		2,830	.....	691	1,064	1,512	12

a Including $10,000 loans to Underhill & Co. b Including $1,170 discount on debentures sold.
c Including $1,850 for library. d Including $7,619 for bonuses to industries. e Including $1,156 discount on debentures sold. f Including $1,037 Board of Health expenses.
* Including $5,000 bonus to Dick-Kidner Co. † Including expenses re smelter, $4,400; library, $2,655.
‡ Including $11,625 bonus to shoe and carpet factories. § Including $4,700 bonus to Morden Co.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES

Total disbursements.	Assets on December 31st, 1901. Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, gas and electric light plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	Liabilities on December 31st, 1901. County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	Number.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
4,304	1,253	2,371	5,000	.....	5,050	13,674	1,893	12,569	.....	138	14,600	123
1,487	415	1,156	589	.....	1,500	3,660	609	3,000	.....	12	3,621	124
2,293	95	529	.....	.....	1,226	1,850	277	.....	826	20	1,123	125
2,301	80	714	.....	.....	1,188	1,982	.....	.....	200	44	244	126
8,521	194	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,194	.....	7,589	.....	.....	7,589	127
29,527	30	.....	500	.....	6,786	7,316	346	12,578	7,171	2	20,097	128
3,585	303	333	42	275	780	1,733	.....	1,400	1,250	.....	2,650	129
8,333	129	758	.....	7,000	6,484	14,371	708	16,221	.....	3,013	19,942	130
14,015	163	.....	†2,319	.....	6,275	8,757	.....	10,264	700	.....	10,964	131
2,844	26	491	‡3,554	.....	3,065	7,136	.....	6,143	854	11	7,008	132
2,341	78	209	.....	.....	830	1,117	201	.....	.....	169	370	133
2,710	55	.....	.....	119	5,512	5,686	88	.....	158	40	286	134
5,571	.....	237	.....	.....	2,272	2,509	.....	187	216	.....	403	135
9,218	3,437	715	9,701	19,341	11,387	44,581	2,497	51,443	.....	.....	53,940	1
64,808	3,659	314	631	27,750	59,429	91,783	.....	78,104	.....	799	78,903	2
91,050	83	6,101	.....	43,500	33,423	83,107	3,445	87,971	3,200	324	94,940	3
357,259	3,022	6,561	a34,090	75,000	31,086	150,359	4,687	120,380	500	7,727	133,294	4
24,740	195	1,449	200	16,800	10,000	28,644	1,000	20,560	11,590	80	33,230	5
139,088	924	2,084	.....	37,000	16,424	56,432	.....	26,811	35,532	1,123	63,466	6
117,303	1	4,841	b23,283	157,580	50,134	245,839	6,172	244,279	10,520	2,195	263,166	7
153,958	.....	2,611	.....	132,000	237,585	372,196	.....	315,590	35,096	3,710	354,396	8
36,186	937	2,367	.....	9,450	20,866	33,620	.....	31,662	4,300	393	36,355	9
8,801	2,256	1,730	.....	6,500	8,415	18,901	546	7,970	2,500	.....	11,016	10
105,249	6,153	932	.....	.....	62,929	70,014	.....	100,479	16,500	.....	116,979	11
63,979	848	1,291	1,861	75,000	17,944	96,944	374	73,689	7,136	9,560	90,759	12
36,207	659	4,022	.....	120,000	14,779	139,499	5,350	142,367	4,104	.....	151,821	13
341,227	166	29,936	c164,256	288,839	197,212	680,409	.....	700,966	34,558	185	735,709	14
43,233	8,050	85	.....	.....	58,764	66,899	5,000	76,400	.....	417	81,817	15
27,086	10,326	734	36,627	.....	24,500	72,187	596	66,113	.....	465	67,174	16
77,859	2,141	7,567	.....	.....	153,027	162,735	.....	208,035	10,000	1,900	219,935	17
82,333	.....	170	5,438	114,500	130,800	250,908	2,272	297,056	7,358	586	307,272	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
100,513	.....	44,401	21,359	122,250	50,154	238,164	13,240	270,195	24,961	.....	308,396	20
25,504	.....	547	.....	44,227	9,224	53,998	.....	63,922	1,912	100	65,934	21
30,486	1,751	3,291	.....	12,000	36,150	53,192	1,056	26,491	2,000	.....	29,547	22
37,951	1,063	21,765	21,846	46,326	80,411	171,411	.....	80,785	.....	439	81,224	23
28,273	.....	8,124	10,152	13,500	10,282	42,058	2,900	37,092	6,755	700	47,447	24
14,356	5,163	248	10,000	.....	6,600	22,011	.....	38,374	.....	110	38,484	25
16,179	105	4,929	.....	32,981	5,606	43,671	2,487	41,069	5,000	.....	48,556	26
24,018	887	453	7,000	.....	15,465	23,805	.....	24,954	500	.....	25,454	27
172,996	147	21,202	61,358	109,000	133,111	324,818	205	265,532	100,062	4,465	370,264	28
105,555	.....	4,466	58,000	161,500	89,945	313,911	.....	297,257	14,800	6,588	318,645	29
56,739	1,162	1,002	21,678	30,000	28,629	82,471	.....	76,536	2,500	730	79,766	30
77,320	3,093	5,277	91,956	117,946	65,750	284,022	.....	176,903	91,965	3,000	271,868	31
2,853	1,576	274	1,363	.....	2,530	5,743	891	1,850	.....	169	2,910	32
26,342	157	673	110	.....	18,819	19,759	3,250	30,723	1,339	225	35,537	33
26,751	2,467	4,270	585	.....	22,577	29,899	732	29,460	15,777	.....	45,969	34
14,502	773	3,058	.....	.....	679	4,510	725	7,133	1,000	541	9,399	35
34,726	819	1,260	.....	13,016	14,549	29,644	.....	23,663	.....	457	24,120	36
42,561	676	1,244	.....	50,000	2,343	54,263	3,500	29,896	16,900	9,880	60,176	37
63,104	60	9,848	53,094	.....	89,215	152,817	.....	173,743	10,500	1,458	185,701	38
27,567	4,803	5,273	15,280	56,032	34,900	116,288	3,963	69,728	.....	263	73,954	39
33,710	3,146	2,607	.....	40,000	13,433	59,186	550	47,674	2,142	1,453	51,819	40
59,084	80	16,739	.....	40,000	23,949	80,768	5,582	93,603	11,300	1,634	112,119	41
146,294	1,236	15,296	37,931	82,000	57,690	194,153	3,013	314,097	20,144	1,223	338,477	42
44,199	.....	1,198	29,289	9,500	15,057	55,044	966	110,570	16,484	539	128,559	43
4,234	893	651	.....	.....	2,629	4,174	.....	3,548	.....	120	3,668	44
8,911	3	9,934	.....	.....	11,032	20,969	3,025	27,690	738	317	31,770	45

* Mortgage for industrial loan † Other investments. ‡ Other investments, being mortgaged, $2,000; school funds held in trust, $854.

a Including $30,000 stock in public works. b Including $23,283 balance of loan to Treasurer Co., and $4,966 deposit balance to credit of waterworks account and $178 special deposit. c Including $29,142 of "other investments" and special deposits.

Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902.	No. of acres assessed, 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902.			Receipts, 1901.	
				Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $.	Balance from 1900.	Municipal and school taxes.
			$	$	$ c.		$	$
46. Meaford, Grey	1,895	1,500	639,374	15,859	8 37	24.8	.....	13,263
47. Midland, Simcoe	3,571	582	874,690	22,058	6 18	25.2	1,247	16 567
48. Milton, Halton	1,312	400	420,575	8,338	6 36	19.8	3,914	8,475
49. Mitchell, Perth	1,883	1,500	664,970	15,650	8 31	23.5	602	14,774
50. Mount Forest, Wellington	2,007	1,414	626,370	15,256	7 60	24 4	1,343	15,727
51. Napanee, Lennox & Addington.	2,843	372	1,016,439	27,851	9 80	27.4	4,974	24,100
52. Newmarket, York	2,385	697	521,120	12,469	5 23	23.9	1,740	12,333
53. Niagara, Lincoln	1,435	578	520,865	12,571	8 76	24.1	58	11,270
54. Niagara Falls, Welland	4,819	1,087	2,170,825	50,815	10 54	23.4	24,447	53,984
55. North Toronto, York	2,012	2,500	827,553	18,575	9 23	22.4	....	20,049
56. North Bay, Nipissing	2,900	500	517,062	16,452	5 67	31.8	629	15,449
57. Oakville, Halton	1,701	1,300	451,660	10,141	5 96	22.5	.....	10,240
58. Orangeville, Dufferin	3,751	1,511	765,255	19,156	5 11	25.0	.....	19,898
59. Orillia, Simcoe	5,168	1,600	1,405,785	36,103	6 99	25.7	12,291	35,539
60. Oshawa, Ontario	4,491	2,400	1,140,175	25,330	5 64	22.2	1	25,714
61. Owen Sound, Grey	9,414	6,120	3,092,793	83,306	8 85	26.9	19,843	65,648
62. Palmerston, Wellington	1,808	919	466,685	11,140	6 16	23.9	.....	11,988
63. Paris, Brant	3,688	685	1,011,616	20,147	6 52	19.9	45	23,239
64. Parkhill, Middlesex	1,413	600	364,833	8,088	5 72	22.2	371	8,927
65. Parry Sound, Parry Sound	2,788	805	547,305	16,021	5 75	29.3	145	15,382
66. Pembroke, Renfrew	5,162	600	1,184,700	34,961	6 77	29.5		28,079
67. Penetanguishene, Simcoe	2,800	1,717	626,425	17,304	6 18	27.6	1,728	13,453
68. Perth, Lanark	3,667	1,000	1,222,050	25,116	6 85	20.6	6,063	24,153
69. Peterborough, Peterborough	11,067	1,282	4,597,890	86,380	7 81	18.8	.....	80,522
70. Petrolea, Lambton	3,754	2,700	1,185,215	37,275	9 93	31.5	1,126	40,707
71. Picton, Prince Edward	3,359	552	1,338,727	24,119	7 18	18.0	2,685	23,686
72. Port Arthur, Thunder Bay	3,291	12,500	1,503,019	40,554	12 32	27.0	2,473	32,134
73. Port Hope, Durham	4,107	1,008	1,480,255	32,880	8 01	22.2	1,798	30,423
74. Prescott, Grenville	2,910	1,182	921,910	24,037	8 26	26.1	8,464	21,978
75. Preston, Waterloo	2,294	1,312	715,382	13,729	5 98	19.2	1,794	11,459
76. Rat Portage, Rainy River	4,304	3,840	1,574,831	43,565	10 12	27.7	5,897	43,129
77. Renfrew, Renfrew	3,207	2,177	1,061,530	21,738	6 78	20.5	.....	32,644
78. Ridgetown, Kent	2,261	684	675,580	16,501	7 30	24.4	.....	21,188
79. St. Marys, Perth	3,385	2,684	1,302,055	30,690	9 07	23.6	7,386	29,803
80. Sandwich, Essex	1,505	2,000	659,462	11,506	7 65	17.4	1,229	11,499
81. Sarnia, Lambton	8,381	1,450	2,496,841	62,880	7 50	25.2	8,013	56,669
82. Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma	8,582	2,100	4,094,785	68,825	8 02	16.8	.....	37,157
83. Seaforth, Huron	2,127	550	621,715	15,662	7 36	25.2	1,091	15,916
84. Simcoe, Norfolk	2,918	794	954,640	22,856	7 83	23.9	..	22,777
85. Smith's Falls, Lanark	5,292	900	1,478,965	35,495	6 71	24.0	61,147	30,027
86. Stayner, Simcoe	1,159	1,160	213,765	5,630	4 86	26.3	....	4,370
87. Strathroy, Middlesex	2,923	2,200	940,522	19,743	6 75	21.0	.....	19,792
88. Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing	1,593	1,440	281,000	10,415	6 54	37.1	11	9,700
89. Sudbury, Nipissing	1,862	2,560	364,653	14,432	7 75	39.6	1,669	12,384
90. Thessalon, Algoma	950	507	209,320	5,724	6 03	27.3	1,152	4,909
91. Thornbury, Grey	751	900	235,200	4,704	6 26	20.0	734	4,535
92. Thorold, Welland	2,165	782	606,202	16,271	7 52	26.8	847	14,450
93. Tillsonburg, Oxford	2,216	1,900	757,990	19,347	8 73	25.5	1,620	17,679
94. Toronto Junction, York	6,178	1,608	2,293,340	57,702	9 34	25.2	28,043	65,367
95. Trenton, Hastings	3,942	1,800	1,170,266	26,216	6 65	22.4	1,052	28,175
96. Uxbridge, Ontario	1,697	500	498,400	12,958	7 64	26.0	163	12,554
97. Vankleek Hill, Prescott	1,350	620	476,760	8,361	6 19	17.5	607	6,726
98. Walkerton, Bruce	3,026	1,350	775,725	18,550	6 13	23.9	1,325	23,256
99. Walkerville, Essex	1,804	450	2,138,765	23,204	12 86	10.8	7,139	25,357
100. Wallaceburg, Kent	3,113	575	631,740	17,699	5 69	28.0	5,762	15,523
101. Waterloo, Waterloo	3,649	2,350	1,515,725	29,609	8 11	19.5	...	27,107
102. Welland, Welland	1,878	700	635,585	18,948	10 09	29.8	3,494	17,407
103. Whitby, Ontario	2,243	3,800	831,026	18,147	8 09	21.8	3,033	17,572
104. Wiarton, Bruce	2,320	759	504,270	12,894	5 56	25.6	5,185	11,445
105. Wingham, Huron	2,131	650	620,347	12,647	5 93	20.4	3,065	13,961

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

Receipts, 1901.—*Continued.*								Disbursements, 1901.					
Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Refunds from Sinking Fund and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Bridges, streets, and parks.	Number.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
823	1,374	.....	775	31,077	7,000	293	54,605	1,502	2,286	837	75	7,429	46
1,067	.....	.....	940	4,670	10,000	2,322	136,813	1,138	1,214	821	387	3,388	47
363	963	585	257	2,251	.....	....	16,808	692	1,319	219	153	794	48
1,013	2,047	.....	6	89,268	8,534	527	116,771	732	4,910	1,098	392	7,144	49
937	2,797	.. ..	571	63,800	.....	54	85,229	750	3,902	556	118	1,487	50
2,140	50	.....	21	.... .	...	194	31,479	1,416	4,107	669	701	3,175	51
789	5,962	75	.....	3,949	10,000	191	35,039	750	5,058	684	26	1,009	52
884	3,128	.....	....	6,809	10,000	26	32,175	825	3,953	975	439	2,632	53
1,799	† 22,489	.....	3,504	29,204	38,751	4,427	178,605	5,436	19,746	2,798	1,491	13,048	54
279	1,049	15,416	510	6,910	15,341	310	59,864	1,340	2,965	871	420	2,528	55
865	3,956	.....	132	9,800	.....	13	30,844	840	4,711	412	917	1,033	56
708	.... ..	1,277	289	5,000	.....	46	17,560	374	1,362	677	477	1,540	57
1,440	1,998	199	419	9,554	4,418	242	38,168	777	2,419	1,391	615	1,800	58
3,749	12,711	25,000	1,036	67	4,700	648	95,741	2,650	10,234	1,451	637	3,483	59
1,296	.....	1,679	.....	2,806	.....	9	31,505	940	2,974	1,319	832	2,778	60
3,488	10,423	22,761	4,078	19,486	79,117	¶4,261	229,105	4,049	7,807	2,352	3,496	20,930	61
454	.....	1,221	393	5,500	1,200	56	20,812	688	174	323	335	4,834	62
1,314	7,941	.....	173	20,327	15,000	714	68,753	2,171	7,876	1,024	828	7,776	63
638	.....	.....	206	4,200	.....	150	14,492	355	1,185	658	213	2,145	64
1,268	4,438	1,400	841	21,850	26,500	963	72,787	719	3,616	1,159	420	2 722	65
2,664	8,996	.....	102	16,596	...	660	57,097	1,935	8,098	869	787	9,127	66
1,203	2,487	.....	12	27,500	.....	172	46,555	837	2,354	436	440	1,428	67
2,741	.....	.....	22	....	.....	..	32,979	943	5,862	1,199	779	2,994	68
14,654	.....	.....	5,733	16,704	49,226	278	167,117	3,678	14,773	2,701	6,437	14,541	69
2,371	15,423	.....	....	16,558	18,000	1,673	95,858	2,622	12,344	1,831	718	9,706	70
2,855	8,229	.... ..	33	908	...	226	38,622	1,263	7,811	505	1,023	4,173	71
4,097	19,288	....	392	49,214	5,000	4,503	117,101	2,223	2,317	3,512	1,840	18,733	72
5,613	3,023	5,000	776	35,613	20,000	102	102,348	2,810	5,339	1,206	711	3,876	73
3,019	8,305	.....	129	3,000	6,000	1,322	52,217	1,318	8,160	2,507	750	2,986	74
644	....	1,000	208	9,000	5,000	306	29,411	552	2,084	753	166	3,334	75
3,768	7,250	519	27	271,236	39,822	2,077	373,725	1,620	9,010	2,880	2,143	3,579	76
2,003	6,014	1,500	299	39,835	....	1,044	83,339	783	6,168	670	580	20,671	77
1,842	.....	840	.....	18,843	....	13	42,726	622	2,421	522	565	567	78
1,236	4,974	3,351	8	40,500	.....	882	88,140	775	8,462	1,262	1,224	3,781	79
714	1,513	.....	.....	8,000	.....	528	23,483	611	2,979	938	83	2,675	80
4,861	18,085	3,831	1,050	155,095	20,685	1,032	269,321	3,760	16,305	2,553	3,288	30,235	81
3,238	.....	1,531	14,526	36,920	.....	1,491	94,863	4,550	4,133	1,021	1,308	5,744	82
1,134	771	6,542	802	26,685	8,000	1,123	62,064	1,138	2,706	1,177	384	5,306	83
1,018	... . .	.....	...	1,345	12,444	440	38,024	773	3,955	846	560	4,259	84
3,066	3,840	....	788	96,622	.....	2,630	198,120	1,182	7,073	2,199	506	12,996	85
522	389	.....	....	5,374	....	148	10,803	504	855	180	25	529	86
1,132	.....	.....	....	40,500	1,670	529	63,623	977	2,426	545	454	5,984	87
717	.....	.....	.... .	19,500	30,000	44	52,972	356	299	1,946	41	1,773	88
1,815	7,249	.....	.....	12,586	....	527	36,230	1,074	8,015	494	25	1,473	89
274	1,581	.....	17	1,300	9,500	288	19,021	361	2,474	451	377	478	90
127	.....	... .	43	500	....	336	6,275	318	300	125	48	705	91
799	1,878	.....	.....	8,000	36,000	240	62,214	926	1,547	981	629	19,400	92
1,410	.....	2,123	1,054	5,000	4,000	694	33,580	743	1,413	1,032	696	1,644	93
1,449	10,572	2,987	643	.....	.....	4,174	113,235	2,052	15,271	4,641	4,425	8,070	94
1,829	3,445	.....	414	134,547	.....	537	169,999	1,928	2,883	1,762	2,413	3,517	95
768	.....	.....	333	21,500	... ..	264	35,582	550	1,169	747	426	2,137	96
660	.....	.....	.....	3,300	1,963	70	13,626	317	567	189	12	586	97
1,551	1,922	6,775	142	9,988	13,120	1,263	59,342	931	2,498	1,874	376	5,840	98
578	.....	.....	.....	22,829	.....	110	56,013	1,234	3,772	656	2,111	30,707	99
894	.. ..	5,000	.....	5,223	...	517	32,919	1,332	2,252	1,006	543	5,346	100
1,046	3,320	303	46	18,938	7,493	1,172	59,425	1,792	4,359	969	379	6,469	101
940	3,395	.....	596	4,873	2,000	482	33,187	1,674	2,666	1,100	175	4,262	102
1,088	.....	.....	.....	34,202	....	73	55,968	1,314	2,141	987	226	4,831	103
1,115	2,850	.....	36	31,100	6,534	38	58,303	552	2,198	784	348	7,170	104
1,108	642	1,600	474	4,500	17,000	8,282	50,632	747	1,100	579	427	1,100	105

* Including $2,311 premiums on debentures sold. † Including $13,988 for electric light and power rates. ¶ Including $2,923 premiums on debentures sold.

‡Including $8,000 proceeds of consolidated debentures sold in 1900 and incorrectly reported as for "Bonus Extension" instead of for redemption of waterworks debentures.

Disbursements, 1901.—*Continued.*

Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Construction of buildings, waterworks, etc.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of school and education.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
46. Mount Forest, Grey	419	115	746	4,070		2,758	21,898	3,860	4,942
47. Midland, Simcoe	37,556	114		4,186	23,081	2,441	5,000	4,842	*52,645
48. Milton, Halton	1,614	20	436	2,071	32	2,105	2,000	2,434	592
49. Mitchell, Perth		102	870	3,643	444	1,035	93,250	2,217	675
50. Mount Forest, Wellington	14,135	21	1,006	4,764	1,522	1,457	49,300	5,253	102
51. Napanee, Lennox & Addington	185	80	2,360	7,625		4,449		2,847	1,079
52. Newmarket, York	9,213	103	839	3,030	664	4,866	3,949	3,167	492
53. Niagara, Lincoln			2,333	2,335		3,128	11,899	2,728	701
54. Niagara, Falls, Welland	4,134	872		11,250		11,571	61,717	19,758	‡ 5,949
55. North Toronto, York	10,720	264		3,833	17,416	473	10,009	4,255	4,770
56. North Bay, Nipissing	122	272		5,273		1,807	10,200	3,392	656
57. Oakville, Halton	453	197	482	3,050	2,335		3,828	1,396	1,239
58. Orangeville, Dufferin	497	152	1,152	5,700	1,434	2,466	13,552	5,546	667
59. Orillia, Simcoe	17,252	668	1,709	21,800	906	9,035		9,992	3,234
60. Oshawa, Ontario	865	877	1,124	8,842		3,549	2,504	3,908	993
61. Owen Sound, Grey	15,520	989	2,800	18,573	45,22	48,950	1,000	27,982	792
62. Palmerston, Wellington	161	14		3,000	348	1,288	5,672	2,900	243
63. Paris, Brant	18,278	448	1,194	7,530	750	2,826	13,800	3,282	727
64. Parkhill, Middlesex		81	401	2,963	642		4,200	829	517
65. Parry Sound, Parry Sound	26,030	56		7,586	4,212	1,432	19,500	3,282	1,412
66. Pembroke, Renfrew	2,344	48	2,243	9,230	2,279	5,361	6,718	6,627	1,431
67. Penetanguishene, Simcoe	746	136	667	3,966	2,512	1,085		3,011	‖ 27,011
68. Perth, Lanark	544	335	1,894	9,600		3,400		1,438	1,053
69. Peterborough, Peterborough	10,528	4,130		27,600	15,387		48,311	12,902	6,129
70. Petrolea, Lambton	1,267	258	1,140	9,600		15,578	25,608	14,915	271
71. Picton, Prince Edward	3,215	770	1,089	10,675	354	3,270	1,478	2,842	154
72. Port Arthur, Thunder Bay	§ 30,471	659		5,283	4,116		7,700	14,213	*a* 23,740
73. Port Hope, Durham	15,810	538	1,481	8,660	6,188	1,932	39,000	10,677	1,930
74. Prescott, Grenville	7,997	189		5,670		2,745	1,000	6,556	2,490
75. Preston, Waterloo	558		859	3,971		3,114	11,010	2,192	709
76. Rat Portage, Rainy River	23,754	919		12,455	2,257	9,660	285,102	16,309	3,585
77. Renfrew, Renfrew	3,066	1,088	1,551	12,856	794	2,942	23,967	5,516	2,531
78. Ridgetown, Kent	4,164	172	928	4,867		3,730	19,753	3,589	826
79. St. Mary's, Perth	17,226	522		6,505		6,001	35,500	4,798	1,715
80. Sandwich, Essex	1,119	321	448	1,026		1,374	8,600	2,112	363
81. Sarnia, Lambton	14,506	781		17,323	2,013	17,026	132,092	13,697	2,159
82. Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma	35,308	849		13,287	2,271	289	2,258	18,764	5,081
83. Seaforth, Huron	250	23	564	5,100	3,941	3,000	32,485	2,821	998
84. Simcoe, Norfolk	653	307	1,900	6,207		4,332	8,592	4,145	1,495
85. Smith's Falls, Lanark	73,681	121	2,241	18,455		7,615	58,000	9,708	4,343
86. Stayner, Simcoe	28	31	287	2,250		463	4,262	1,087	362
87. Strathroy, Middlesex		119	1,151	6,600		3,366	37,646	2,432	1,218
88. Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing	12,689	164		11,198		1,189	22,342	3,461	1,301
89. Sudbury, Nipissing	1,803	491		2,901		3,353	8,322	5,432	2,847
90. Thessalon, Algoma	4,299	86		1,375	117	247		1,075	957
91. Thornbury, Grey		17	256	1,039	218	288	500	260	107
92. Thorold, Welland	6,870	83	1,085	5,938		1,469	8,000	1,958	3,001
93. Tilsonburg, Oxford		99	1,287	5,012	7,662	539	5,000	4,922	537
94. Toronto Junction, York	5,253	303		25,996	79	1,060		10,750	6,205
95. Trenton, Hastings	735	507		7,624	105	562	136,483	8,507	998
96. Uxbridge, Ontario	4,320	388		3,600	1,504		17,200	2,475	740
97. Vankleek Hill, Prescott	3,276	13	794	3,626		109	300	112	2,002
98. Walkerton, Bruce	5,251	276	777	6,170	1,836	8,534	16,815	5,437	1,774
99. Walkerville, Essex	330	175		4,288		9,415		2,075	1,251
100. Wallaceburg, Kent	5,331	152	624	5,054	1,100	4,138	1,000	4,124	857
101. Waterloo, Waterloo	4,254	454	1,623	7,333	1,600	3,955	19,236	5,759	1,253
102. Welland, Welland	5,294	38	1,024	6,450	2,637	1,096		4,818	586
103. Whitby, Ontario	200	148	804	6,700		923	32,200	3,092	331
104. Wiarton, Bruce	978	88	455	3,211	10,053	1,283	26,300	3,784	878
105. Wingham, Huron	1,887	43		3,500	19,624	10,070	4,500	5,383	963

* Including $50,000 bonus to smelter company. ‡ Including $2,000 on mortgage. ‖ Including $25,600 loans to Firstbrook Box Co. § Including $27,488 for Current River Development Works.
a Including $16,449 for maintenance of electric railway.

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

Total disbursements.	Assets on December 31, 1901.						Liabilities on December 31, 1901.					Number.
	Balance on hand	Taxes in arrears	Sinking fund and other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, gas and electric light plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
50,937	3,668	1,704	. .	20,000	32,991	58,363	. . . .	86,933	9,727	. . . . .	96,660	46
136,813		6,751	23,081	37,000	16,250	83,082	947	148,066	4,670	. . . . .	153,683	47
14,481	2,327	2,038	12,780	25,200	8,420	50,765	. .	47,688	251	. . . . .	47,939	48
116,512	259	217	1,373	24,000	14,281	40,130	870	46,192	5,958	632	52,682	49
84,373	856	252	13,455	44,000	34,461	93,024	.	110,631	14,500	81	125,212	50
29,416	2,063	15,247	. . . . .	. . . . .	27,055	44,365	9,200	55,713	. . . .	1,264	66,177	51
33,850	1,189	575	664	52,330	21,055	75,813	2,672	60,354	. .	. . . .	63,026	52
31,948	227	2,138	. . . . .	51,500	26,039	79,904	802	48,797	3,216	574	53,389	53
157,770	20,835	10,533	. . . . .	191,000	244,567	466,935	. . . .	313,341	24,900	23,000	361,241	54
59,864		12,143	19,572	56,366	21,338	109,419	. . . .	92,173	5,410	2,708	100,291	55
29,635	1,209	14,661	. .	48,363	3,145	67,378	5,440	53,689	8,400	194	67,723	56
17,410	150	2,086	b 11,321	. . . . .	29,409	42,966	2,076	25,500	2,000	. . . .	29,576	57
38,168	.	4,535	12,779	49,782	20,026	87,122	4,499	121,201	415	625	126,830	58
83,051	12,690	9,980	906	102,700	111,625	237,901	4,237	213,977	67	1,327	219,608	59
31,505	. . . . .	2,297	48,321	. .	18,278	68,896		84,838	2,806	350	87,994	60
200,464	28,641	51,637	129,208	130,650	148,165	488,301	20,047	549,317	80,482	268	650,114	61
19,980	832	2,935	25,628	. . . .	7,763	37,158	880	86,822	4,750	. . . .	92,452	62
68,510	243	104	6,500	76,390	54,000	137,237	. . . .	61,793	6,527	. . . .	68,320	63
14,192	300	1,118	5,772	. . . . .	12,427	19,617	557	14,200	. . . .	160	14,917	64
72,147	640	2,340	2,812	66,782	8,925	81,499	269	59,634	6,250	5,250	71,403	65
57,097	. . . . .	29,387	9,239	63,469	46,668	148,763	14,005	123,964	17,596	3,407	158,972	66
44,579	1,976	4,844	5,670	38,000	15,275	65,765	1,376	53,129	34,328	5,821	94,654	67
30,041	2,938	1,282	. . . .	. . . . .	26,328	30,548	3,657	16,400		545	20,602	68
167,117	. . . . .	9,852	115,878	. .	316,026	441,756	. . . .	335,271	54,432	7,788	397,491	69
95,858	. . . . .	27,923	. . . . .	187,254	62,449	277,626	10,290	213,636	16,558	6,138	246,622	70
38,622		573	354	53,947	12,495	67,369		44,809	908	50	45,767	71
114,807	2,294	15,757	35,547	129,304	65,267	248,169	2,243	259,275	75,590	164	337,272	72
100,158	2,190	10,595	20,400	79,654	194,368	307,207	. .	246,902	8,413	1,888	257,203	73
42,374	9,843	11,955	. . . . .	123,000	56,121	200,919	3,494	155,665	2,000	600	161,759	74
29,302	109	3	3,000	. . . . .	14,427	17,539	1,100	39,432	700	78	41,310	75
373,273	452	20,741	2,257	112,583	87,911	223,944	11,000	198,492	96,600	3,137	309,229	76
83,183	156	11,319	3,124	95,000	17,700	127,299	494	114,518	39,835	200	155,047	77
42,726	. . . .	1,767	. . . . .	. . . . .	14,850	16,617	928	60,629	5,343		66,900	78
87,771	369	2,473	. . . . .	61,000	31,153	94,995	57	86,560	5,000	2,070	93,687	79
22,649	834	3,375	. . . . .	19,000	12,902	36,111	1,665	24,443	5,020	1,308	32,436	80
255,738	13,583	42,109	32,113	140,000	184,051	411,856	2,695	292,281	52,418	12,518	359,912	81
94,863	. . . .	17,356	278,751	. . . .	17,496	313,603	9,885	390,283	41,455	6,392	448,015	82
59,893	2,171	.	33,699	13,000	20,000	68,870	.	58,000	3,100	500	61,600	83
38,024	. . . . .	2,378	. . . . .	. . . . .	25,740	28,118	. . . .	*76,734	1,345	339	78,418	84
198,120	. . . . .	739	. . . . .	171,200	65,400	237,339	. . . . .	227,265	38,622	1,818	267,705	85
10,803	.	2,125	. . . . .	25,000	2,667	29,792	1,269	22,664	2,032	17	25,982	86
62,918	705	921	†6,000	. . . . .	15,540	23,166	1,409	36,267	4,000	460	42,136	87
56,759	3,213	4,707	. . . . .	16,300	. . . .	24,220	2,573	34,641	1,542	11,849	50,605	88
36,230		1,913	. . . . .	58,700	4,827	65,440	. . . .	55,876	4,264	2,883	63,023	89
12,197	6,824	849	425	20,299	6,500	34,897		24,123	5,044	700	29,867	90
4,181	2,094	105	1,301	. .	1,805	5,304	2,022	4,760	. . . .	74	6,856	91
51,887	10,327	3,993	. . . .	24,000	18,500	56,820	3,185	45,635	. . . .	836	49,656	92
30,589	2,991	917	26,408	33,500	27,310	91,126	3,710	100,432	. . . .	180	104,342	93
84,045	29,190	13,013	100	174,000	527,260	743,563	9,370	1,064,650	. . . .	4,014	1,078,034	94
169,024	976	28,450	8,733	15,000	117,992	171,166	2,027	146,182	11,484	11,875	171,568	95
35,306	276	3,681	10,890	10,000	22,306	47,153	365	39,900	7,597	1,997	50,059	96
11,903	1,423	2,173	. .	. . . . .	4,200	7,796	2,000	4,648	4,178	5,224	16,050	97
58,389	953	220	15,603	35,000	39,640	91,416	. . . .	109,746	3,075	2,306	115,127	98
56,013	. . . .	82	. . . . .	. . . . .	26,795	26,877	. .	20,477	22,829	1,372	44,678	99
32,919	. . . .	7,773	1,100	. . . .	18,400	27,273	735	64,745	19,924	440	85,844	100
59,425	. .	700	2,624	53,000	74,194	130,518	6,300	121,742	3,938	2,631	134,611	101
32,720	467	4,516	16,338	57,268	24,364	102,953	1,800	102,732	4,873	. . .	109,405	102
53,892	2,076	8,421	. . . .	4,000	22,260	36,757	. . . .	59,437	9,452	358	69,247	103
58,088	215	998	‡22,368	30,000	9,384	62,964	618	77,052	7,800	. . .	85,470	104
49,962	670	453	29,606	20,000	19,783	70,512	390	97,451	. . . .	380	98,221	105

*Omitting $1,263 from local improvement debentures previously overstated.
† Omitting $2,000 written off industrial mortgage. ‡Omitting $100 written off value of docks.
b Omitting $3,029 previously overstated.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

Together with comparative aggregate totals

Counties.	Receipts, 1901.						
	Balance from 1900.	Rates from local municipalities.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Surplus fees from Registrar.	Interest and dividends.	From Legislature for schools
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1. Brant	11,374	13,267	150	200	25	203	1,996
2. Bruce	3,688	33,416	938	207	1,111	146	5,470
3. Carleton	4,525	19,136	319	647	268	642	3,594
4. Dufferin	430	10,118	498	146	.....	397	2,355
5. Elgin	5,116	42,488	548	.....	176	417	3,617
6. Essex	5,830	26,132	140	254	952	55	3,985
7. Frontenac	296	33,420	143	3,296	27	122	3,102
8. Grey	.....	31,076	576	124	465	1,056	6,610
9. Haldimand	2,242	13,537	120	94	.....	5	2,046
10. Haliburton	967	2,828	44	150	.....	.....	2,940
11. Halton	2,864	10,720	222	9	.....	49	1,778
12. Hastings	84	42,203	364	424	452	433	4,564
13. Huron	12,546	36,612	1,414	87	675	891	6,146
14. Kent	13	34,926	583	476	805	90	5,237
15. Lambton	2,252	27,730	241	28	1,405	206	4,621
16. Lanark	.....	19,905	150	50	.....	.....	3,104
17. Leeds and Grenville	191	31,906	420	55	1,358	593	4,379
18. Lennox and Addington	6,681	26,577	376	33	.....	131	2,843
19. Lincoln	526	25,705	350	5	119	221	1,713
20. Middlesex	2,725	59,881	240	9	106	1,576	5,661
21. Norfolk	4,245	26,122	118	35	.....	33	2,737
22. Northumberland and Durham	4,334	37,080	700	35	10	229	5,361
23. Ontario	15,690	23,660	301	20	58	.....	4,001
24. Oxford	36,199	44,660	622	78	780	612	3,811
25. Peel	259	18,797	227	25	.....	.....	2,178
26. Perth	8,787	50,380	487	42	69	791	3,566
27. Peterborough	4,296	23,958	301	110	.....	246	2,906
28. Prescott and Russell	558	17,567	375	79	.....	329	2,267
29. Prince Edward	.....	13,349	102	15	.....	2	1,559
30. Renfrew	6,667	17,153	480	40	141	476	5,246
31. Simcoe	3,637	36,629	845	268	2,097	56	7,748
32. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1,280	21,102	1,193	66	.....	188	6,251
33. Victoria	395	24,624	578	1,484	.....	.....	3,323
34. Waterloo	103	29,560	214	66	462	.....	2,706
35. Welland	4,851	21,883	188	37	331	22	2,321
36. Wellington	17,125	46,171	308	203	28	186	4,408
37. Wentworth	22,219	23,000	129	628	694	405	2,999
38. York	.....	43,515	449	607	.....	.....	5,221
Totals for 1901	192,995	1,060,743	15,456	10,132	12,614	10,808	144,370
" 1900	220,596	1,099,357	15,206	12,305	16,131	13,241	142,954
" 1899	179,638	1,110,356	14,971	11,666	11,716	12,469	149,361
" 1898	227,866	1,047,924	14,227	11,573	10,957	17,475	147,418
" 1897	222,663	1,097,689	12,378	12,454	13,292	16,101	149,606
" 1896	221,381	1,111,043	12,357	24,939	16,951	34,058	142,717
" 1895	224,203	1,243,999	12,573	25,557	13,626	30,501	144,095
" 1894	262,914	1,258,060	13,097	24,966	13,351	33,065	142,180
" 1893	347,192	1,231,039	14,013	29,539	16,365	31,215	139,714
" 1892	303,802	1,372,862	12,843	33,394	19,636	33,638	140,461

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

of the County Municipalities of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1901.

for all Counties for ten years, 1892-1901.

Receipts, 1901.—*Continued.*								Disbursements, 1901.			
From Legislature for administration of justice.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Non resident taxes collected.	Towns or cities separated from county for various services.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Attendance at meetings of council and committees.	Allowances, salaries and commissions	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
2,437	.....	.....	.....	146	3,408	623	33,829	741	1,330	491	1
2,839	17,000	8,000	.....	1,524	.....	1,179	75,518	1,310	3,681	1,197	2
5,275	.....	8,000	.....	1,780	11,000	519	55,705	1,203	2,274	552	3
1,195	5,796	500	.....	722	.....	65	22,222	390	1,208	498	4
3,039	.....	41,000	.....	644	6,857	1,712	105,614	901	3,268	631	5
3,371	.....	25,000	10,000	3,682	.....	5,623	85,024	657	2,547	761	6
2,590	.....	23,108	.....	1,798	5,417	1,077	74,391	1,415	1,500	481	7
2,700	6,250	.....	.....	1,044	.....	273	50,174	1,127	2,084	596	8
1,626	.....	2,963	.....	142	.....	345	23,120	651	1,153	341	9
150	.....	.....	.....	477	.....	179	7,735	252	660	258	10
1,606	.....	4,200	.....	141	.....	42	21,631	257	1,137	384	11
7,055	**31,500	35,589	.....	1,699	3,270	497	128,134	1,358	3,310	542	12
3,015	3,191	6,000	.....	183	.....	382	71,142	1,125	2,896	673	13
5,994	14,000	28,110	.....	869	1,870	3,876	96,849	1,437	2,359	546	14
3 123	.....	18,000	.....	3,758	.....	640	62.307	727	2,102	605	15
1,995	.....	18,000	.....	799	.....	185	44,188	1,341	1,664	904	16
3,310	.....	4,375	.....	438	.....	338	47.363	1,202	2,089	588	17
1,332	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	22	38,163	514	960	578	18
2,561	.....	12,000	.....	216	2,733	2,006	48,155	814	1,634	343	19
9,009	8	.....	20,000	730	8,798	2,778	111,521	1,205	3,540	768	20
1,138	.....	.....	.....	658	.....	450	35.536	753	1,491	703	21
4,400	.....	14,000	.....	452	.....	209	66,760	2,800	2,060	865	22
1,672	.....	45,000	.....	580	.....	507	91,489	1,251	1,930	989	23
2,663	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	1,307	90,797	2,249	3,312	468	24
2,037	.....	13,500	.....	51	.....	578	37,652	417	1,468	622	25
2,433	.....	11,000	.....	96	1,871	2,848	82.370	618	1,670	164	26
1,221	.....	35,959	13,789	925	3,146	4,432	91,289	1,354	1,605	696	27
747	.....	.....	8,000	3,092	.....	1,151	34,165	885	919	451	28
1,802	15	.....	.....	18	.....	263	17,125	345	889	484	29
818	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	104	31,375	778	1,498	640	30
2,726	.....	30,000	.....	2,371	.....	2,760	89,137	1,685	3,293	988	31
2,110	.....	5,000	250	352	.....	c5,651	43,443	1,004	1,726	504	32
2,603	.....	15,000	.....	657	d550	418	49,632	1,193	1,812	912	33
720	.....	22,206	10,000	.....	.....	37	66,074	1,627	1,267	1,190	34
1,902	.....	8,345	.....	5,411	1,672	853	47,816	784	1,190	555	35
3,494	.....	17,000	.....	191	3,233	157	92,504	990	2,573	854	36
5,465	.....	.....	.....	329	6,907	314	63.089	1,992	2,275	895	37
19,857	.....	35,447	.....	403	29,454	7,138	142,091	2,085	3,629	1,558	38
122,330	77,760	487,297	62,039	36,861	90,186	51,538	2,375,129	41,407	75,982	25,273	
138,685	68,399	472,430	77,491	42,540	89,910	63,286	2.472.531	39,616	78,454	22,713	
133,845	55,406	437,272	92,638	55,524	81,535	68,361	2,414,758	44,548	77,054	22,583	
146,726	95,195	557,227	119,863	73,120	79,175	79,919	2,608,665	38,934	71,617	24,876	
171,541	35,530	672,967	117,516	81,295	97,267	105,650	2,806,889	43,443	74,508	26,548	
148,916	422,348	742,454	200,419	71,176	107,562	97,333	3,353,654	72,772	75,066	25 650	
161,820	226,492	581,717	65,300	99,044	95,797	28,420	2,953,150	62,740	77,113	22,664	
141,868	381,353	752,801	301,600	89,459	102,615	52,923	3,570,260	67,512	77,472	22,113	
122,261	216,612	697,950	158,323	95,026	96,147	111,927	3,307,323	67,100	82,234	22,921	
120,658	207,475	627,984	27,900	103,997	98,139	41,979	3,144,768	63,959	84,771	21,593	

** Including $8,446 in Sinking Funds in general county account in 1900.

¶ Including $3,500 Provincial grant to aid in construction of Chenong bridge.

c. Including $1,471 held over from 1900 to pay debentures, and $3,509 Bank adjustment account.

d. Received from Haliburton County.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

Counties.	Disbursements, 1901.—*Continued.*						
	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Law costs (including salaries.)	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Grants to local municipalities for roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	2,210	200	146	145		868	1,372
2. Bruce	1,669	489	416	4,258	1,813	454	4,449
3. Carleton	240	574	302	5,297		485	1,950
4. Dufferin	403	52	263	34	99		44
5. Elgin	1,566	871	162	3,612			5,114
6. Essex	804	239	1,144	154		440	2,856
7. Frontenac	385	60	355	2,201		*4,000	1,275
8. Grey	1,386	124	929	3,068		872	656
9. Haldimand	649		309	472			297
10. Haliburton	132		5	105			10
11. Halton	835		76	693			45
12. Hastings	321	181	746	21,662	6,158		254
13. Huron	955	5	406	3,998		3,022	4,891
14. Kent	1,834	200	381	4,593	374	668	5,086
15. Lambton	1,523	161	719	8,101	333	170	4,015
16. Lanark	1,205	100	322	85		5,886	913
17. Leeds and Grenville	1,098	18	‡4,110	772		1,000	5,847
18. Lennox and Addington	1,283	71	302				468
19. Lincoln	2,187	98	902	4,566			5,891
20. Middlesex	491	385	643	6,282	1,754		10,888
21. Norfolk	894	183	50	299		170	4,152
22. Northumberland and Durham	754	91	‖2,259	2,266	35	737	155
23. Ontario	928		396	2,698		1,403	506
24. Oxford	2,281	27	240	5,902		1,904	5,181
25. Peel	486		247	865		967	2,050
26. Perth	1,182		102	2,509	4,020		5,218
27. Peterborough	1,123	78	75	30,739	413		80
28. Prescott and Russell	152	462	507	6,469		338	181
29. Prince Edward	333		310	2,245		320	428
30. Renfrew	786	50	579	255			536
31. Simcoe	1,067	500	1,188	3,955	1,580	5,299	8,048
32. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	914	424	1,288	267		615	554
33. Victoria	1,148	5	228	3,388	100	539	2,000
34. Waterloo	2,013	55	218	5,048		2,712	9,082
35. Welland	1,475		495	13,545	100		3,824
36. Wellington	469	25	718	15,612	3,094	1,423	7,733
37. Wentworth	2,785	105	2,601	5,210			800
38. York	1,395	952	2,577	10,264		646	7,473
Totals for 1901	41,361	6,785	26,716	181,634	19,873	34,938	114,322
" 1900	37,960	6,673	19,267	139,281	23 829	78,813	103,862
" 1899	37,274	6,644	19,714	144,762	20,620	78,667	102.511
" 1898	33,628	7,807	19.825	136,491	18,252	140.330	87,495
" 1897	32,448	6,453	22,744	125,909	26,244	24,211	88,782
" 1896	38,335	19,058	11,816	107,621	39,621	76,963	80,486
" 1895	31,395	11,489	15,360	109,030	39,621	58,912	66,856
" 1894	37,389	28,334	16,393	195.095	63,808	29,963	70,548
" 1893	43,257	17,209	17,187	217,302		70,487	60,425
" 1892	37,939	11,181	18,394	194,941		75,614	61,182

‡Including $3,457 for new indexes in Registry Office per order of Inspector.
Including $1,450 for rent paid Cobourg Town Trust Commissioners.
* Improvements to gaol, etc.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

of the County Municipalities of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1901.

Disbursements, 1901.—*Continued.*

Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	Grants to schools and other payments on education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Interest paid on debentures.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest or discount on loans and advances.	Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
8,674	3,750	.....	.....	2,762	447	.....	.....	146	345	23,627	1
11,404	13,375	.....	8,000	727	745	8,000	71	1,524	2,397	65,979	2
24,447	5,641	2,717	.....	.....	3,875	.....	6	1,780	2,119	53,462	3
6,177	5,104	6,423	.....	.....	.....	500	13	456	453	22,117	4
9,535	10,560	.....	.....	2,986	1,771	52,000	1,042	644	95	94,758	5
12,410	10,628	.....	.....	1,543	1,547	37,000	1,328	3,798	2,937	80,793	6
16,407	5,904	.....	.....	11,500	7,710	17,783	249	1,801	1,116	74,142	7
11,105	14,876	900	2,998	6,000	1,100	.....	.....	918	1,435	50,174	8
9,456	8,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	142	797	23,042	9
867	3,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	229	6,586	10
5,818	4,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	69	141	585	19,099	11
14,376	11,309	69	.....	20,000	1,200	*44,258	1,507	576	293	128,120	12
9,672	14,143	6,281	.....	.....	2,945	16,856	34	461	1,203	69,566	13
17,917	11,825	.....	14,000	6,155	1,806	24,121	1,313	1,125	910	96,650	14
11,558	13,388	.....	.....	654	524	9,000	216	4,051	2,079	59,926	15
7,857	7,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,236	362	799	1,508	43,011	16
9,438	13,185	1,915	.....	504	3,040	891	282	540	642	47,161	17
5,469	6,004	.....	.....	6,100	4,647	.....	1	15	65	26,477	18
9,697	7,471	.....	.....	1,563	208	8,000	377	1,034	975	45,760	19
25,482	15,607	109	.....	20,000	18,007	.....	.....	452	1,903	107,516	20
7,638	8,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	658	515	25,626	21
18,049	14,241	2,180	.....	.....	700	10,000	252	888	606	58,962	22
8,492	10,973	.....	.....	1,368	653	45,000	413	806	749	78,555	23
9,702	9,704	.....	.....	6,850	4,556	.....	.....	22	611	53,009	24
7,101	6,272	.....	.....	1,660	136	13,500	330	51	1,051	37,223	25
10,004	9,373	8,953	.....	876	8,230	11,000	120	166	963	65,148	26
10,670	4,589	958	.....	1,480	1,461	32,000	919	896	1,165	90,301	27
7,520	7,716	.....	.....	400	320	879	740	5,057	1,029	34,025	28
5,119	5,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189	217	18	125	17,090	29
6,183	9,617	1,319	.....	2,312	1,527	.....	.....	692	373	27,144	30
11,293	17,137	.....	.....	1,816	1,827	20,000	291	2,371	a3,523	85,861	31
8,172	17,090	.....	.....	4,996	1,287	3,000	402	352	755	43,349	32
8,650	7,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	664	1,065	2,691	49,165	33
6,896	9,033	.....	.....	1,485	1,074	22,698	496	.....	906	65,800	34
8,892	6,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,571	172	5,455	458	47,816	35
10,571	10,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	208	262	4,869	85,748	36
11,538	7,424	.....	.....	1,039	760	.....	.....	329	2,423	40,176	37
57,621	11,523	.....	.....	4,961	1,293	31,930	1,155	879	2,150	142,091	38
441,876	359,746	31,824	24,998	109,737	73,396	473,612	13,656	40,847	47,042	2,185,025	
433,768	362,375	69,373	43,015	131,188	89,500	491,778	13,422	42,272	52,377	2,279,536	
434,721	363,949	46,941	31,000	103,706	72,022	444,459	15,390	70,386	57,211	2,194,162	
447,054	361,215	39,452	25,000	141,914	91,914	613,537	16,911	66,343	46,432	2,429,027	
468,832	360,176	52,525	37,321	163,391	88,379	704,425	18,676	83,313	129,695	2,578,023	
461,634	410,249	126,417	32,798	546,900	116,423	735,743	21,651	75,288	55,897	3,130,991	
485,032	490,081	182,622	10,000	137,209	119,928	638,216	21,266	112,915	39,320	2,731,769	
455,714	475,245	229,430		382,894	133,768	832,107	22,321	94,583	111,368	3,346,057	
420,373	477,940	260,527		350,548	143,712	626,091	18,439	95,820	52,837	3,044,409	
436,197	467,893	123,814		245,595	151,618	619,997	18,033	112,247	54,608	2,797,576	

* Including $8,446, due Sinking Fund in 1900.
a. Including $2,440 *re* Sandford account.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

Counties.	Assets on December 31, 1901.				
	Cash in treasury.	Rates due from local municipalities.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	10,202				106,000
2. Bruce	9,539	3,259		3,000	80,000
3. Carleton	2,243	24,175	21,026		185,000
4. Dufferin	105	6,699	10,879		40,000
5. Elgin	10,856	18,911			171,000
6. Essex	4,231	20,645			111,000
7. Frontenac	249	25,762		2,000	117,000
8. Grey		4,096	41,431		87,638
9. Haldimand	78	7,045			35,000
10. Haliburton	1,149	761			
11. Halton	2,532	3,463			45,000
12. Hastings	14	39,684	17,461		60,000
13. Huron	1,576	21,239	26,737		77,000
14. Kent	199	15,639			168,500
15. Lambton	2,381	19,752			54,500
16. Lanark	1,177				†60,000
17. Leeds and Grenville	202	13,654	21,551		148,000
18. Lennox and Addington	11,686	10,682			55,000
19. Lincoln	2,395	12,153			102,500
20. Middlesex	4,005	70,731	53,769	*22,800	86,000
21. Norfolk	9,910	2,125			59,000
22. Northumberland and Durham	7,828	11,490	8,337		51,000
23. Ontario	12,934	2,501			50,000
24. Oxford	37,788	107,038			190,000
25. Peel	429				76,386
26. Perth	17,222	4,693	26,076		125,000
27. Peterborough	988	11,396	9,366		93,355
28. Prescott and Russell	140	11,942			20,779
29. Prince Edward	35				32,500
30. Renfrew	4,231	13,339	9,339		50,000
31. Simcoe	3,276	31,431		10,300	b156,000
32. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	94	16,803			61,000
33. Victoria	467	16,208			68,960
34. Waterloo	274				89,000
35. Welland		3,569			139,536
36. Wellington	6,756	28,684			80,000
37. Wentworth	22,913				90,000
38. York		30,677			75,000
Totals for 1901	190,104	610,246	245,972	38,100	3,296,654
" 1900	192,995	489,635	257,895	47,115	3,267,078
" 1899	220,596	533,868	234,921	34,400	3,228,327
" 1898	179,638	531,222	212,386	34,400	3,229,542
" 1897	227,866	550,055	220,010	57,519	3,143,600
" 1896	222,663	587,538	181,015	42,198	3,179,066
" 1895	221,381	663,043	449,946	36,400	3,140,808
" 1894	224,203	668,960	520,216		3,106,264
" 1893	262,914	654,171	672,739		3,008,195
" 1892	347,192	550,787	628,824		3,046,160

* Including loan to Victoria Hospital, $15,000 ; and Hospital Trust Fund, $7,800.
† Including $6,000 for farm for House of Refuge.
b. Including $20,000 for iron bridges.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

of the County Municipalities of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1901.

Assets, 1901.—*Con.*		Liabilities on December 31, 1901.							No.
Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	School grants unpaid.	Railway debentures outstanding (principal).	All other debentures outstanding (principal)	Loans for current expenses, and interest due on same.	Local municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	116,202	.....	.....	7,428	.....	.....	.....	7,428	1
1,338	97,136	.....	.....	17,903	.....	.....	2,694	20,597	2
.....	232,444	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	60,000	3
783	58,466	1,200	.....	12,000	500	447	1,967	16,114	4
11,302	212,069	175	.....	44,010	22,000	.....	960	67,145	5
4,907	140,783	.....	.....	47,127	12,000	.....	1,760	60,887	6
9,914	154,925	32	117,000	.....	23,103	220	.....	140,355	7
596	133,761	20	.....	20,000	.....	348	101	20,469	8
1,035	43,158	.....	.....	.....	2,963	.....	.....	2,963	9
38	1,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	575	10
.....	50,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	117,159	600	.....	17,392	35,589	1,133	5,359	60,073	12
.....	126,552	.....	.....	73,000	6,000	260	.....	79,260	13
7,025	191,363	.....	.....	38,498	28,110	157	.....	66,765	14
.....	76,633	.....	.....	12,436	13,000	1,011	172	26,619	15
.....	61,177	.....	.....	.....	6,125	.....	.....	6,125	16
1,000	184,407	.....	.....	59,496	4,375	75	.....	63,946	17
.....	77,368	.....	.....	74,400	.....	172	.....	74,572	18
1,896	118,944	.....	.....	2,588	8,100	230	85	11,003	19
7,019	244,324	.....	.....	486,260	.....	377	6,671	493,308	20
.....	71,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
53	78,708	.....	.....	20,000	4,000	452	40	24,492	22
.....	65,435	.....	.....	11,691	15,098	105	.....	26,894	23
1,025	335,851	250	.....	107,038	.....	233	2,324	109,845	24
1,500	78,315	.....	.....	1,727	.....	.....	1,400	3,127	25
2,301	175,292	.....	120,000	80,942	.....	.....	2,335	203,277	26
3,272	118,377	943	.....	51,261	24,149	521	3,329	80,203	27
†10,068	42,929	.....	.....	7,600	18,674	.....	275	26,549	28
.....	32,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
736	77,645	125	.....	28,900	.....	327	757	30,109	30
12,945	213,952	300	.....	44,759	10,000	.....	4,099	59,158	31
812	78,709	.....	.....	25,585	5,500	.....	3	31,088	32
1,217	86 852	10	.....	.....	17,000	177	518	17,705	33
3,006	92,280	.....	.....	35,982	206	.....	358	36,546	34
1,745	144,850	1,800	.....	.....	3,774	.....	52	5,626	35
2,681	118,121	3,400	.....	.....	11,000	422	12,928	27,750	36
5,967	118,880	.....	.....	17,962	.....	.....	1,969	19,931	37
43,854	149,531	999	.....	27,308	35,417	641	3,944	68,339	38
138,035	4,519,111	9,854	237,000	1,433,293	306,713	7,308	54,675	2,048,843	
142,918	4,397,636	7,657	258,500	1,459,491	300,807	11,295	66,342	2,104,092	
128,168	4,380,280	11,585	305,000	1,466,688	320,585	11,027	89,429	2,204,314	
151,806	4,338,994	11,524	322,000	1,459,056	327,025	25,889	68,664	2,214,158	
156,851	4,355,901	10,903	419,712	1,383,395	387,249	19,112	88,700	2,309,071	
158,955	4,366,435	12,642	408,233	1,440,749	425,383	21,540	60,142	2,368,689	
187,401	4,698,979	36,585	548,848	1,635,415	404,252	30,070	54,150	2,709,320	
191,831	4,711,474	35,954	740,474	1,519,698	459,674	18,518	69,193	2,843,517	
326,994	4,925,013	40,249	783,747	1,555,845	538,982	19,717	73,278	3,011,818	
345,897	4,918,860	48,669	927,925	1,603,890	467,123	20,310	91,750	3,159,867	

†Including $9,130, for Lemieux bridge.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary statement showing the totals for all townships in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1892-1901.

Schedule.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from the previous year	574,557	502,223	539,813	541,624	444,150	559,452	478,431	476,233	539,298	501,217
Ordinary municipal revenue:										
Municipal and school taxes	4,943,691	4,812,372	4,675,154	4,462,288	4,598,830	4,286,861	4,478,627	4,573,620	4,463,043	4,709,576
Licenses (liquor and other)	47,532	41,736	41,878	43,019	46,723	47,758	49,539	62,084	64,577	70,664
Fees, rents, fines, etc	14,647	14,265	13,811	12,716	12,423	11,873	12,363			
Refund of loans, investments and deposits	121,817	207,790	164,532	565,476	199,050	273,483	232,825	291,747	226,983	234,690
Interest and dividends	56,847	55,170	55,332	75,461	72,385	65,774	68,217			
Loans:										
Money borrowed for current expenses	640,363	542,259	514,505	456,217	450,533	548,495	525,677	591,014	457,466	419,335
Money borrowed on debentures for—										
Schools	86,459	57,886	69,572	69,597	56,673	49,982	61,850	54,324	57,397	94,707
Drainage	251,639			261,022	293,924	163,023	260,269	285,460	252,148	300,999
Other purposes	41,448	258,523	289,106	48,438	20,800	49,445	96,457			
Premiums on debentures sold	3,841			7,690	11,525	4,068	11,798	204,930	127,958	129,494
Grants from county for roads, etc	17,877			15,895	22,879	39,467	36,395			
Miscellaneous	108,529	102,094	128,384	123,393	78,621	86,486	94,222			
Totals	6,908,247	6,594,318	6,492,087	6,622,836	6,308,516	6,186,167	6,406,670	6,539,412	6,188,870	6,460,682
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of municipal government:										
Allowances, salaries and commissions	310,618	309,162	300,387	294,313	292,206	287,272	285,335	285,560	285,188	287,882
Law costs, including salaries	58,316	49,018	43,372	43,690	51,865	34,090	60,491	138,693	128,700	137,748
Other expenses of municipal government	97,959	99,468	105,323	96,166	93,321	89,827	84,952			
Construction of works:										
Roads and bridges	962,810	894,104	881,068	772,947	706,091	702,212	639,241	796,775	806,781	743,651
Buildings and other works	18,177	15,844	19,896	15,381	21,891	16,429	8,883	7,393	11,836	17,201
Drainage works	312,305	284,553	327,578	311,311	275,869	238,919	227,692	297,286	275,941	237,215

Support of the poor and other charities	54,953	54,117	55,943	59,871	58,763	58,543	66,635	65,621	62,332	66,849
County treasury for levy	937,924	953,191	976,858	910,094	958,975	984,639	1,091,963	1,086,752	1,098,967	1,204,146
Payments on schools and education	2,076,590	1,984,747	1,960,373	1,926,978	1,936,503	1,814,537	1,796,237	1,831,241	1,820,007	1,901,746
Sinking fund investments and deposits	29,842	79,947	69,128	114,112	89,621	118,214	128,143	285,334	149,768	165,841
Other investments and special deposits	144,171	80,341	72,897	121,068	160,427	161,024	162,985			
Loans repaid:										
Debentures redeemed (principal)										
School	59,378	67,215	63,831	60,969	66,140	65,230	67,409	433,956	355,363	365,012
Drainage	210,673	211,999	196,403	194,044	182,884	219,201	219,588			
All other	56,798	99,000	131,543	390,629	73,189	100,693	85,851			
Interest on loans, advances, debentures	139,610	145,441	145,803	177,617	168,630	177,304	183,503	180,627	177,693	187,720
Moneys borrowed for current expenses	385,982	558,236	498,601	430,588	518,518	527,162	572,968	521,212	407,663	460,546
Board of Health (including salaries)	46,860	24,378	25,291	17,979	17,443	16,248	22,293	128,091	132,398	142,857
Miscellaneous	127,362	110,614	115,389	146,896	96,746	121,933	147,991			
Totals	6,229,328	6,019,761	5,989,864	6,083,023	5,766,892	5,742,017	5,847,218	6,060,981	5,712,637	5,921,384
ASSETS.										
Cash in treasury	678,919	574,567	502,223	589,817	541,624	444,150	559,472	478,431	476,233	539,298
Taxes in arrear	1,191,746	1,289,709	1,383,475	1,434,625	1,312,151	1,577,267	1,619,480	1,496,099	1,572,817	1,373,593
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	189,381	234,637	233,245	214,767	495,618	462,819	425,269			
Other investments and special deposits	1,080,904	970,676	1,628,667	1,078,185	1,067,442	1,062,536	1,069,519	1,442,922	1,371,296	1,396,451
Lands, buildings and other property	138,951	429,601	409,171	414,701	403,291	389,229	355,305	364,010	359,473	335,527
Miscellaneous	1,098,349	518,667	892,919	619,645	645,892	564,968	436,379	456,907	561,903	530,727
Totals	4,671,457	4,422,233	4,449,716	4,304,010	4,349,589	4,481,465	4,456,404	4,338,369	4,341,722	4,175,596
LIABILITIES.										
County levy	372,408	380,823	413,738	428,267	438,811	474,426	574,634	562,902	537,085	470,342
Local school rates	271,587	278,483	281,551	289,667	295,071	333,291	299,082	280,176	273,812	229,781
Debentures outstanding (principal) for										
Aid to railways	540,384	509,475	584,603	621,653	984,196	1,015,669	1,097,852	1,058,761	1,106,290	1,120,100
Schools	485,120	448,945	448,780	462,486	464,111	462,574	478,834	484,665	496,341	505,250
Drainage	1,344,042	1,370,676	1,395,467	1,323,731	1,323,690	1,142,862	1,266,237			
Other purposes	267,419	240,971	208,344	246,477	264,854	244,787	249,725	1,401,841	1,437,222	1,464,080
Due Sinking Fund	15,666	12,140	14,416	20,174	20,807	18,480	25,001			
Loans for current expenses and interest	344,172	268,931	303,856	281,720	297,715	341,123	344,116	382,096	308,567	259,168
Miscellaneous	189,250	139,947	179,821	208,691	167,708	148,481	174,762	127,699	171,949	149,846
Totals	3,798,340	3,717,495	3,840,064	3,888,209	4,023,313	4,182,704	4,380,238	4,296,147	4,331,236	4,198,517

The totals for 1901 do not include Legislative grant for schools, this not being considered a municipal transaction. This also refers to towns villages and cities.

Table beginning on page 2 gives condensed statistics of each township.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary showing the totals for all villages in Ontario of the several items of receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities for the nine years ending December 31st, 1893-1901.

Schedule.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Balance from previous year	99,484	97,738	88,900	82,474	88,589	78,973	67,269	72,950	74,284
Ordinary municipal revenue :									
Municipal and school taxes	592,819	582,027	552,142	578,449	576,392	541,849	545,809	526,672	499,040
Licenses (liquor and other)	31,316	27,571	29,296	31,771	33,687	34,487	34,872	4 ,746	45,274
Fees, rents, fines, etc	9,937	10,234	9,675	9,778	8.301	8,941	8,738		
Water rates, etc	35,244	25,659	19,492	25,672	17,765	14,897	15,344	12,989	10,426
Refund of loans and special deposits	29,432	26,679	41,216	31,569	37,047	22,235	25,905	17,266	13,495
Interest and dividends	5,869	4,045	5,290	5,309	5,962	5,650	6,223		
Loans for current expenses	313,084	204,886	174,967	180,411	180,273	165,279	176,428	135,745	119,191
Money borrowed on debentures for—									
Schools	750		17,875	28,350	22,100	7,443	29,100	23,050	20,300
Other purposes	213,074	95,506	121,002	131,450	92,690	84,706	67,797	79,577	35,325
Premiums on debentures sold	1,276			4,719	6,519	1,876	5,099	32,731	14,053
County grants	1,456			1,966	2,391	4,148	2,887		
Miscellaneous	18,961	17,556	18,321	14,533	21,453	18,309	15,340		
Totals	1,352,702	1,091,901	1,078,176	1,126,451	1,093,139	988,793	1,000,811	943,726	831,388
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Expenses of municipal government :									
Allowances, salaries and commissions	37,024	35,562	34,383	34,967	35,661	36,604	37,793	37,139	39,336
Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection	67,811	60,190	47,806	51,680	51,304	47,832	46,161	41,590	32,251
Law costs (including salaries)	5,149	9,220	5,481	5.132	7,794	6,119	5,983	28,392	29,794
Other expenses of government	23,210	22,420	22,340	22,776	22,986	22,134	23,054		
Construction works :									
Streets, bridges and parks	162,904	145,915	128,569	107,222	98,659	98,290	99,662	93,572	94,408
Buildings and other works	15,278	10,768	9,016	30,044	45,048	11,891	20,570	65,191	27,263
Water and electric light works	102,118	55,754	91,582	61,097	29,223	30,385	39,024		

Support of the poor and other charities		4,709	6,249	5,456	6,836	5,365	5,842	6,552	5,858	5,064
Administration of justice, police service		9,358	8,261	8,860	11,440	9,761	8,477	7,952	7,064	4,255
County treasurer for levy		44,419	38,553	40,466	43,019	43,621	36,116	42,424	44,628	39,541
Payments for schools and education		211,381	214,789	223,104	243,139	250,080	223,983	242,466	232,204	214,447
Sinking Fund investments and deposits		36,512	24,324	22,215	25,185	20,717	21,461	14,606	35,679	14,560
Other investments and special deposits		37,473	14,146	17,618	16,492	11,870	7,197	12,276		
Debentures redeemed	Schools	18,024	18,686	25,947	24,185	25,229	31,542	18,851	52,120	60,624
	All other	45,751	48,799	46,327	72,667	53,196	72,300	35,135		
Interest on loans and debentures		67,852	61,713	58,264	66,119	65,401	68,207	68,612	62,352	63,902
Money borrowed for current expenses		298,312	188,710	157,058	182,784	192,860	137,119	176,133	134,536	107,713
Board of Health		8,676	3,240	3,018	2,767	2,931	2,740	2,962	36,132	25,280
Miscellaneous		52,354	25,118	32,928	28,502	38,959	31,366	21,217		
Totals		1,248,315	992,417	980,438	1,036,053	1,010,665	899,605	921,433	876,457	758,438
Assets.										
Cash in treasury		104,387	99,484	97,738	90,398	82,474	89,188	79,378	67,269	72,950
Taxes in arrears		117,912	110,982	125,033	147,720	152,293	161,795	147,273	139,335	134,463
Sinking Fund investments and deposits		115,369	87,328	85,383	95,125	87,651	92,526	86,181	132,914	136,838
Other investments and special deposits		76,599	59,247	49,401	47,142	45,882	47,278	48,742		
Water works and electric light plant		640,658	542,864	512,294	523,792	455,600	381,913	368,262	802,525	723,877
Other buildings and property		*a*573,934	563,398	542,684	542,893	514,177	493,148	495,053		
Miscellaneous		131,181	109,646	76,329	49,358	62,116	38,798	61,606	57,178	48,309
Totals		1,760,040	1,572,949	1,488,862	1,496,428	1,400,193	1,304,646	1,286,495	1,199,221	1,116,437
Liabilities.										
County levy		17,259	18,606	15,836	18,324	19,533	20,845	16,692	15,041	19,880
Local rates		58,180	52,303	58,683	56,346	62,659	65,478	55,432	50,089	47,694
Debentures (principal) outstanding for—										
Aid to railways		33,414	36,768	50,234	63,150	72,617	92,132	115,017	119,280	122,315
Schools		248,453	265,727	284,413	316,908	312,743	320,872	344,971	334,004	328,444
Other purposes		1,056,101	885,424	825,251	844,382	774,925	750,092	715,845	679,658	631,717
Due sinking funds		*b*16,014	16,938	16,495	20,004	19,014	17,990	13,569	68,755	66,157
Loans for current expenses and interest		106,824	90,778	75,092	65,422	70,019	83,127	60,004		
Miscellaneous		64,917	43,782	58,167	44,878	59,103	54,540	55,008	46,851	43,644
Totals		1,601,162	1,410,326	1,384,171	1,429,414	1,390,613	1,404,986	1,376,508	1,313 678	1,259,851

a The electric and other light plants in *villages* in 1901, aggregated $104,451, as follows: Acton, $9,200; Alexandria, $7,900; Beeton, $6,000; Campbellford $19,000; Dundalk, $5,500; East Toronto, $10,900; Iroquois, $2,426; Markham, $4,100; Morrisburg, $30,000; Port Colborne (gas), $425; Tilbury, $1,000; Weston $7,000.

b Including Acton, $539; Ayr, $257; Beaverton, $1,170; Blyth, $476; Casselman, $164; Chesley, $451; East Toronto, $6,756; Lucknow, $4,076; Norwich, $799; Sundridge, $881; Tilbury, $132.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary shewing the totals for all towns in Ontario of the several items of receipts disbursements, assets and liabilities for the nine years ending December 31st, 1893—1901.

Schedule.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	320,525	297,876	207,975	199,704	257,956	244,963	165,782	149,398	158,867
Municipal and school taxes	2,347,366	2,208,031	2,160,904	2,098,141	2,067,088	1,964,716	1,971,028	1,932,387	1,840,603
Licenses (liquor and other)	116,683	94,073	103,842	104,097	107,539	108,549	111,522	176,600	183,646
Fees, rents, fines, etc.	70,671	65,994	63,589	58,454	54,268	58,262	57,380		
Water rates, electric light rates, etc	402,487	344,288	269,347	223,691	195,797	164,728	152,224	119,172	99,670
Refunds of loans and special deposits	154,103	156,865	175,861	210,676	259,175	155,291	190,884	242,012	268,126
Interest and dividends	65,856	60,956	58,476	41,171	37,849	46,941	37,591		
Loans for current expenses	2,662,120	2,619,547	2,622,378	1,795,772	1,739,618	1,682,395	1,467,400	1,789,250	1,562,564
Money borrowed on debentures for Schools	38,763	57,456	58,678	8,000	34,093	60,400	62,236	69,700	131,000
Money borrowed on debentures for Other purposes	1,214,617	1,232,853	1,346,890	937,057	798,141	747,861	771,320	679,314	1,049,259
Premium on debentures sold	12,150	11,444	47,598	26,226	31,718	39,933	31,784		
County grants	3,653	986	2,099	2,425	2,022	6,307	7,289	73,522	69,181
Miscellaneous	78,252	80,970	66,789	68,512	68,546	57,483	53,872		
Totals	7,482,143	7,231,301	6,603,300	5,782,916	5,677,826	5,311,936	5,020,372	5,231,355	5,362,915
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Expenses of municipal government:									
Allowances, salaries, commissions	137,263	125,105	125,711	120,053	122,293	120,578	121,207	119,792	127,903
Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection	490,121	468,857	424,988	356,863	326,654	316,256	315,437	298,594	278,379
Law costs (including salaries)	33,648	38,221	33,936	38,670	25,119	22,142	40,661	108,788	122,665
Other expenses of government	103,078	96,121	98,151	86,945	87,663	79,622	81,338		
Construction works:									
Streets, bridges and parks	568,269	677,624	552,482	379,964	325,302	351,668	304,857	333,226	376,989
Buildings and other works	103,569	31,570	45,540	60,535	73,275	65,624	45,202	292,537	366,317
Waterworks and electric light plant	666,148	659,607	544,104	416,581	421,279	384,868	316,920		
Support of the poor and other charities	38,310	42,348	34,525	35,636	35,371	31,234	33,968	30,664	32,747
Administration of justice, police service	84,960	82,483	78,243	81,321	79,423	75,784	67,279	66,251	62,418

County treasurer for levy	91,089	91,554	88,208	90,010	90,909	97,181	93,719	89,660	89,240
Payments for schools and education	736,451	702,112	702,885	643,876	645,347	667,449	633,938	656,246	689,271
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	173,698	135,448	173,850	140,806	259,056	160,452	145,393	246,378	272,987
Other investments and special deposits	171,942	192,703	129,388	116,251	61,315	91,986	82,345		
Debentures redeemed: School	34,186	47,518	46,249	45,959	58,527	71,378	44,082	358,691	453,632
Debentures redeemed: All other	359,957	367,426	543,988	408,119	515,822	229,187	314,543		
Interest on loans and debentures	587,659	546,531	479,282	580,747	480,879	486,894	502,885	456,964	451,258
Money borrowed for current expenses	2,533,115	2,279,029	1,967,073	1,756,682	1,634,743	1,664,174	1,481,901	1,810,483	1,745,922
Board of Health	37,061	29,300	16,932	12,799	13,965	10,626	12,863	197,299	143,789
Miscellaneous	280,468	297,733	220,041	187,023	220,970	127,018	137,376		
Totals	7,233,783	6,910,776	6,305,424	5,557,630	5,478,122	5,653,981	4,775,814	5,065,573	5,213,517
Assets.									
Cash in treasury	248,360	320,525	297,876	225,226	199,704	257,955	244,558	165,782	149,398
Taxes in arrears	705,273	683,365	734,213	834,921	882,748	885,956	864,006	856,825	792,949
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	924,752	795,256	707,924	801,859	806,668	793,170	693,494	1,266,982	1,263,985
Other investments and special deposits	799,274	739,368	680,501	619,971	586,228	618,862	625,479		
Waterworks and electric light plant	a 4,942,029	4,403,418	3,877,317	3,504,764	3,139,171	2,890,985	2,644,957	5,092,767	4,943,759
Other buildings and property	3,058,455	3,003,493	2,905,089	3,087,487	2,983,178	2,950,183	2,986,528		
Miscellaneous	2,011,489	1,884,586	1,530,727	1,195,570	1,237,538	1,127,298	458,153	573,210	426,879
Totals	12,729,630	11,829,810	10,733,646	10,268,598	9,855,235	9,524,407	8,517,155	7,954,666	7,576,970
Liabilities.									
County levy	35,292	37,959	37,391	32,249	33,571	34,242	40,176	36,742	44,261
Local school rates	190,841	196,068	172,296	197,723	187,261	193,869	185,911	176,931	165,324
Debentures outstanding for: Aid to railways	563,868	528,270	497,997	507,484	603,594	607,105	652,143	722,628	854,866
Debentures outstanding for: Schools	844,849	845,272	831,401	857,365	895,224	1,023,429	1,034,407	1,025,020	974,874
Debentures outstanding for: Other purposes	11,194,793	10,316,954	9,485,768	8,979,861	8,354,797	7,967,529	7,403,818	6,863,404	6,392,649
Due Sinking Funds	b 90,365	96,028	85,619	85,157	94,551	120,617	87,791	735,877	765,267
Loans for current expenses and interest	1,222,740	1,110,261	769,625	709,040	661,542	575,526	572,187		
Miscellaneous	202,681	199,471	174,551	144,203	267,400	213,585	142,672	170,903	174,088
Totals	14,299,887	13,320,326	12,052,651	11,513,017	11,095,000	10,735,902	10,119,105	9,731,505	9,371,229

a The electric and other plants in *towns* in 1901, aggregated $913,959, as follows: Almonte, $27,750; Amherstburg, $3,500; Aylmer, $20,000; Barrie, $40,800; Blenheim, $9,450; Bothwell, $4,500; Bracebridge $25,000; Brockville, $100,000, Collingwood, $31,400; Dresden, $12,000; Fort William, $39,000; Goderich, $29,946; Harpeder, $13,016; Huntsville $12,000; Kenmedine, $1,542; Kingsville (natural gas) $20,000; Leamington (natural gas), $15,000; Mitchell, $9,000; Mount Forest, $13,000; Newmarket, $25,480; Niagara, $17,000; Niagara Falls, $50,850; North Toronto (estimated), $10,566; Orillia, $32,000; Paris, $17,000; Parry Sound, $28,778; Picton, $25,547; Port Arthur, $29,504; Prescott, $17,000; St. Marys $16,000; Sudbury, $21,249; Thessalon, $5,791; Thorold, $24,000; Toronto Junction, $24,000; Trenton, $15,000.

b Including Fort William, $22,950; Listowell, $1,677; Orangeville, $361; Orillia, $67; Owen Sound, $10,682; Peterborough, $37,719; Port Arthur, $22,076; Rat Portage, $1,758; Uxbridge, $1,297; Walkerton, $2,188.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

City Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Population, 1902	No. of acres assessed 1902.	Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable, 1902.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, 1902. Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.	Receipts, 1901. Balances from 1900.	Municipal and School taxes.	Liquor licenses.	Other licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, dues, etc.	Water rates, electric light, etc.	Interest and dividends.	From Government except for loans and schools.
			$	$	$ c.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville, Hastings	9,300	1,760	3,843,661	89,735	9 65	23.3	280	89,020	2,540	1,195	3,030	18,465	1,715	.....
Brantford, Brant	17,143	2,541	6,997,785	164,626	9 60	23.5	1,071	144,394	2,899	1,792	4,670	35,155	12,456	.....
Chatham, Kent	8,867	1,610	3,646,649	109,233	12 32	30.0	4,368	74,971	3,313	456	2,100	12,507	1,195	.....
Guelph, Wellington	11,347	3,210	3,843,955	88,622	7 80	23.0	5,194	89,389	2,125	607	2,554	15,788	11,874	200
Hamilton, Wentworth	54,035	3,990	27,646,164	550,157	10 18	19 9	4,904	542,293	10,051	4,438	42,029	187,503	13,965	7,062
Kingston, Frontenac	18,463	2,360	7,706,510	157,658	8 54	20 5	12,631	137,286	7,180	1,261	4,303	29,972	3,761	.....
London, Middlesex	39,265	4,478	17,918,790	438,867	11 18	24 5	11,437	431,224	3,003	2,728	23,249	103,717	21,095	110
Ottawa, Carleton	61,151	3,566	27,716,845	615,318	10 06	22.2	3,719	747,582	16,916	4,955	29,944	165,210	64,285	.....
St. Catharines, Lincoln	10,604	3,000	4,786,610	108,373	10 22	22 6	1,261	108,437	1,445	1,047	3,466	25,562	3,047	.....
St. Thomas, Elgin	11,810	1,700	4,870,124	127,959	10 83	26 3	13,955	114,804	1,503	996	644	24,409	3,072	.....
Stratford, Perth	10,741	2,835	4,027,990	105,258	9 80	26 1	814	107,286	2,532	523	1,368	.....	911	.....
Toronto, York	211,727	9,638	126,117,719	3,200,386	15 12	28.5	155,913	2,959,326	33,109	31,638	+458,906	330,445	212,187	7,604
Windsor, Essex	12,642	2,050	5,445,275	155,122	12 27	28.5	27	148,646	3,100	815	3,968	36,304	8,161	400
Woodstock, Oxford	9,357	1,525	2,866,250	66,095	7 06	23.1	10,331	65,940	2,211	987	3,011	22,023	6,915	.....
Totals														
1902	486,452	13,953	257,434,037	5,977,909	12 29	23.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	479,460	43,552	247,114,571	5,558,236	11 59	22.5	225,906	5,760,508	91,927	53,438	578,242	1,007,060	364,549	15,406
*1900	467,960	43,552	242,349,661	5,551,578	11 86	22.9	526,712	5,600,710	93,147	50,418	472,885	980,039	381,481	16,228
1899	448,876	42,315	239,825,370	5,221,947	11 63	21.8	853,413	5,280,927	95,795	50,360	431,335	1,092,419	369,007	19,162
1898	440,889	42,064	236,677,876	5,094,789	11 56	21.6	589,891	5,078,809	91,276	47,214	408,888	1,040,392	354,162	17,053
1897	430,940	40,744	236,966,646	5,160,592	11 98	21.8	715,390	4,966,602	95,449	41,754	391,691	1,028,673	369,612	18,638
1896	420,934	40,548	246,525,203	5,267,909	12 51	21.4	543,686	5,088,215	92,222	39,186	410,453	1,108,129	285,883	20,388
1895	416,215	40,548	249,691,062	5,277,594	12 68	21.1	378,541	5,164,106	93,893	41,637	376,122	983,534	248,582	20,641
1894	408,810	40,560	252,629,874	5,298,475	12 86	20.8	395,266	5,115,418	99,185	42,369	375,111	986,249	244,439	16,185
1893	397,665	40,278	251,224,279	5,444,180	13 69	21.7	579,284	5,172,759	102,836	42,809	374,756	885,333	192,110	24,419
1892	393,664	40,258	251,254,698	4,828,133	12 26	19.2	559,040	4,717,113	99,660	45,597	363,044	802,571	241,515	22,332

* Previous to 1900 Woodstock was included with Towns. † Including $213,389, Revenue from Street Railways.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY MUNICIPALITIES. *Continued.*

City Municipalities.	Receipts, 1901.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1901.						
	Refund from Sinking Fund and other investments.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.		Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating and lighting of buildings.	Law costs (including salaries.)	Lighting of Streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Election of members of council.
			For School purposes.	For all other purposes.									
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville	14,645	98,782	...	196,342	3,763	429,777	4,233	588	9[illegible]	...	4,893	18,122	130
Brantford	31,685	2,[illegible]35	...	‡150,727	$16,840	403,83[illegible]	7,350	2,019	1,087	525	8,919	37,212	457
Chatham	...	57,000	...	74,660	3,520	233,4[illegible]6	4,200	811	386	1,450	4,689	14,289	161
Guelph	104,722	[illegible]01	...	39,504	4,801	2[illegible]7,259	4,184	444	2,948	300	5,859	16,060	228
Hamilton	108,199	112,[illegible]63	...	80,532	19,189	1,162,600	29,873	1,649	3,883	4,320	34,315	121,112	800
Kingston	146,677	54,745	...	71,675	8,752	378,145	9,753	1,616	1,744	9,596	7,944	19,854	277
London	585,783	347,[illegible]04	17,300	89,673	2,901	1,417,384	19,458	4,553	4,683	1,039	24,621	55,811	747
Ottawa	37,9[illegible]2	187,[illegible]88	30,000	565,510	...	1,803,6[illegible]1	20,756	4,296	4,69[illegible]	3,710	28,258	99,769	914
St. Catharines	9,024	38,[illegible]60	9,000	78,926	4,487	280,86[illegible]	6,259	1,516	1,189	688	8,030	19,524	764
St. Thomas	12,924	196,500	...	56,642	2,375	427,82[illegible]	6,091	1,005	1,273	71	7,893	21,995	89
Stratford	7,647	83,000	...	21,478	1,378	221,63[illegible]	4,063	553	1,991	881	5,621	8,711	322
Toronto	1,679,954	840,784	...	1,172,882	261,976	7,539,705	110,237	13,401	41,552	37,041	119,076	403,519	5,353
Windsor	51,874	121,[illegible]95	...	27,500	3,125	405,21[illegible]	4,568	980	685	1,556	8,29[illegible]	21,758	433
Woodstock	9,475	67,044	...	54,378	1,866	244,121	2,490	550	64[illegible]	488	7,866	17,398	223
Totals :													
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	1,873,929	2,157,713	52,300	2,679,829	* 364,913	15,205,720	233,575	33,981	67,667	61,665	276,235	875,134	10,898
1900	984,291	2,968,425	50,500	1,366,738	174,930	13,666,50[illegible]	225,4[illegible]3	37,267	57,789	54,672	255,806	839,166	11,651
1899	2,260,6[illegible]8	2,370,[illegible]81	10,000	2,230,022	228,60[illegible]	15,280,820	234,906	33,818	55,795	48,563	239,666	786,012	9,865
1898	1,[illegible]99,386	2,215,7[illegible]2	254,046	2,769,823	335,039	14,78[illegible],710	188,219	37,406	46,892	54,270	251,379	828,061	11,743
1897	1,[illegible]62,182	1,849,188	50,000	2,462,888	299,766	13,891,235	192,9[illegible]8	35,998	46,074	65,056	245,456	720,294	10,057
1896	2[illegible]6,784	1,877,426	135,500	2,[illegible]92,152	386,975	13,146,999	199,288	31,346	30,175	62,468	251,797	716,095	13,298
1895	441,7[illegible]	1,901,123	213,500	2,694,179	235,511	12,794,04[illegible]	174,900	[illegible]6,151	88,265	57,697	282,986	727,622	10,121
1894	512,083	2,214,476	67,600	4,413,452	187,974	14,669,207	153,305	32,343	[illegible]0,723	69,38[illegible]	278,626	750,721	17,483
1893	292,122	2,874,212	15,000	2,771,880	395,797	13,722,767	159,147	37,982	58,542	66,846	275,618	685,179	10,750
1892	[illegible]6,481	2,654,513	380,522	2,788,956	721,667	13,423,011	154,754	31,457	47,827	55,780	265,313	586,951	10,556

* Including $10,782 Sinking Fund money retained in general account for investment. † Including $ 6,700 debt debentures in special deposit of 1900.
‡ Including $75,400 issued to replace equivalent of "Flood Protection" debentures previously issued.
§ Including $3,705 from private corporations for waterworks construction. ‖ Including $167,520 for overdue debentures not presented for payment.
¶ Including premiums on debentures as follows: Brantford, $1,045; Belleville, $606; Hamilton, $209; Kingston, $1,174; London, $849; St. Thomas, $425; Windsor, $38; Woodstock, $526

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

City Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1901.—*Continued.*											
	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Construction of waterworks, sewers and electric light.	Buildings and other property.	Board of Health (including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, police service, etc.	Payments on schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Debentures redeemed	
											Principal.	Interest.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville	3,197	21,319	6,501	....	177	1,856	4 655	16,589	25,433	503	.....	24,441
Brantford	1,338	23,415	8,101	26,136	2,387	7,403	7,686	34,219	30,787	37,284	77,566	45,898
Chatham	1,542	21,153	2,345	...	1,133	2,097	6,208	19,382	.....	5,726	18,836	25,291
Guelph	.....	8,134	2,849	2,715	823	4 253	8,429	25,630	99,884	.....	22,400	28,121
Hamilton	16,863	222,705	39,378	.....	14,323	46,720	62,071	113,715	62,680	3,775	70,600	161,984
Kingston	3,962	17,259	7,276	.....	797	3,500	15,575	37,563	17,979	110	59,939	45,507
London	7,685	81,190	49,915	151	4,877	25,943	42,972	124,096	138,402	78,888	172,703	133,640
Ottawa	6,588	198,576	182,297	....	†29,873	3,599	45,857	174,593	158,396	83,469	42,009	239,673
St. Catharines	3,464	7,652	72	.....	1,590	970	4,084	28,769	9,134	17,657	39,814	37,488
St. Thomas	4,525	38,257	1,36	5,369	685	5,818	4,574	26,400	3,778	2,189	31,628	30,087
Stratford	.....	10,648	9,747	..	883	1,961	4,524	24 250	15,245	.....	.... ..	18,645
Toronto	115,782	973 816	56,670	158,416	‡45,150	81,224	403,512	626,526	1,053,531	133,971	802,305	870 672
Windsor	1,253	49,347	6,109	4,000	2,305	2,452	8,378	32,698	51,976	4,034	52,439	41,313
Woodstock	1,003	14,897	30,273	....	399	855	2,694	16,552	24,378	7,923	7,662	20,543
Totals :												
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	167,202	1,688,698	402,998	196,787	105,102	188,651	621,219	1,360,982	1 691 603	375,529	*1,397,301	1,723,303
1900	125,152	1,884,182	644,059	197,132	71,332	199,077	560,397	1,430,853	956,990	423,302	1,421,313	1,675,963
1899	98,912	1,618,975	561,181	376,477	72 770	183,319	550,702	1,130,466	2,363,8 5	250,104	1,194,529	1,622,380
1898	89,402	1,261,798	334,439	467,118	67,205	175,233	5 6 198	1,258,986	2,154,395	157,870	2,342,718	1,593,108
1897	68,128	1,398,771	373,916	555,481	68,145	175,327	508,054	1,068,928	2,079,598	122,431	2,176,917	1,632,664
1896	111,696	830,892	354,112	527,074	63,648	157,318	508,610	1,141,815	1,543,124	252,250	2,009,335	1,626,955
1895	71,708	1,254,390	491,655	243 383	59,416	147,994	517,628	1,134,140	1,233,6 3	22,517	1,230,919	1,590,748
1894	64,691	1,201,237	404,513	439,197	78 510	150,597	516,568	1,044 689	913,362	136,564	3,196,946	1,595,713
1893	81,377	1,672,647	277,326	639,460	70,434	137,472	510,634	1,068,058	989,008	126,404	2,354,186	1,566,840
1892	59,840	1,846 859	316,074	281,267	77,810	143,322	516,583	979,176	820,751	40,467	456,150	1,521,264

† Large increase due to expense *re* smallpox epidemic. * Including $55,980 for schools.
‡ Exclusive of $77,837 for scavenging, $69,873 for street cleaning, and $13,518 for maintenance of crematories.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

City Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1901. *Continued.*						Assets December 31, 1901.					
	Interest or discount on loans, etc.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Discount on debentures sold.	Library.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury (exclusive of S. Fund.)	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Land, buildings, library, etc.	Waterworks and electric light plant.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville	6,962	†284,014	.....	100	4,715	429,369	408	69,585	§20,367	58,516	92,475	193,111
Brantford	2,313	62,832	.....	2,200	6,546	405,780	52	1,553	212,462	*158,129	333,478	335,824
Chatham	6,120	69,556	.....	947	23,602	229,924	3,566	53,595	.....	8,429	153,425	‡206 543
Guelph	768	10,000	.....	1,714	2,745	248,479	8,780	13,662	166,707	193,000	126,193	150 551
Hamilton	8,801	97,812	.....	9,057	30,695	1,157,131	5,469	327,968	326,859	119,106	881,258	1,981,454
Kingston	2,453	68,577	.....	.....	45,764	377,015	1,428	66,994	46,742	22,010	248,261	316,340
London	664	429,722	1,500	9,051	4,014	1,416,625	759	47,492	292,199	1,099,051	541,546	861 444
Ottawa	38,466	130,912	10,200	.....	*d* 286,308	1.793,211	10.420	442,200	1,756,489	83,469	509,200	2,000,000
St. Catharines	2,091	74,558	.....	1,649	10,689	277,651	3,151	30,346	26,697	59,365	124,930	365,357
St. Thomas	2,972	212,000	.....	650	7,366	415,170	12,654	20,610	96,094	2,189	122,014	150,000
Stratford	2,969	99,031	883	800	9,244	220,972	665	21,278	99,218	.....	72,572	.....
Toronto	26,909	1,101,162	25,401	28,882	13,172	7,247,340	292,365	864,223	5,540,072	487	9,897,637	4,349,385
Windsor	3,294	97,253	.....	2,410	6,437	403,968	1.247	173,968	223,825	4.034	64,425	*a* 275,000
Woodstock	595	62,000	.....	.....	9,828	228,660	15,461	11,405	162,029	*b* 16,966	57,960	*c* 199,466
Totals:												
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	104,477	2,769,429	37,984	57,460	461,115	14,849,295	356,425	2,144,879	9,009,740	1,804,801	13,225,204	11,412,835
1900	122.179	1,911,685	6,856	57,025	271,297	13,440 598	225,906	2,172,564	8,729,769	1,915,869	13,184,819	11,257,342
1899	115,814	2,950,049	9,283	56,576	200,111	14,754,108	526 712	2,087,251	8,560,436	1,800,206	12,997,730	10,923,162
1898	107,346	1,705,883	5,010	55,775	245,592	13,966.046	814,664	2,194,723	8,072,657	1,777,478	12,699,496	10,550,642
1897	99,369	1,260,685	3,625	57,666	345,756	13,301,342	589,894	2,205,219	7,381,842	1,780,354	12,447,827	10,481,486
1896	92,125	1,336,975	30 219	57,047	482,546	12,432,208	714,791	1,992,178	6.831,025	1,835,607	12,570,784	10,421,768
1895	91,228	2,352,320	36,010	51,631	363,385	12,250,357	545,686	1,975,909	6,277,778	1,496,880	12,272,758	10,398,892
1894	101,462	2,691,441	107.758	294,837		14,290,666	378,541	1,818,788	6,963,222		11,917,357	10,107,936
1893	86,847	2,665,504	41,888	350,952		13,327,501	395,266	1,732,209	6,425,681		11,372,880	9,439,334
1892	116,550	4,004,716	148,393	361,897		12,843,757	579,294	1,555,491	5.619,158		10,274,362	9,126,394

* Omitting $22,000, written off for depreciation of railway bonds.
† Including $21,914 in general city account.
‡ Including $17,000 for electric light plant.
§ Including special deposits $10,741, and loan to Horn & Nott Co. $10,000
a Including $25,000 for electric light plant. *b* Omitting $2,500 written off general road stock. *c* Including $50,000 for electric light plant.
Including $9,000 bonus to smelter, and $30,000 to Queen's College Endowment. *d* Including $255,000, Bonus to Railways.
† Including $182,000 raised on debentures in 1901 for Waterworks purchased in 1899.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY MUNICIPALITIES — *Concluded.*

City Municipalities.	Assets December, 1901—*Con.*			Liabilities December 31, 1901.								
	Other property, (cemetery, fire-halls, etc.)	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	Local school rates unpaid	Debentures outstanding, principal.					Loans for current expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
					Aid to railways.	Schools.	Local improvements.	Municipal works.	All other objects.			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville	.....	87,132	561,594	.....	.....	8,500	32,957	182,000	476,000	75,919	.....	775,376
Brantford	28,163	170,949	1,220,610	23	.....	71,839	187,228	327,000	546,833	35,383	14,848	1,183,174
Chatham	21,700	167,089	614,347	.....	.....	.....	167,150	167,507	304,738	101,600	4,444	745,279
Guelph	8,000	53,417	720,310	372	193,000	17,700	94,330	57,300	241,500	12,501	6,445	623,148
Hamilton	340,533	522,771	5,005,458	.....	250,000	248,034	125,449	950,060	2,590,843	201,581	21,131	4,187,038
Kingston	30,504	19,779	782,258	510	62,971	60,800	148,286	262,850	450,500	35,745	*9,831	1,061,522
London	14,750	31,990	2,889,231	840	385,000	103,600	405,924	915,629	1,182,267	72,304	63,179	3,078,743
Ottawa	140,000	240,923	5,182,701	.....	370,000	298,700	620,652	1,174,584	2,692,394	549,616	145,000	6,180,946
St Catharines	45,730	109,858	763,614	.....	61,320	13,000	84,675	30,000	719,640	25,800	10,783	945,218
St Thomas	19,500	238,106	661,197	.....	.....	47,005	221,263	120,782	243,178	16,400	9,373	658,041
Stratford	24,000	5,492	223,025	.....	60,669	20,500	68,899	.....	346,500	19,000	3,060	517,959
Toronto	299,773	2,324,815	23,568,757	.....	1,143,718	1,645,011	6,726,821	3,876,279	18,269,993	849,784	1,223,025	23,665,631
Windsor	18,500	108,803	869,802	.....	.....	96,363	284,992	117,360	2,383,191	73,456	2,567	806,302
Woodstock	15,320	12,319	490,926	4,261	.....	30,700	61,400	175,062	245,937	21,221	4,637	543,158
Totals—												
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	1,506,473	4,093,443	43,553,800	6,036	2,466,609	2,661,742	9,209,055	8,656,693	18,313,517	2,080,810	1,548,273	44,972,135
1900	1,589,274	3,948,867	42,973,910	30,543	2,356,533	2,599,438	8,691,238	8,405,502	17,965,483	2,693,978	1,641,886	44,388,596
1899	1,517,122	3,956,453	42,369,072	12,125	2,399,202	2,596,676	9,199,774	8,327,975	17,202,657	1,607,923	1,594,357	43,240,669
1898	1,506,685	3,902,440	41,518,765	24,129	2,431,057	2,557,843	9,748,620	7,487,672	16,281,386	2,212,098	1,602,554	42,345,309
1897	1,461,036	3,673,267	40,025,962	9,368	2,443,600	2,410,542	9,663,124	7,867,042	16,521,769	1,709,406	1,607,280	41,172,431
1896	1,389,534	4,016,053	39,569,740	16,562	2,492,981	2,392,624	10,368,596	7,676,351	14,640,678	1,110,364	1,919,232	40,517,388
1895	1,437,563	3,738,741	38,142,207	25,988	2,163,527	2,363,921	10,606,307	7,231,656	14,142,708	1,069,423	1,598,634	39,144,959
1894	1,313,667	4,077,423	36,516,934	27,194	2,464,754	2,146,665	10,779,224	12,716,592	6,970,919	1,505,246	1,898,733	38,109,307
1893	1,194,684	4,941,054	36,507,088	34,185	2,212,586	2,081,874	10,041,558	14,468,161	4,594,831	1,990,411	1,511,872	36,905,531
1892	1,149,706	5,455,789	33,760,128	76,587	2,282,675	2,119,200	9,605,661	13,878,693	5,781,220	1,132,948	2,048,420	36,224,821

* Including $20,000 proceeds of debentures to aid Queen's College Endowment not paid over.
† Including $400,000 short dated debentures secured by "taxes in arrears."
‡ Including $774,385 for sewerage system. ** Including $80,000 for sewers.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Summary statement for the Province of Ontario and of the Population and Area, as shown by the assessment rolls, and of the assessed values and amount of Taxes imposed, as shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population assessed as resident, and rate in mills on the dollar of total assessed value for the seventeen years, 1886 to 1902, classified as rural (townships) urban (towns and incorporated villages) and cities.

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
1902.									
Townships.	1,084,589	23,727,010	463,891,483	2,198,598	274,014	[illegible]	5,044,840	4 6	10 8
Towns	339,647	151,[illegible]	95,859,340	7,916,131	1,591,939	105,367,410	2,502,139	7 [illegible]	23.2
Villages ...	126,609	96,967	28,565,295	1,969,086	243,340	30,777,721	621,943	4 91	20 7
Cities	486,452	[illegible]	229,563,184	19,892,087	7,978,766	257,434,037	5,977,909	12 29	23 2
Total...	2,037,267	24,019,235	817,879,302	31,975,902	10,088,059	859,943,263	14,146,831	6 91	16 5
1901.									
Townships.	1,092,181	23,636,178	456,406,064	2,161,826	[illegible]	458,811,926	4,862,630	4 4[illegible]	10.6
Towns . ..	330,412	151,053	91,000,970	7,417,856	1,502,551	[illegible]	2,330,691	7 05	23.3
Villages ..	126,836	97,421	27,[illegible]	1,962,130	[illegible]	29,849,923	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	19.8
Cities	479,460	43,552	221,342,063	18,252,096	7,520,212	247,114,371	5,558,236	11 [illegible]	22 5
Total .	2,028,889	23,928,207	796,398,355	29,793,908	9,505,344	835,697,607	13,341,355	6 [illegible]	[illegible] 0
1900.									
Townships	1,0[illegible]5,222	23,568,[illegible]04	451,585,483	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	10.3
Towns	326,041	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,971,[illegible]	1,50[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22.5
Villages ..	124,637	97,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.4
Cities	467,960	43,552	218,659,680	16,707,100	6,982,831	242,349,661	5,551,578	11 86	22 9
Total .	2,013,860	23,860,640	785,540,780	27,955,952	8,938,938	822,435,670	12,992,821	[illegible]	15.8
1899.									
Townships	1,109,806	23,445,092	447,964,611	2,779,272	209,065	450,952,948	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 2
Towns	318,145	155,477	[illegible]	6,580,960	1,492,136	95,008,798	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 2
Villages ..	133,921	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,951,675	256,622	30 973,357	585,356	4 37	18.9
*Cities	448,876	42,315	214,442,167	18,075,255	7,307,948	239,825,370	5,221,947	11 63	21 8
Total ..	2,010,748	23,741,860	778,107,540	29,387,162	9,265,771	816,760,473	12,535,284	6 [illegible]	15.3
1898.									
Townships	1,110,894	23,392,584	445,877,275	2,696,684	236,701	448,810,060	4,461,474	4 [illegible]	9.9
Towns	314,820	156,142	85,576,404	6,421,936	1,531,032	93,529,372	2,095,791	[illegible]	22 4
Villages ..	134,747	98,346	28,594,694	1,902,735	270,596	30,768,025	570,912	4 24	18.6
Cities	440,889	42,034	211,334,978	16,647,241	8,195,157	236,077,376	5,094,789	11 56	21.6
Total ..	2,001,350	23,689,106	771,383,351	27,567,996	10,233,486	809,184,833	12,222,966	6 11	15 1
1897.									
Townships	1,113,530	23,360,42[illegible]	441,87[illegible]	2,469,[illegible]	[illegible]	444,723,47[illegible]	4,407,005	[illegible]	9.9
Towns	312,947	156,[illegible]	85,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	1,565,482	91,438 546	2,069,444	[illegible]	22.6
Villages...	133,560	99,240	28,314,870	1,903,926	[illegible]	30,497,707	[illegible]	4 27	18.7
Cities	430,940	40,744	212,621,741	17,125,503	7,219,402	236,966,64	5,160,592	[illegible]	21 8
Total .	1,990,977	23,656,750	[illegible]	27,982,155	9,298,348	803,625,377	12,206,925	6 13	15.2
1896									
Townships	1,1[illegible]2,900	23,472,40[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Towns	306,001	154,520	83,194,842	[illegible]	1,617,770	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Villages ..	132,451	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,881,680	268,281	30,095,839	557,003	4 21	18 6
Cities	429,934	40,[illegible]	219,941,241	16,963,651	7,620,011	246,525,203	5,267,909	12 51	21.4
Total .	1,972,286	23,466,98[illegible]	777,049,103	28,094,018	9,774,512	814,917,633	12,122,787	6 15	14.9
1895.									
Townships	1,109,631	2[illegible],114,3[illegible]6	445,375,439	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Towns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 6
Villages...	130,889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16 5
Cities	416,215	40,548	225,079,539	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 1
Total .	1,957,390	23,402,155	782,992,591	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.0

* Previous to 1900 the city of Woodstock is included with towns.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
1894.			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Townships	1,103 828	23,039,610	448,216,984	2,899,503	359,616	451,476,103	4,579,044	4 15	10.1
Towns	207.194	153,164	84,363,681	7,115,395	1,586,389	93 065,465	1,955,980	6 58	21.0
Villages....	126,387	94,407	26,799,930	1,931,015	276,983	29,007,928	526,813	4 17	18.4
Cities .	408,810	40,560	227,578,882	17,323,30	7,727,691	252,629,874	5,258,475	12 86	20.8
Total ..	1,936,219	23,327,741	786,959,477	29,269,214	9,950,679	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14 9
1893.									
Rural	1,096,984	22,959,280	448,311,559	2,957,944	359,600	451,629,103	4,629,028	4 22	10.3
Urban	415,410	246,780	111,724,238	8,923,403	2,029,029	122,676,670	2,449,452	5 90	20.0
Cities ...	397,665	40,258	226,179,831	17,581,320	7,463,128	251,224,279	5,444,180	13 69	21.7
Total...	1,910,059	23,246,318	786,215,628	29,462,667	9,851,757	825,530,052	12,522,660	6 56	15.2
1892.									
Rural	1,102,467	22,885,464	448,566,182	3,089,202	410 274	452,065,658	4,599,442	4 17	10 2
Urban	413,396	228,829	110,989,898	8,452,309	2,469,164	121,911,371	2,375 995	5 75	19.5
Cities ...	393,664	40,258	222,997,515	18,928,105	9,308,478	251,234,098	4,828,133	12 26	19.2
Total ..	1,909,527	23,154,551	782,553,595	30,469,616	12,187,916	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.3
1891.									
Rural	1,116,347	22,825,325	450,559,809	3,101,663	408,892	454 070,364	4,544,291	4 07	10.0
Urban	410,545	227,075	109,462,152	8,570,172	2,343,484	120,375,808	2,305,025	5 61	19.1
Cities	395,229	39,498	216,091,585	19,460,460	8,849,177	244,401,222	4,918,432	12 44	20.1
Total ..	1,922,121	23,091,898	776,113,546	31,132,295	11,601,553	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.4
1890.									
Rural	1,118,252	22,676,390	448,916,986	3,178,614	371,488	452,467,088	4 473,108	4 00	9 9
Urban	410,530	223,434	105,353,091	7,878,486	2,170,656	115,402,233	2,161,644	5 27	18.7
Cities	388,762	39 498	202,907,967	19,300,295	8,538,688	230 746,950	4,262,733	10 96	18.5
Total ..	1,917,544	22,939,322	757,178,044	30,357,395	11,080,832	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.7
1889.									
Rural	1,130,060	22,554,717	447,114,443	*3,470,224	392,553	450,977,220	4,507,717	3 99	10 0
Urban	400,890	215,532	96,567,320	7,773,945	2,112,533	106,453,798	1,993,623	4 97	18.7
Cities	375,951	38,498	177,634,932	18,826,684	8,013,182	204,474,798	3,746,858	9 97	18.3
Total ..	1,906,901	22,808,747	721,316,695	30,070,853	10,518,268	761,905,816	10,248,198	5 37	13.5
1888.									
Rural	1,133,046	22,348,502	433,596,047	26,624,345	395 430	460,615,822	4,494,786	3 97	9.8
Urban	393,461	211,707	90,416,611	7,956,694	2,039,724	100,413,029	1,884,918	4 79	18 8
Cities	353,638	36,961	160,239,217	19,345,906	8,040,596	187,625,719	3,540,264	10 01	18.9
Total ..	1,880,145	22,597,170	684,251,875	53,926,945	10,475,750	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.3
1887.									
Rural	1,140,138	22,145,295	428,372,441	27,381,683	416,039	456,170,163	4,431,720	3 89	9 7
Urban	377,389	212,322	83,497,910	7,616,982	2,222,704	93,337,596	1,759,248	4 66	18 8
Cities	330,930	36,163	140,795,414	18,226,775	8,781,990	167,804,179	3,109,145	9 40	18.5
Total ..	1,848 457	22,393,780	652,665,765	53,225,440	11,420,733	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	13.0
1886.									
Rural	1,148,856	21,990,134	424,356,317	27,289,098	452,230	452,097,645	4,388,401	3 82	9.7
Urban	360,005	204,446	78,521,775	7,384,126	2,172,192	88,078,093	1,670,848	4 64	19.0
Cities	319,634	35,373	129,231,595	16,925 710	8,047,616	154,204,921	2,950,136	9 23	19.
Total ..	1,828,495	22,229,953	632,109,687	51,598,934	10,672,038	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	13.

*This large decrease in personal property was due to a change in the Assessment Act, which exempted farm live stock, etc.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

SHOWING FOR FIVE YEARS, STATISTICS FOR MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED INTO COUNTY LIMITS.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Statement of municipalities of Ontario (townships, towns, villages and cities) grouped into County limits, showing for 1902 the population, the area, the assessed values and amount of taxes imposed for all purposes, inclusive of schools, as shown by the assessment and collection rolls, together with the average rate per head of the resident population, and mills on the dollar; also comparative totals by Counties for five years, 1898—1902.

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Algoma:									
Townships	11,510	410,200	4,196,600	43,340	7,980	4,247,320	75,513	6 56	17.8
Towns	9,532	2,607	3,987,530	247,525	69,050	4,304,105	74,549	7 82	17.3
Totals									
1902	21,042	412,807	8,183,530	290,865	77,030	8,551,425	150,062	7 13	17.5
1901	17,973	422,077	5,342,861	183,388	69,186	5,595,435	98,156	5 46	17.5
1900	13,678	394,429	3,494,566	102,350	39,070	3,635,986	70,795	5 18	19.5
1899	12,745	411,188	3,286,941	78,150	20,290	3,385,381	68,246	5 35	20.8
1898	12,711	389,192	3,214,175	93,967	22,910	3,331,052	70,288	5 53	21.1
Brant:									
Townships	13,222	2 5,131	9,367,301	53,525	12 180	9,427,006	68,751	5 20	7.3
Town	3,088	685	913,076	80,790	17,750	1,011,616	20,147	6 52	19.9
City (Brantford)	17,143	2,541	6,204,030	639,225	154,530	6,997,785	164,626	9 60	23.5
Totals									
1902	33,453	218,357	16,478,407	773,540	184,460	17,436,407	253,524	7 58	14.5
1901	33,483	218,912	16,882,756	634,955	154 987	17,672,698	236,582	7 07	13.4
1900	33,558	219,070	16,846,172	689,852	141,285	17,677,309	225,021	6 71	12.7
1899	33,455	218,491	16 672,077	822,680	125,395	17,620,152	218,922	6 54	12.4
1898	35,066	218,938	15,980,710	861,339	130,985	16,973,334	215,048	6 13	12.7
Bruce:									
Townships	38,201	921,857	18,188,400	141,960	8,550	18,338,910	159,572	4 18	8.7
Towns	7,6:6	4,009	1,640,958	217,450	35,950	1,893,458	47,298	6 20	25.0
Villages	8,755	6,674	1,900,498	211,925	13,400	2,125,823	45,670	5 22	21.5
Totals:									
1902	54,582	932,540	21,728,956	571,335	57,900	22,358,191	252,540	4 63	11 3
1901	54,554	927,352	21,022,631	554,510	57,250	21,634,391	231,149	4 24	10.7
1900	55,263	911,887	20,8 0,56-	488,140	53,075	21,361,583	231,114	4 18	10.8
1899	55,895	915,578	20,837,199	493,910	58,170	21,389,279	221,182	3 96	10.3
1898	55,831	877,220	20,625,274	422,805	57,450	21,105,529	220,342	3 95	10.4
Carleton:									
Townships	28,174	564,632	9,241,805	24,075	... ...	9,265,880	122,202	4 34	13.2
Villages	4,435	2,196	808 743	15,750	.....	824,493	19,878	4 48	24.1
City (Ottawa)	61,151	3,366	25,017,195	1,884,150	815 500	27,716,845	615,318	10 06	22.2
Totals:									
1902	93,760	570,194	35,067,743	1,923.975	815,500	37,807,218	757,398	8 08	20 0
1901	94,265	569,992	32,893,192	1,676.975	508,850	35,079,017	704,711	7 48	20.1
1900	90,260	574,693	32,611,933	1,308.425	484,750	34,405,108	696.980	7 72	20 3
1899	89,603	573,353	31,653,714	1,279,425	541,625	33,504,764	646,652	7 22	19 3
1898	87,110	571,033	30,873,718	1,337,945	407,325	32,618,988	614,764	7 06	18.8
Dufferin:									
Townships	15,737	356,396	7,722,226	21,100	200	7,743,526	69,673	4 43	9.0
Town	3,751	1,511	755,055	1,400	8,800	765,255	19,156	5 11	25.0
Villages	1,939	861	500,205	22,000	9,400	531,605	11,049	5 70	20.8
Totals:									
1902	21,427	358,768	8,977,486	44,500	18,400	9,040,386	99,878	4 66	11 0
1901	22,053	357,908	8,927,990	46,650	17 650	8,992,290	101,414	4 60	11.3
1900	21,214	358,479	7,656,528	56,550	16,700	7,729,776	100,416	4 73	13 0
1899	21,276	359,097	6,822,670	52,400	17,100	6,892,170	96,802	4 55	14.0
1898	20,810	358,485	6,794,610	57,675	16,000	6,868,285	88,693	4 26	12 9
Dundas:									
Townships	13,487	242,249	5,459 367	53,350	7,500	5,520,217	84,438	6 26	15 3
Villages	4,615	2,867	1,154,765	95,350	25,550	1,275,665	27,373	5 93	21.5
Totals:									
1902	18,102	245,116	6,614,132	148,700	33,050	6,795,882	111,811	6 18	16.5
1901	18,150	240,923	6,548 697	148,650	34,750	6,732.097	96,646	5 24	14.3
1900	18,760	238,854	6,557.606	153.025	29,550	6,740,181	94,990	5 06	14.0
1899	18,977	239,594	6 617.952	151 975	34,250	6,804,177	90,522	4 77	13.3
1898	18,733	239,668	6,688,658	156,965	33,460	6,879,089	84,519	4 51	12.3

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Durham:									
Townships	17,013	71,697	9,526,977	22,900	6,250	9,556,127	[illegible]	4 77	8.5
Towns	6,905	3,950	2,297,865	212,750	[illegible]	[illegible]	59,489	8 61	23 2
Villages	1,454	2,568	[illegible]	13,100	1,700	374,349	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.7
Totals:									
1902	25,412	578,015	12,184,390	248,750	64,680	12,497,821	148,162	5 83	11 8
1901	26,192	378,362	12,213,286	231,110	[illegible]	[illegible]	133,272	5 00	10 7
1900	27,047	376,694	[illegible]	243,175	68,705	12,911,893	127,956	4 73	9 1
1899	27,636	376,560	12,[illegible]	258,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	124,934	4 60	9 9
1898	28,182	377,724	12,242,[illegible]	273,[illegible]	[illegible]	12,601,766	[illegible]	4 74	10.6
Elgin:									
Townships	24,357	436,582	12,506,123	54,370	4,570	12,565,063	[illegible]	6 69	13.0
Town	2,171	[illegible]	623,900	78,150	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,744	8 63	26 3
Villages	[illegible]	2,404	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 23	19 9
City (St. Thomas)	11,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,447,808	269,350	152,966	4,870,124	127,959	10 83	26.3
Totals:									
1902	40,448	441,220	18,078,304	451,210	174,[illegible]	18,703,885	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	17.1
1901	40,[illegible]	440,[illegible]	17,772,018	446,820	174,[illegible]	18,594,468	314,612	7 72	17 1
1900	41,[illegible]	440,[illegible]	17,720,035	447,990	203,701	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 15	16.0
1899	41,664	439,727	17,505,524	452,494	275,087	18,233,105	287,147	6 99	15.7
1898	40,556	439,[illegible]	17,415,[illegible]	407,775	[illegible]	18,067,209	275,307	6 [illegible]	15.2
Essex:									
Townships	33,044	429,776	11,907,393	57,300	4,150	11,968,843	201,[illegible] 99	6 11	16.9
Towns	11,200	4,908	3,621,810	1,064,595	73,785	4,760,190	92,495	8 26	19 4
Villages	537	314	61,122	3,460	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,640	3 06	23 8
City (Windsor)	12,642	2,029	5,151,700	230,025	63,550	5,445,275	155,122	12 27	28 5
Totals:									
1902	57,423	437,018	20,742,025	1,355,320	141,485	[illegible]	451,056	7 85	20.3
1901	56,804	437,976	20,229,035	1,254,608	126,790	21,610,433	435,135	7 66	20.1
1900	56,[illegible]	[illegible]	20,060,524	1,223,595	[illegible]	21,413,409	431,795	7 70	20.2
1899	55,974	436,527	19,[illegible]	1,205,468	128,440	[illegible]	426,900	7 63	20.4
1898	55,445	437,253	19,558,944	1,156,494	124,586	20,840,024	432,611	7 80	20.8
Frontenac:									
Townships	20,471	684,421	4,607,207	8,950	17,000	[illegible]	91,322	4 46	19 7
Villages	[illegible]	216	[illegible]	27,700	9,200	[illegible]	4,128	4 94	24 2
City (Kingston)	18,463	2,300	6,760,710	673,550	272,250	7,706,510	157,658	8 54	20.5
Totals:									
1902	39,769	[illegible]	11,501,907	710,206	298,450	12,510,557	253,108	6 36	20.2
1901	39,[illegible]	[illegible]	11,387,946	709,370	[illegible]	[illegible]	245,269	6 20	19.8
1900	39,630	693,482	11,445,491	707,445	273,775	12,426,711	[illegible]	6 08	19 4
1899	39,[illegible]	[illegible]	11,595,896	838,239	[illegible]	12,716,960	[illegible]	6 1[illegible]	19.0
1898	40,603	690,226	11,332,247	859,506	274,925	12,466,678	[illegible]	5 86	19.1
Glengarry:									
Townships	17,196	[illegible]	3,840,888	6,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.3
Villages	[illegible]	[illegible]	455,400	11,550	[illegible]	466,950	11,652	3 81	25 0
Totals:									
1902	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70,541	[illegible]	16 [illegible]
1901	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,[illegible]	260	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 7
1900	19,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	260	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 2
1899	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,258,750	[illegible]	600	4,304,245	58,622	[illegible]	13 [illegible]
1898	19,621	[illegible]	4,138,574	43,480	[illegible]	4,182,854	59,277	[illegible]	14 3
Grenville:									
Townships	12,145	271,297	4,483,938	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,491,338	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.1
Town	2,910	1,182	882,160	29,850	9,900	921,910	24,037	8 26	26 1
Villages	3,735	1,447	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,250	1,049,425	18,305	[illegible]	17.4
Totals:									
1902	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	108,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	92,665	4 90	14.2
1901	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.1
1900	19,187	273,951	6,193,919	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 26	12 9
1899	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107,325	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 04	12 1
1898	19,316	273,727	[illegible]	106,600	37,175	[illegible]	71,230	[illegible]	11.2

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $
Grey:			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Townships	48,389	1,066,246	16,436,109	73,960	1,800	16,511,869	187,637	3 88	11.4
Towns	13,654	9,550	3,916,235	327,540	79,693	4,323,468	111,052	8 13	25.7
Villages	3,229	1,773	568,753	47,775	3,250	619,780	14,182	4 39	22.9
Totals:									
1902	65,272	1,077,569	20,921,099	449,275	84,743	21,455,117	312,871	4 79	14.6
1901	65,306	1,075,869	20,496,788	373,700	57,532	20,928,020	285,954	4 38	13 7
1900	65,333	1,072,010	20,243,164	315,991	46,495	20,605,650	277,103	4 24	13 4
1899	64,659	1,071,784	20,090,000	291,810	59,045	20,440,855	265,439	4 11	13.0
1898	64,325	1,071,642	20,144,238	294,700	63,700	20,502,638	247,818	3 85	12.1
Haldimand:									
Townships	14,889	280,454	6,946,435	27,650	2,350	6,976,435	64,765	4 34	9 3
Town	2,205	941	596,025	69,500	2,900	668,425	14,501	6 58	21.7
Villages	2,654	2,196	526,629	39,675	4,300	570,604	11,625	4 38	20.4
Totals:									
1902	19,748	283,591	8,069,089	136,825	9,550	8,215,464	90,891	4 60	11.1
1901	19,989	282,898	8,068,064	129,450	10,850	8,208,364	88,688	4 44	10 8
1900	20,545	283,520	7,989,886	129,350	11,150	8,130,386	89,495	4 35	11 1
1899	20,943	282,873	8,007,063	129,935	11,350	8,148,348	89,505	4 27	11.0
1898	21,227	283,019	8,005,914	132,975	11,400	8,150,289	86,578	4 08	10 6
Haliburton (Townships)									
1902	5,748	564,973	530,878	10,355	600	541,833	21,405	3 73	39.5
1901	5,968	563,213	496,444	9,625	800	506,869	19,980	3 35	39.4
1900	5,858	569,283	501,055	9,375	600	511,030	21,832	3 73	42.7
1899	5,797	561,549	479,864	9,250	.....	489,114	20,694	3 57	42 3
1898	6,013	569,085	475,210	9,725	.....	484,935	18,638	3 10	38.4
Halton:									
Townships	11,567	224,925	7,465,790	47,890	10,455	7,524,135	49,598	4 29	6.6
Towns	3,013	1,700	826,260	37,375	8,600	872,235	18,479	6 13	21.2
Villages	3,936	1,823	975,240	67,250	6,100	1,048,590	19,833	5 04	18 9
Totals:									
1902	18,516	228,448	9,267,290	152,515	25,155	9,444,960	87,910	4 75	9.3
1901	19,040	229,056	9,225,522	163,570	28,675	9,417,767	87,970	4 62	9.3
1900	19,113	228,859	9,225,425	142,525	27,390	9,395,340	86,202	4 51	9.2
1899	19,449	228,180	9,216,894	146,430	22,230	9,385,554	83,554	4 30	8.9
1898	19,620	228,389	9,221,378	142,885	21,380	9,385,643	80,084	4 08	8.5
Hastings:									
Townships	33,493	1,033,799	9,114,602	10,475	4,550	9,129,627	133,753	3 99	14.7
Towns	7,688	2,333	1,865,383	67,475	24,200	1,957,058	48,246	6 28	24.7
Villages	4,197	2,018	805,642	69,365	14,300	889,307	17,317	4 13	19.5
City (Belleville)	9,300	1,700	3,553,311	207,350	83,000	3,843,661	89,735	9 65	23.3
Totals:									
1902	54,678	1,039,850	15,338,938	354,665	126,050	15,819,653	289,051	5 29	18.3
1901	55,322	1,042,176	15,122,454	400,135	118,200	15,640,789	277,565	5 02	17.7
1900	55,737	1,036,074	15,169,487	383,975	102,750	15,656,212	283,900	5 09	18.1
1899	56,387	1,030,884	15,248,699	329,200	109,850	15,687,749	278,474	4 94	17 8
1898	55,889	1,029,235	15,143,297	322,392	121,500	15,587,189	270,053	4 83	17.3
Huron									
Townships	41,786	793,889	26,869,563	112,625	4,200	26,986,388	182,221	4 36	6 8
Towns	10,630	3,100	2,961,784	208,750	67,450	3,237,984	73,325	6 90	22.6
Villages	5,539	4,696	1,319,063	133,400	8,935	1,461,398	27,323	4 93	18.7
Totals:									
1902	57,955	803,685	31,150,410	454,775	80,585	31,685,770	282,869	4 88	8.9
1901	59,610	806,233	30,901,789	465,720	59,550	31,427,059	279,828	4 69	8.9
1900	60,112	803,148	30,617,224	431,090	59,250	31,107,564	267,302	4 45	8 6
1899	60,780	807,256	30,006,908	415,405	61,075	30,483,388	263,624	4 34	8.6
1898	61,144	805,872	29,791,892	402,718	65,050	30,259,660	254,824	4 17	8.4
Kent:									
Townships	33,079	570,650	17,858,271	46,670	1,250	17,906,191	236,729	7 16	13.2
Towns	9,307	2,911	2,186,145	183,280	12,000	2,381,425	61,397	6 60	25.8
Villages	1,874	953	346,040	33,285	6,400	432,825	12,626	6 74	29 2
City (Chatham)	8,867	1,650	3,450,544	135,750	60,325	3,646,619	109,233	12 32	30.0
Totals:									
1902	53,127	576,164	23,883,000	399,085	79,975	24,367,060	419,985	7 91	17.2
1901	52,988	571,737	23,523,454	396,545	79,100	23,999,099	417,055	7 87	17.4
1900	53,513	574,315	23,431,752	383,590	88,900	23,904,242	403,474	7 54	16.9
1899	53,637	574,014	23,392,946	365,105	80,233	23,748,284	385,760	7 19	16.2
1898	54,566	574,655	23,200,291	351,860	96,175	23,648,326	373,227	6 84	15.8

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Lambton:									
Townships	33,179	660,682	14,831,571	33,980	3,050	14,868,601	212,709	6 41	14.3
Towns	13,732	5,100	3,659,397	239,600	126,496	4,025,493	109,996	8 01	27.3
Villages	5,850	4,810	1,135,904	81,735	4,600	1,222,239	27,719	4 74	22.7
Totals:									
1902	52,761	670,592	19,626,872	355,315	134,146	20,116,333	350,424	6 64	17.4
1901	52,130	668,621	18,887,326	349,370	130,727	19,367,423	335,588	6 44	17.3
1900	52,459	670,159	18,770,064	361,385	125,580	19,257,029	328,175	6 26	17.0
1899	53,179	669,052	18,737,993	321,755	121,730	19,181,478	321,925	6 05	16.8
1898	53,438	671,900	18,815,437	325,875	189,208	19,330,520	317,971	5 95	16.4
Lanark:									
Townships	19,119	671,964	5,332,434	33,115	200	5,365,749	74,273	3 88	13.8
Towns	16,011	3,150	3,987,050	347,675	65,155	4,399,880	100,859	6 30	22.9
Village	858	2,736	170,900	16,070	1,200	188,170	4,149	4 84	22.0
Totals:									
1902	35,988	677,850	9,490,384	396,860	66,555	9,953,799	179,261	4 98	18.0
1901	36,143	678,265	9,280,183	362,550	62,900	9,705,633	163,674	4 53	16.9
1900	36,539	680,983	9,233,696	414,895	65,250	9,713,841	156,892	4 29	16.2
1899	35,866	677,473	9,128,411	523,845	68,450	9,720,706	152,794	4 26	15.7
1898	36,284	682,495	8,875,033	520,085	67,400	9,462,518	150,652	4 15	15.9
Leeds:									
Townships	20,656	467,227	7,063,532	46,245	8,600	7,118,377	97,833	4 74	13.7
Towns	12,586	2,460	4,252,374	287,975	47,550	4,587,899	106,278	8 44	23.2
Villages	1,270	1,388	260,065	6,700	3,300	270,065	5,245	4 13	19.4
Totals:									
1902	34,512	471,085	11,575,971	340,920	59,450	11,976,341	209,356	6 07	17.5
1901	34,690	474,389	11,540,670	316,295	60,250	11,917,215	210,067	6 06	17.6
1900	35,013	470,404	11,500,369	284,430	68,360	11,853,159	196,741	5 62	16.6
1899	34,747	471,921	11,529,089	298,510	64,825	11,892,424	198,419	5 71	16.7
1898	34,773	474,174	11,543,208	285,935	63,010	11,892,153	194,966	5 61	16.4
Lennox & Addington:									
Townships	18,765	441,200	6,852,663	44,600	10,900	6,908,163	76,922	4 14	11.1
Town	2,843	372	951,689	27,910	36,840	1,016,439	27,851	9 80	27.4
Villages	945	5,454	225,969	2,900	3,000	231,869	5,265	5 57	22.7
Totals:									
1902	22,553	447,126	8,030,321	75,410	50,740	8,156,471	110,038	4 92	13.5
1901	22,174	445,267	8,000,474	88,390	44,900	8,133,764	107,152	4 83	13.2
1900	22,592	443,995	7,617,802	113,620	47,450	7,778,872	107,120	4 74	13.8
1899	23,042	440,226	7,555,216	97,800	38,895	7,691,911	106,849	4 64	13.9
1898	22,113	445,270	7,551,900	92,185	34,460	7,678,545	105,069	4 75	13.7
Lincoln:									
Townships	13,228	191,984	6,923,875	135,502	6,104	7,065,481	68,707	5 19	9.7
Town	1,435	578	506,865	13,605	200	520,865	12,771	8 76	24.1
Villages	1,470	1,580	1,346,760	43,165	8,260	1,398,185	29,494	6 66	21.1
City (St. Catharines)	10,604	3,000	4,185,990	539,170	61,450	4,786,610	108,373	10 22	22.6
Totals:									
1902	29,697	197,142	12,963,485	731,442	76,214	13,771,141	219,179	7 38	15.9
1901	29,824	196,807	12,584,298	923,988	74,160	13,581,446	210,078	7 04	15.5
1900	29,576	196,668	12,497,447	866,032	54,836	13,418,315	201,780	6 82	15.0
1899	29,899	196,647	11,822,814	968,101	62,120	12,793,035	234,026	7 83	18.3
1898	30,315	196,733	11,743,187	910,118	62,461	12,715,766	223,720	7 38	17.6
Manitoulin:									
Townships	5,270	235,362	716,845	24,055	....	740,900	15,020	2 85	20.3
Towns	1,603	1,550	226,455	36,025	3,100	265,580	5,760	3 59	21.7
Totals:									
1902	6,873	236,912	943,300	60,080	3,100	1,006,480	20,780	3 02	20.6
1901	6,123	225,981	921,042	62,485	2,250	985,777	19,719	3 22	20.0
1900	6,310	214,425	883,110	49,942	3,000	936,052	17,728	2 81	18.9
1899	6,176	213,005	827,636	44,630	2,900	874,566	16,620	2 69	19.0
1898	5,871	213,063	816,014	39,050	350	855,414	17,132	2 92	20.0

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION —*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal proper y.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Middlesex :									
Townships	42 [illegible]	[illegible]	28 743,027	24,875	4,050	23,770,952	243,435	5 75	10.2
Towns	4,[illegible]	2,800	1,206,279	83,860	15,225	1,305,355	27,831	6 42	21.3
Villages	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	714,908	30,250	2,150	747,308	14,426	4 51	19.3
City (London)	30,265	4,478	15,522,465	2,053,400	342,725	17,918,590	438,867	11 18	24 5
Totals :									
1902	[illegible]	767,120	41,185,670	2,192,385	364,150	43,742,205	724,559	8 13	16.6
1901	90,[illegible]	[illegible]	40,593,000	1,856,930	578,255	43,028,185	717,962	7 93	16.7
1900	90,917	[illegible]	40,505,183	1,878,930	570,565	42,954,678	707,985	7 79	16.5
1899	91,171	766,271	39,792,456	2,205,138	457,853	42,455,447	677,531	7 43	16.0
1898	91,480	766,614	39,403,322	1,776,025	827,330	42,006,677	655,846	7 17	15.6
Muskoka :									
Townships	11,652	542,030	1,777,554	27,590	.....	1,805,144	39,305	3 37	21.8
Towns	6,867	1,600	1,257,909	145,100	9,000	1,412,009	38,333	5 58	27.1
Villages	310	3,791	62,531	2,225	.....	64,756	1,951	6 29	30.1
Totals :									
1902	18,829	547,421	3,097,994	174,915	9,000	3,281,909	79,589	4 23	24.3
1901	18,615	550,156	2,855,850	147,360	9,200	3,012,410	68,900	3 70	22.9
1900	18,334	539,321	2,613,725	142,450	9,750	2,765,925	61,573	3 36	22.3
1899	18,075	539,658	2,444,198	85,785	8,780	2,538,763	59,841	3 31	23.6
1898	18,145	540,188	2,391,273	93,090	9,930	2,494,293	63,486	3 50	25.5
Nipi-sing :									
Townships	8,631	324,117	991,414	16,470	.....	1,007,884	25,098	2 91	24.9
Towns	9,992	6,339	1,522,613	160,156	.....	1,682,769	56,393	5 64	33.5
Totals:									
1902	18,623	330,456	2,514,027	176,626	.....	2,690,653	81,491	4 38	30.3
1901	17,098	310,263	2,108,812	158,570	900	2,268,282	73,843	4 32	32.6
1900	14,990	295,643	1,999,884	134,570	400	2,134,854	56,627	3 78	26.5
1899	14,453	30[illegible],011	1,806,420	131,495	1,175	1,939,090	48,945	3 39	25.2
1898	13,810	294,475	1,789,838	148,440	7,375	1,945,653	48,106	3 48	24.7
Norfolk :									
Townships	20,817	398,289	8,432,009	34,750	2,300	8,469,059	85,780	4 12	10.1
Town	2,918	794	[illegible]	58,550	31,530	954,640	22,855	7 83	23.9
Villages	3,660	1,849	784,370	48,450	4,830	837,650	18,085	4 94	21.6
Totals :									
1902	27,395	400,932	10,080,939	141,750	38,660	10,261,349	126,721	4 63	12.3
1901	27,928	401,656	10,027,597	132,050	46,130	10,205,707	128,115	4 62	12.7
1900	27,868	404,491	10,010,112	151,885	43,817	10,205,814	128,390	4 61	12.6
1899	28,491	403,285	10,029,397	149,415	41,831	10,220,643	123,905	4 35	12.1
1898	28,586	400,616	9,962,212	147,065	48,239	10,157,516	122,924	4 30	12.1
Northumberland :									
Townships	22,304	436,088	10,111,859	48,800	5,700	10,166,359	91,675	4 11	9.0
Town	4,[illegible]	2,417	1,444,575	71,600	25,600	1,541,775	36,106	8 14	23.4
Villages	5,513	4,934	1,575,552	87,030	12,120	1,674,702	28,695	5 20	17.1
Totals:									
1902	32,255	443,439	13,131,986	207,430	43,420	13,382,836	156,476	4 85	11.7
1901	33,[illegible]	442,343	12,972,247	214,810	47,870	13,234,927	151,027	4 57	11.4
1900	33,[illegible]	443,112	12,950,089	207,675	47,220	13,204,984	147,915	4 45	11.2
1899	33,873	443,700	12,943,198	195,975	49,070	13,188,243	145,064	4 28	11.0
1898	34,104	442,533	12,991,633	215,100	51,170	13,257,903	149,023	4 37	11.2
Ontario :									
Townships	27,366	500,296	14,447,639	70,350	8,950	14,526,939	124,443	4 55	8.6
Towns	8,431	6,700	2,299,526	115,875	54,200	2,469,601	56,435	6 69	22.9
Villages	3,294	1,574	779,225	64,300	6,950	850,475	17,980	5 46	21.1
Totals:									
1902	39,091	508,570	17,526,390	250,525	70,100	17,847,015	198,858	5 09	11.1
1901	38,864	508,894	17,616,939	244,465	72,035	17,933,439	190,772	4 91	10.
1900	39,463	508,750	17,390,910	253,115	71,295	17,715,320	185,608	4 70	10.
1899	40,593	508,127	17,524,673	299,615	56,935	17,881,223	178,247	4 39	10.
1898	40,817	506,645	17,559,731	311,790	55,060	17,926,581	176,814	4 33	9.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Oxford :									
Townships	28,211	471,522	19,269,471	114,075	16 500	19.400.046	166,269	5 89	8.6
Town	6,800	4,100	2,068,855	109,600	22,400	2,200,855	58.209	8 56	26 4
Villages	1,882	1,843	479,273	30,900	6,800	516,973	11.927	6 34	23 1
City (Woodstock)	9,357	1,525	2,626,200	186,450	53,600	2,866,250	66,095	7 06	23.1
Totals :									
1902	46,250	478,990	24,443,799	441,025	99,300	24,984,124	302,500	6 54	12.1
1901	45,785	479,477	24,182,585	405,301	83,550	24,671,436	289,697	6 33	11.7
1900	45,588	479,195	24,145,686	383,975	88,500	24,618,161	270,886	5 94	11 0
1899	47,293	479,375	24,101,646	387,575	79,950	24,569,171	266,186	5 63	10.8
1898	47,409	479,975	24,031,731	364,371	84,200	24,480,302	262,680	5 54	10.7
Parry Sound :									
Townships	12,048	580.244	1,990,995	42,975	1,300	2,035,250	36,598	3 04	18.0
Town	2,788	805	508,855	38,150	300	547.305	16,021	5 75	29.3
Villages	1,142	956	198,506	28,025	.....	226,531	5,768	5 05	25.5
Totals :									
1902	15,978	582,005	2,698,356	109,130	1.600	2,809,086	58,387	3 65	20.8
1901	15,652	573.059	2,530.718	96.883	1.200	2,628,801	52,955	3 38	20.1
1900	15.285	582,657	2,490.862	87,520	1,050	2,579,432	51,529	3 37	20 0
1899	15,452	561,065	2,426,609	66,465	1.050	2,494,124	49,434	3 20	19.8
1898	15 707	574,967	2,401,388	76,270	2,050	2,479.708	47,985	3 06	19.4
Peel :									
Townships	16,110	283,273	9,251,740	22,750	1,000	9,275,490	77,038	4 78	8.3
Town	2,683	1,246	883,765	45,900	19,900	949,565	21,978	8 19	23.1
Villages	1,146	960	290,855	22,450	800	314,105	4,950	4 32	15.8
Totals :									
1902	19,939	290.479	10,426,360	91,100	21,700	10,539,160	103.966	5 21	9.9
1901	20,352	290,556	10.379,429	90,270	22,700	10,492,379	101,256	4 98	9.7
1900	20,372	290,218	10,413,680	88,950	22,750	10,525,380	93,668	4 60	8.9
1899	20,738	290,861	10,520.154	97,950	18,300	10,636,404	101.622	4 90	9.6
1898	20,738	290,415	10,516,615	90,250	24,000	10,630,865	97,001	4 68	9.1
Perth :									
Townships	28,379	517,978	19,725,326	22,700	2,700	19,750,726	172,264	6 07	8.7
Towns	7,929	5,684	2,505,955	249,470	43,150	2 798,575	66,665	8 41	23.9
Villages	700	464	142,880	7,450	.....	150,330	2.697	3 85	17.9
City (Stratford)	10,741	2,835	3,773,870	169,000	85,120	4,027,990	105,258	9 80	26.1
Totals :									
1902	47,749	526.961	26,148,031	448,620	130,970	26,727,621	346,864	7 26	13.0
1901	47,256	528,828	25,898,932	402,130	123,137	26,424,208	335,775	7 11	12.7
1900	48,139	527,608	25,884,370	404,560	115,780	26,404,710	321,957	6 69	12.2
1899	48,544	527,570	25,861,501	405,610	146,570	26,413,681	309,975	6 39	11 7
1898	48,738	527,133	25,768,078	367,605	125,450	26,231,133	290,341	5 96	11.1
Peterborough :									
Townships	18,694	570,948	7,249,892	8,310	1,000	7,259,202	72,631	3 89	10 0
Town	11,067	1,282	4,178,340	321,350	98,200	4,597,890	86,380	7 81	18 8
Villages	4,726	2,310	1,129,173	63,410	2 800	1,195,383	21,288	4 50	17.8
Totals :									
1902	34,487	574,540	12,557,405	393,070	102,000	13 052,475	180,299	5 23	13 8
1901	34 634	575,302	12,415,188	366,075	96,250	12,876 513	176,217	5 09	13.7
1900	34,515	571,368	12,285,017	329 815	120,500	12,715,332	166,781	4 83	13.1
1899	34,469	576,895	12,201,378	305,400	126,065	12 632 843	160,329	4 65	12.7
1898	34,802	571,371	12,114,628	299,925	135,050	12.549 603	157,902	4 54	12 6
Prescott :									
Townships	18,950	291,079	2,291,962	14,725	2 400	2,309,087	59.724	3 15	25.9
Towns	5,470	1,420	893,261	64 625	5,600	963,486	19,612	3 59	20.3
Village	1,152	4,089	127,675	2,400	1,000	131,075	2,518	2 19	15.2
Totals :									
1902	25,572	296,588	3,317 901	81,750	9,000	3,408 651	81,854	3 20	24.0
1901	25,338	297,697	3,019,893	81,026	10,000	3,110,919	72,736	2 87	23.4
1900	24,867	297.142	2.977,301	74,296	10 910	3,062,507	68,852	2 77	22 5
1899	24,692	296,477	2,983,086	69,290	6,550	3,058,926	66,539	2 69	21.8
1898	23,860	297,535	2,962,206	61,100	8,500	3,031,806	63,069	2 64	20.8

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Prince Edward :									
Townships	12,350	234,042	5,279,605	36,700	2,500	5,318,805	48,219	3 90	9.1
Town	3,359	552	1,232,977	84,400	21,350	1,338,727	24,119	7 18	18.0
Village.	683	1,500	206,932	.....	4,600	211,532	2,330	3 41	11.0
Totals :									
1902.....	16,392	236,094	6,719,514	121,100	28,450	6,869,064	74,668	4 56	10.9
1901.....	16,704	234,219	6,677,819	88,400	22,725	6,788,944	66,746	4 00	9 8
1900. ...	16,908	234,649	6,664,333	87,375	21,050	6,772,758	72,935	4 31	10.8
1899	17,085	233,444	6,756,329	124,425	21,200	6,901,954	71,128	4 16	10.3
1898.....	16,960	234,582	6,656,659	114,790	23,900	6,795,349	70,663	4 17	10.4
Rainy River :									
Townships	3,237	100,955	965,183	46,622	2,465	1,014,270	20,304	6 27	20.0
Town	4,304	3,840	1,454,506	116,675	3,650	1,574,831	43,565	10 12	27.7
Totals :									
1902.....	7,541	104 795	2,419,689	163,297	6,115	2,589,101	63,869	8 47	24.7
1901.....	7,384	92,892	2,277,044	178,875	6,300	2,462,219	65,881	8 92	26.8
1900	7,915	103,348	2,245,116	241,303	2,150	2,488,569	66,156	8 36	26.6
1899	7,094	33,891	1,811,304	178,348	14,100	2,003,752	48,075	6 78	24 0
1898.....	6,364	29,344	1,670,192	147,075	4,000	1,821,267	48,296	7 59	26.5
Renfrew :									
Townships	34,537	1,000,945	5,313,494	21,222	.....	5,334,716	81,963	2 37	15.4
Towns	12,160	3,511	2,716,402	249,100	36,300	3,001,802	79,500	6 54	26.5
Villages	1,756	833	313,395	70,240	900	384,535	6,461	3 68	16.8
Totals :									
1902.....	48,453	1,005,289	8,343,291	340,562	37,200	8,721,053	167,924	3 47	19.3
1901	48,825	986,924	7,907,940	336,841	35,900	8,280,681	153,774	3 15	18 6
1900.....	47,548	980,462	7,715,587	318,675	39,600	8,073,862	142,666	3 00	17.7
1899.....	47,838	967,932	7,603,583	303,625	32,850	7,940,053	140,409	2 94	17.7
1898.....	46,605	958,889	7,045,055	307,070	32,050	7,384,175	135,996	2 92	18.4
Russell :									
Townships	14,951	251,278	1,940,421	14,043	1,675	1,956,139	52,964	3 54	27.1
Villages	2,296	1,700	110,934	3,000	.....	113,934	6,292	2 74	55.2
Totals :									
1902.....	17,247	252,978	2,051,355	17,043	1,675	2,070,073	59,256	3 44	28 6
1901.....	17,215	253,753	2,022,629	14,525	.....	2,037,154	56,523	3 28	27.7
1900.....	16,677	252,556	1,982,031	15,513	.....	1,997,544	52,964	3 18	26.5
1899.....	16,555	253,221	1,966,386	15,550	.....	1,981,936	49,620	3 00	25.0
1898.....	16,001	252,665	1,937,994	12,450	.....	1,950,444	47,584	2 97	24.4
Simcoe :									
Townships	50,007	965,900	16,216,786	55,600	8,300	16,280,686	191,676	3 83	11 8
Towns	26,479	12,509	6,316,920	356,730	102,600	6,776,250	172,830	6 53	25.5
Villages	2,831	3,058	640,695	56,300	200	697,195	16,513	5 83	23.7
Totals :									
1902.....	79,317	981 467	23,174,401	468,630	111,100	23,754,131	381,019	4 80	16.0
1901.....	78,467	980,592	22,625,230	533,710	108,250	23,267,190	365,311	4 66	15.7
1900.....	77,927	978,338	21,133,144	390,055	109,525	21,632,724	331,440	4 25	15.3
1899	78,141	978,359	20,386,161	379,237	103,440	20,868,838	342,509	4 38	16.4
1898	77,783	976,824	19,813,078	355,530	102,380	20,270,988	320,776	4 12	15.8
Stormont :									
Townships	17,489	247,705	3,745,684	28,720	1,275	3,775,679	70,427	4 03	18.7
Town	6,235	740	1,705,825	77,450	26,350	1,809,625	51,789	8 31	28.6
Totals :									
1902.....	23,724	248.445	5,451,509	106,170	27,625	5,585.304	122,216	5 15	21.9
1901	23,759	249,627	5,292,025	106,540	29,000	5,427,565	100,048	4 59	20.1
1900.....	23,790	249.558	5,241,698	149,075	32,200	5,422,973	101,827	4 28	18.8
1899.....	23,356	246,341	5,249,128	95,850	29,700	5,374,678	96,880	4 15	18.0
1898.....	23,209	249,207	5,189,429	70,750	28,200	5,288,379	91,503	3 94	17.3
Thunder Bay :									
Townships	1,393	260,161	526,471	500	30,190	557,161	11,025	7 91	19 8
Towns	8,086	19,500	2,653,066	233,515	32,500	2,919,081	84,313	10 43	28 9
Totals :									
1902	9,479	279.661	3,179,537	234,015	62,690	3,476,242	95,338	10 06	27 4
1901.....	8,401	270,050	2,851,250	147,865	32,250	3,031,365	84,139	10 02	27.8
1900.....	7,875	276,713	2,675.684	127,575	35,400	2.838,659	79,923	10 15	28.2
1899.....	6,603	269,095	2,432.010	104,550	32,550	2,569,110	70,610	10 69	27.5
1898.....	6,311	265,897	2,657,957	101,550	35,525	2,795 032	65,497	10 38	23.4

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Victoria :									
Townships	19,311	613,694	7,633,648	7,620	1,400	7,642,668	89,389	4 63	11.7
Town	6,904	1,550	1,777,960	187,500	34,750	2,000,210	57,813	8 37	28.9
Villages	3,465	2,056	634,478	45,355	.....	679,833	12,568	3 63	18.7
Totals :									
1902	29,680	617,300	10,046,086	240,475	36,150	10,322,711	159,720	5 38	15.5
1901	29,824	602,865	10,030,460	229,375	34,550	10,294,385	156,134	5 24	15.2
1900	30,661	601,366	10,016,316	216,740	36,050	10,269,136	151,266	4 93	14.7
1899	29,612	599,947	9,914,589	197,700	33,660	10,145,880	145,752	4 92	14.4
1898	30,633	597,604	9,808,558	184,115	33,050	10,025,723	141,776	4 63	14.1
Waterloo :									
Townships	23,098	307,114	13,387,705	60,150	11,690	13,459,545	97,958	4 24	7.3
Towns	26,671	8,546	8,250,507	814,155	160,200	9,224,932	187,234	7 02	20.3
Villages	3,197	1,964	873,555	91,692	9,745	974,992	14,980	4 69	15.4
Totals :									
1902	52,966	317,624	23,511,837	965,997	181,635	23,659,469	360,172	5 67	15.7
1901	52,183	317,284	21,593,095	931,830	170,810	22,695,735	289,784	5 55	12.8
1900	52,428	317,363	21,431,980	905,725	182,059	22,519,764	272,180	5 19	12.1
1899	52,376	317,759	21,358,188	843,840	153,919	22,355,947	265,020	5 06	11.9
1898	52,473	317,450	21,202,662	789,765	135,669	22,128,096	258,793	4 93	11.7
Welland :									
Townships	16,005	229,243	6,662,344	112,540	4,520	6,779,414	74,550	4 66	11.0
Towns	8,862	2,569	3,239,812	153,500	19,300	3,412,612	86,064	9 71	25.2
Villages	5,539	1,868	1,560,891	87,679	26,400	1,674,970	25,850	4 67	15.4
Totals :									
1902	30,406	233,680	11,463,047	353,729	50,220	11,866,996	186,434	6 13	15.7
1901	30,052	232,202	11,148,780	405,435	41,000	11,595,215	182,303	6 01	15.7
1900	29,313	231,654	11,060,103	382,980	49,450	11,492,833	168,484	5 75	14.7
1897	29,983	241,824	11,168,457	453,875	57,600	11,679,932	165,907	5 54	14.2
1898	29,963	231,605	11,297,019	469,495	55,300	11,821,814	166,642	5 56	14.1
Wellington :									
Townships	30,609	628,318	19,054,927	90,225	15,050	19,160,267	147,868	4 83	7.7
Towns	5,579	3,214	1,422,550	107,125	13,400	1,543,075	36,631	6 57	23.7
Villages	5,713	3,841	1,309,973	101,895	8,650	1,420,518	29,847	5 21	21.0
City (Guelph)	11,347	3,210	3,506,105	287,450	70,400	3,843,955	88,522	7 80	23.0
Totals :									
1902	53,258	638,583	25,293,557	566,690	107,510	25,967,737	302,828	5 69	11.7
1901	53,642	638,348	24,378,876	552,140	101,490	25,032,506	291,992	5 44	11.7
1900	54,307	637,901	24,307,607	606,970	100,290	25,014,867	301,812	5 56	12.1
1899	55,371	638,271	24,361,025	655,150	115,250	25,131,425	300,116	5 52	12.2
1898	56,018	638,171	23,989,262	649,945	120,490	24,759,697	281,245	5 02	11.4
Wentworth :									
Townships	21,611	272,513	12,953,183	55,750	8,200	13,017,133	87,972	4 07	6.8
Town	8,108	570	900,439	100,275	33,200	1,053,935	25,863	8 09	24.5
Village	635	377	126,250	6,150	.....	132,550	1,850	2 91	13.7
City (Hamilton)	54,035	3,990	24,451,377	2,472,717	722,010	27,646,104	550,157	10 18	19.9
Totals :									
1902	79,479	277,380	38,434,249	2,635,081	764,110	41,850,436	665,818	8 38	15.9
1901	79,530	277,163	37,057,660	2,672,382	700,850	40,430,671	651,155	8 19	16.1
1900	79,011	276,915	37,015,755	2,554,376	737,920	40,308,051	647,404	8 19	16.0
1899	78,183	277,097	36,484,441	2,510,830	1,429,565	40,424,836	657,374	8 41	16.2
1898	77,261	277,028	35,242,483	2,790,354	1,496,132	39,528,969	642,817	8 32	16.8
York :									
Townships	40,933	536,581	22,940,951	79,900	16,900	23,037,751	298,582	5 58	9.9
Towns	12,171	5,905	3,874,707	192,250	25,000	4,091,957	99,419	8 17	24.3
Villages	7,507	5,049	1,940,730	55,820	3,500	2,000,050	42,116	5 61	21.0
City (Toronto)	211,727	9,638	120,911,879	10,164,560	5,041,340	136,117,719	3,200,986	15 12	23.5
Totals :									
1902	272,340	557,163	149,670,287	10,492,470	5,822,890	165,985,647	3,571,098	13 11	21.6
1901	265,072	556,579	145,085,675	9,342,364	4,872,105	159,299,344	3,361,160	12 69	20.5
1900	258,036	555,419	142,838,567	8,488,961	4,224,850	155,552,404	3,236,911	12 62	20.9
1899	251,273	556,120	142,653,041	9,242,587	3,948,023	155,843,651	3,040,838	11 98	19.5
1898	244,676	556,982	142,589,094	8,014,918	4,557,360	155,161,372	2,972,286	12 15	19.2

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

And showing the aggregate Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of Township

Municipalities.	Receipts.							
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Return of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma:								
Townships	7,165	42,612	1,513	299	....	41	.....	14,697
Towns	1,152	42,066	2,861	651	1,581	14,543	1,531	38,220
Totals:								
1901	8,717	84,678	4,374	950	1,581	14,584	1,531	52,847
1900	8,020	70,113	2,077	683	1,079	13,153	255	11,461
1899	4,502	74,735	1,954	305	938	15,194	167	21,041
1898	3,607	57,853	1,425	341	.....	668	6,440	16,902
1897	6,853	59,477	2,308	330	.....	687	1,400	15,967
Brant:								
Townships	8,109	67,787	186	133	.....	3,640	14,190	3,695
Town	45	23,239	626	683	7,941	173	.....	20,327
County	11,374	.....	150	200	.....	203	.....	.....
City (Brantford)	1,071	144,304	4,691	4,670	35,155	12,456	31,683	2,235
Totals:								
1901	20,599	235,330	5,653	5,691	43,096	16,472	45,873	26,257
1900	24,439	223,279	5,284	5,499	36,709	14,048	63,262	40,882
1899	23,726	217,259	5,389	4,961	33,810	13,600	23,876	49,260
1898	21,291	214,148	4,595	4,406	34,682	13,958	111,122	38,097
1897	15,552	204,594	5,647	4,253	32,505	12,177	45,281	27,800
Bruce:								
Townships	15,147	151,047	1,684	180	.....	639	6,723	16,298
Towns	9,530	51,018	2,221	1,190	9,091	578	11,644	43,088
Villages	10,290	42,114	2,624	1,286	.....	445	7,110	22,481
County	3,688	.....	938	207	.....	146	17,000	8,000
Totals:								
1901	38,675	244,179	7,467	2,863	9,091	1,808	42,476	89,967
1900	34,680	240,242	7,169	2,511	8,726	2,498	44,709	177,104
1899	42,085	234,529	7,657	2,534	8,144	2,705	45,894	99,616
1898	40,393	221,856	7,272	2,359	8,014	8,681	197,578	81,665
1897	29,954	218,667	7,212	1,404	7,565	11,147	36,427	75,305
Carleton:								
Townships	9,052	109,855	1,490	777	.....	1,239	437	13,410
Villages	18,605	17,735	168	309	3,190	182	.....	.....
County	4,525	.....	319	647	.....	642	.....	8,060
City (Ottawa)	3,719	747,582	21,871	29,944	165,210	64,285	37,922	137,588
Totals:								
1901	35,901	875,172	23,843	31,677	168,400	66,348	38,359	159,058
1900	22,300	766,810	19,484	30,340	171,615	87,944	61,029	101,007
1899	10,599	674,782	21,284	28,343	182,389	98,708	106,628	73,350
1898	15,901	599,719	21,356	29,067	167,419	81,084	8,402	212,996
1897	17,308	568,979	21,388	31,284	171,934	71,098	14,904	235,856
Dufferin:								
Townships	4,630	75,501	176	17	.....	7	.....	12,925
Town	.....	19,888	1,120	320	1,998	419	199	9,054
Villages	1,125	10,573	608	355	.....	.....	....	14,500
County	430	.....	498	146	.....	397	5,796	500
Totals:								
1901	6,185	105,972	2,402	838	1,998	823	5,995	37,479
1900	5,503	105,940	2,030	936	1,710	973	11,616	42,762
1899	3,454	93,852	2,018	973	1,147	1,068	4,075	33,875
1898	4,195	91,770	1,272	992	1,234	1,291	982	43,324
1897	1,378	102,042	1,882	1,329	1,052	1,189	4,400	35,467

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Village, Town, City and County Municipalities within County limits for 1901.

Receipts.—*Continued.*							Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for sewerage.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.*	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
5,000					1,593	73,250	6,023		419	1,985	13,529
		9,500			1,779	113,884	4,911	6,607	250	1,222	6,122
5,000		9,500			3,372	187,134	10,934	6,607	669	3,207	19,651
700		94,000			3,840	205,381	5,972	13,343	469	1,957	14,607
350		36,067			2,563	157,816	7,215	12,934	297	2,116	9,946
		10,508			2,222	99,166	6,663	6,538	549	2,168	7,956
450		215,644			2,033	305,149	6,594	2,271	959	2,155	8,052
4,000	1,789			6	989	104,524	4,992		577	1,503	15,441
		15,000	353		361	68,753	2,171	7,876	66	958	7,776
					21,902	33,829	2,471		200	2,847	145
		150,727	1,043		15,797	403,832	7,350	46,131	525	4,901	23,415
4,000	1,789	165,727	1,396	6	39,049	610,938	16,584	54,007	1,368	10,209	46,777
7,000	650	93,439			34,239	548,680	15,433	51,762	819	9,390	34,737
		64,271	267		29,941	465,810	15,263	49,440	1,132	10,995	43,162
13,500		35,897		6	31,536	523,238	12,997	48,177	2,236	10,883	41,273
14,000		17,404			69,121	449,334	15,404	43,099	2,341	9,324	28,181
5,850			12	1,289	4,574	293,542	9,845		290	3,646	34,693
		19,654	597		1,404	150,015	2,053	9,758	1,036	2,780	14,229
		13,880	17	95	2,587	102,929	2,223	4,841	784	2,151	24,793
					45,539	75,518	4,991		489	3,282	4,258
5,850		33,534	626	1,384	74,104	532,004	19,112	14,599	2,599	11,859	77,973
1,300	335	30,440	879	2,476	52,891	669,960	17,874	14,801	1,878	10,037	72,544
8,410		24,345	723	1,674	53,253	512,569	17,088	13,212	2,872	11,663	45,051
300		54,767	1,348	1,138	53,296	678,107	17,342	14,763	1,246	†11,475	40,794
15,900		27,739			62,153	496,513	16,763	13,323	1,149	9,698	41,122
3,300	2,865	6,650	154		2,726	151,955	8,713		398	2,260	24,827
					262	40,446	1,236	2,482	32	463	2,811
					41,572	55,705	3,477		574	1,094	5,297
30,000		565,510				1,803,631	20,756	128,027	3,710	16,490	198,576
33,300	2,865	572,160	154		44,650	2,051,737	34,182	130,509	4,714	20,387	231,511
14,300	5,821	376,854	18	33	65,265	1,662,826	36,450	136,389	10,034	16,757	182,729
11,300		354,623		100	75,726	1,341,754	42,611	112,873	7,043	22,470	166,803
57,000		353,209		250	119,997	1,655,390	34,961	147,720	4,965	22,350	175,134
37,300		274,817			69,588	1,626,606	37,361	113,950	16,919	32,520	352,689
					467	93,723	3,347		1,849	1,174	10,859
		4,418		96	146	38,168	777	2,419	101	1,290	1,860
		3,164	83		961	31,369	565	808	12	485	3,529
					14,455	22,222	1,598		82	1,164	84
		7,582	83	96	15,629	185,482	6,287	3,227	2,014	4,113	16,282
900	356	5,000	111		22,121	199,958	6,163	3,515	402	6,982	18,992
9,850		31,801	1,671		26,021	319,405	6,452	3,330	1,014	5,942	23,244
1,900				10	21,789	168,729	6,391	3,759	859	3,265	21,807
	1,356				29,864	179,959	6,360	3,876	449	2,919	10,418

* Miscellaneous receipts for County Municipalities includes the rates received from the minor municipalities for county purposes.

† Including $562 previously reported as for street lighting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

And showing the aggregate Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of Township

Municipalities	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including the police service.	County treasurer for lodging.	Payments on account of schools and education	Day wages works.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma								
Townships		1,831	1,043	27			23,135	83
Towns	39,142	278	5,054	865	1,685		14,902	
Totals								
1901	58,572	2,109	8,097	1,200	1,685		38,707	83
1900	4,420		1,182	800	1,211		22,300	84
1899	18,014	197		887	733		21,488	160
1898		344	70	631	1,250		21,594	172
1897	500	931	100	871	1,240		21,915	141
Essex								
Townships			1,171	2,257		13,073	34,586	1,270
Towns	18,178		92	443	825	1,104	7,240	
Counties		818		1,477	8,674		8,770	
Cities [illegible]	8,201	20,139	2,887	7,403	7,688		76,219	
Totals								
1901	26,379	27,004	8,611	11,440	17,988	13,177	80,335	1,270
1900	23,777	20,714	1,610	9,128	16,788	14,481	81,817	1,543
1899	18,094	37,124	1,284	8,057	17,281	14,881	80,110	270
1898	10,170	21,868	881	9,214	16,671	18,070	87,067	
1897	9,117	2,902	848	10,821	18,072	18,016	81,424	30
Frontenac								
Townships		27	860	457		23,987	78,409	6,818
Towns	8,881	2,581	278	500	1,068	1,705	18,869	
Villages		7,000	222	941	1,211	2,442	14,342	
Counties		474		4,440	11,434		14,170	
Totals								
1901	9,881	4,891	1,337	5,738	13,705	81,133	115,675	6,818
1900	6,963	4,972	1,164	2,170	12,661	87,246	106,250	3,016
1899	2,917	5,000	1,287	10,815	13,001	81,758	100,000	100
1898	2,000	29,800	1,110	4,000	10,987	25,037	104,317	100
1897	2,097	8,000	900	3,000	13,216	82,875	110,300	142
Gaelenau								
Townships		2,274	1,121	702		18,872	56,847	6,510
Villages	12,500	2,000	817	14	447	250	6,027	
Counties		486		1,966	24,447		5,841	
Gore of Toronto	182,207		29,871	5,000	46,807		174,000	
Totals								
1901	194,707	5,420	31,312	7,682	70,701	19,122	237,708	6,510
1900	218,464	1,170	7,286	15,026	72,901	24,745	190,686	7,543
1899	178,478	150	12,044	4,850	71,500	23,612	208,828	1,078
1898	20,615	85,000	12,700	4,050	67,191	16,441	217,858	2,509
1897	47,000	90,882	12,029	5,040	91,047	11,796	218,666	1,708
Hastings								
Townships		248	210	182		2,741	82,758	2,734
Towns	497		32	139	611	1,152	5,760	
Villages	200	730	278	13	218	644	8,473	
Counties				44	6,157		5,104	
Totals								
1901	1,490	1,047	510	291	7,005	11,537	46,995	2,734
1900	6,475	200	290	200	5,301	10,848	48,753	2,882
1899	620	2,004	350	442	7,831	18,661	50,162	458
1898	244	70	348	273	5,965	12,362	41,884	655
1897	930	1,650	145	500	9,472	21,447	41,683	690

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Village, Town, City and County Municipalities within County limits, for 1901.

Disbursements.—*Continued.*										Assets, Dec. 31.	
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
615	50	286	.....	.....	9,375	760	..	1,160	63,565	9,685	26,131
2,388	.....	.....	.....	536	2,258	19,839	.....	984	107,060	6,824	18,205
3,003	50	286	.....	536	11,633	20,599	..	2,144	170,625	16,509	44,636
1,437	..	1,104	.....	93,275	5,750	21,701	.....	4,398	196,364	8,717	34,192
1,451	255	100	.....	23,420	29,204	20,982	....	5,245	149,796	8,020	36,882
1,147	150	319	.....	8,822	13,629	20,718	35	2,297	94,664	4,502	53,230
988	50	13,866	.....	201,435	7,194	24,812	.....	7,646	301,542	3,607	44,716
331	14,004	886	475	500	3,935	1,242	.....	1,301	96,467	8,057	4,131
759	.....	416	.....	2,410	13,800	3,282	.....	635	68,510	240	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,762	.....	447	.....	491	28,627	10,202	.....
30,787	37,384	406	.....	77,160	32,832	48,211	..	8,746	463,780	52	1,353
31,868	51,388	1,708	475	82,832	50,567	53,182	..	11,173	592,384	18,554	5,788
31,581	39,005	1,453	640	15,429	40,260	13,448	.....	14,753	528,081	20,599	7,276
27,814	47,195	825	737	6,451	14,500	45,824	.....	13,102	441,371	24,439	8,712
31,627	67,564	1,310	841	53,986	7,200	46,171	.....	18,990	499,512	23,726	7,823
28,169	79,642	753	991	4,842	27,800	43,184	.....	11,615	428,043	21,291	8,694
2,835	6,879	2,089	1,652	1,188	10,102	2,822	.....	1,676	186,057	17,485	20,685
5,690	10,091	190	.....	10,896	47,670	12,472	.....	3,256	144,044	5,971	6,491
12,771	1,182	1,396	.....	3,819	8,534	5,724	107	1,917	91,605	11,374	6,251
.....	8,000	.....	.....	727	8,000	816	.....	5,734	65,979	9,539	.....
21,301	26,146	3,675	1,652	16,630	74,306	21,834	107	12,583	487,685	44,319	33,427
20,155	22,281	11,782	4,400	11,971	169,816	20,782	430	17,251	671,208	38,655	11,836
14,527	31,996	3,947	.....	32,796	96,466	21,713	.....	14,836	477,389	34,680	50,310
62,630	23,092	3,226	.....	151,944	76,424	31,747	.....	19,179	676,022	42,085	52,587
24,445	29,036	3,056	.....	11,957	75,355	29,813	.....	18,984	453,120	40,393	58,547
125	453	940	1,883	262	15,151	1,348	.....	3,967	140,313	11,642	53,750
243	.....	320	.....	2,119	.....	4,858	.....	769	38,767	1,689	14,052
2,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,881	.....	3,899	3,461	2,243	.....
105,305	84,469	400	.....	41,699	130,912	278,139	.....	296,508	1,793,211	10,420	442,200
161,461	83,942	1,660	1,883	43,990	146,063	288,226	.....	305,143	2,025,743	25,924	616,082
255,268	218	1,637	1,269	4,436	58,473	255,874	1,570	127,909	1,626,923	33,901	617,014
394,464	618	1,484	1,218	27,830	818,824	237,638	.....	42,077	2,318,747	22,606	595,840
127,536	415	1,281	1,167	191,233	363,193	224,824	.....	18,850	1,645,391	10,699	639,849
131,426	39,669	1,157	1,022	18,017	191,146	226,334	.....	11,947	1,610,645	15,961	614,094
95	200	1,345	1,585	4,710	14,925	2,037	.....	520	84,579	5,144	3,416
1,444	.....	152	.....	2,314	15,552	5,146	41	594	58,168	.....	4,535
.....	.....	158	.....	855	15,428	1,393	.....	1,338	30,819	580	748
6,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	13	.....	1,098	22,117	105	.....
7,962	200	1,665	1,585	7,879	44,405	8,989	41	3,460	179,683	5,729	8,689
13,670	.....	1,880	3,105	6,930	35,625	9,436	.....	4,783	195,775	6,185	12,980
5,825	.....	1,479	2,801	21,842	45,199	10,414	.....	3,845	213,902	5,504	17,892
2,809	.....	1,318	5,611	7,563	32,778	10,715	.....	3,934	165,405	3,354	21,408
5,579	.....	3,33	5,403	5,533	43,918	11,629	.....	3,416	175,764	4,195	23,808

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

And showing the aggregate Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of Township,

Municipalities.	Assets, December 31.—*Continued.*							Liabilities, December 31.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma :									
Townships	2,023	...	50	... .	7,602	14,028	59,819	.	6,335
Towns	25,603	..	253,573	20,299	22,975	1,021	348,500	.	9,885
Totals :									
1901	27,626	..	253 623	20,299	30,577	15 049	408,319	...	16,220
1900	26,154		253 573	20.000	28,015	23,998	394 649		7,174
1899	24 7 6	.	253,829	13,700	25,851	18,975	381,973	. ...	7,136
1898	23,311	....	253,695	...	24,846	10,336	369,920	.	13,448
1897	28,528	....	260.050	.....	24 058	44,622	405,58	.....	12,469
Brant :									
Townships	2 292	73,286	4	....	5,250	22,580	115,600	.	40
Town	6,500	....	.....	76,390	54,000	.....	137,237	.	... ..
County	...	...	...	... .	166 060	...	116,202	.....	.....
City (Brantford)	212,462	.	‡138,129	335,824	361,641	170,949	1,220,610	..	23
Totals :									
1901	221,254	73,286	138,133	412,214	526,891	193.529	1,589,649	....	63
1900	196,122	...	221,264	376,536	518,155	180,415	1,520,765	.....	712
1899	176,799	....	233.237	321.965	457,088	167,6 5	1,389,855	.....	4.281
1898	170 772	68,742	139 139	303 649	399 825	224,172	1,325,848	.....	3,856
1897	171,153		204,441	298,637	399,708	224,813	1,328,737	.....	1,734
Bruce :									
Townships	8 9	.....	6,690	. ....	11,680	24,653	89,612	2,202	1,758
Town	18,334	....	34,917	121,032	79,400	4,523	270,668	618	3,963
Villages	32,310	.....	11,922	17,000	61,570	28,412	168,589	383	. ....
County	... ..	....	3,000	....	80,000	4,597	97.136	.....	... ..
Totals :									
1901	59,063	.....	56,529	138,032	232,450	62.185	626,005	3,203	5,721
1900	45,043	...	65.765	138,848	227,664	40,772	598,58	3,871	7.920
1899	48,093	.....	66 088	138.291	221,122	25.79	584 380	3,889	8,768
1898	60,439	.	52,633	148 442	194,450	13,868	564,484	2,428	8,629
1897	172,371	....	52,797	147,259	17 ,878	31,169	675,394	4,460	12 120
Carleton :									
Townships	1,264	....	33,634	.. ...	20.678	13,359	134,327	18,575	20,946
Villages	2,700	.....	500	94,649	14,649	2,006	130,245	1,997	5,123
County	21,026	....	..		185,000	24,175	232.444	...	.. ....
City (Ottawa)	1,756,489	..	83,469	2,000,000	649,200	240,923	5,182,701	. ...	....
Totals	....								
1901	1,781,479	....	117.603	2 094,649	839,527	280.463	5,679,7 7	20,572	26,669
1900	1,620,013	..	72.040	2 082,077	865,643	713 310	6,000 00	18,647	49,536
1899	1,425.779	.....	74,822	2,0 5,000	858,332	689,446	5,738,825	22,267	26,090
1898	1,286,618	...	72,539	2 000 000	847 0 6	671,830	5,526,961	21.199	43.991
1897	1,149,092	.....	80,526	2,000,000	734.6 3	531,315	5,125,611	16,136	29.797
Dufferin :									
Townships	2,144	....	9,200	.	2,816	8,860	31,580	4,072	. ....
Town	12,779	....	.....	49 782	19,200	826	87,122	875	3,624
Villages	.....	....	. .	18,000	12,615	5,715	37,618	375	878
County	10,879	...	... .	.. ....	40,000	7,482	58,466	....	1,200
Totals :									
1901	25,802	....	9.200	67,782	74 631	22,883	214,786	5.322	5.682
1900	23,845	....	9.000	66,759	73,060	15,742	207,481	4.872	5,941
1899	21,791	....	9.000	59,329	72,881	10.414	196,810	6,132	8.487
1898	20,041	.....	9,000	59,767	72,769	24,551	210,890	8,043	6,665
1897	18,214	.....	9,000	59,767	72,750	10,331	198,06	7,040	6,276

‡ Omitting $22,000 written off from value of lands.

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897–1901.

Village, Town, City and County Municipalities within County limits for 1901.

Liabilities, December 31.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
... ...	13,785	... ..	... ...	.....	1,000	6,714	100	1,153	29 087
....	6,000	.....	15,123	7,000	38[illegible],283	46,499	. ..	7,092	477,882
... .	19,785	.....	15,123	7,000	387,283	53,213	100	8,245	506 969
..... .	15,677	.....	12.870	...	387,572	12,085	.....	18.311	453,083
.... .	15,475	.....	12,870	.....	386,847	6,261	.....	13,839	442 828
... ..	15,225	.....	....	....	387.070	14,649	.....	8,073	438,465
....	15,544	.... .	. .	.....	385,384	18,124	.....	42,171	473,[illegible]
3,500	18,178	2,464	... .	.....	.. .	... ...	.....	6,787	31,[illegible]
....	4,584	.... ..	38,992	. .	18,2[illegible]7	6,527	.....	.....	68,320
....	...	.. ...	..	.....	7.428	.. ...	.....	...	7,428
..... .	71,879	.....	327 000	.....	734 661	35,383	.....	14,848	1.183,174
3,500	94 621	2,464	365,992	.....	7 9.706	41,910	...	21,635	1,289,891
54,000	92,329	1,150	33[illegible],139	.....	662.165	66,229	... ..	33,038	1,239,762
54 500	86,782	1,140	286 222	.....	627,572	65 657	.. ..	5.838	7,141 [illegible]
55,000	87,697	1,877	282,244	.....	573 [illegible]30	30,897	....	35 174	1,069.885
55,500	75,417	2,718	230,000	.....	643 063	. ...	.....	12,208	1,020,640
19,812	21,875	3,968	. .	. .	6,500	10,213	67	1,854	68,249
....	15,428	.....	65,133	9,944	165,001	8,687	2,188	2,569	274,551
.....	23,403	....	19,601	....	63,[illegible]00	27,482	4,527	748	139,534
... ...	....	....	. ....	... .	17,903	. ....	....	2,694	20,[illegible]97
19,812	60,706	3,968	87,734	9,944	250 814	48,382	6,782	7,865	502,931
20,500	58,531	2,6[illegible]0	89 993	10,359	2[illegible]1 48	29,734	7,[illegible]18	23.325	487,[illegible]19
21,163	69 013	6,685	86,232	10,[illegible]56	218,780	22,801	6,631	14,470	466,688
49 306	64,510	6,685	109,177	11,136	174,769	27,797	8,560	11.450	474,441
160,000	67,436	6,685	135,570	.....	145,989	30,33[illegible]	.....	35,129	597,728
....	10,869	13,403	.....	... ..	9,275	4,433	.....	3,038	80,54[illegible]
. . ...	10,547	. ...	82,372	... ..	17,917	1,547	.....	3,807	122,410
... ...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ..	60,000	...	.....	...	[illegible],000
370,000	298,700	.....	1,474,584	.....	3,343,046	549,616	....	145,00[illegible]	6,180,946
370,000	320,116	13,406	1,556,956	....	3 429,338	555,596	.....	151.84[illegible]	6,443,898
145,000	288,476	12,424	1,558,514	... ..	3,124,610	550,596	.....	189,764	[illegible],867
145,000	276,113	7,863	1,534,581	.....	2,776,122	477,581	.....	206,097	5,471,717
145,000	265,297	9,081	1,474 584	.....	2,[illegible]19,089	558,052	.....	159 008	5,190 [illegible]51
145,000	210,578	9,060	1,474,584	.....	2,265,151	709,624	.....	59,784	4,919,683
5,777	8,242	6 955	.....	... ..	5,207	.....	... .	1,341	31,594
28,421	2 474	....	40,045	... ..	50,571	54	361	625	126,830
.....	8,191	.....	.....	.....	18,559	2,824	... ..	2,577	[illegible],[illegible]84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	500	... ..	2,414	16,114
34,198	18,887	6,955	40,045	.....	86,137	3,378	361	6,957	207,922
33,570	20 552	8,540	55,414	... ..	71,[illegible]09	10,665	... ..	5,735	216,982
42,159	21.532	11,289	51,291	... ..	69,204	3,[illegible]20	.	8,154	221,771
30,[illegible]29	13,161	14,090	52,706	.....	72,[illegible]15	14,130	711	7,621	220,119
47,240	12,579	19,108	43,491	.....	72,529	3,662	711	5,477	218,113

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Receipts.							
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$		$	$
Elgin:								
Townships	18,926	159,692	1,105	104	...	221	664	66,471
Town	.....	18,667	676	420	3,523	....	.....	116,722
Villages	1,451	8,644	430	140	.....	50	.....	3,987
County	5,116	....	548	...	... ...	417	.....	41,000
City (St. Thomas)	13,955	114,804	2,499	644	24,409	3,072	12,924	196,500
Totals:								
1901	39,448	301,807	5,258	1,308	27,932	3,760	13,588	424,680
1900	49,237	312,771	6,260	2,242	18,497	5,169	1,757	543,063
1899	49,819	287,693	6,190	1,368	17,857	4,170	2,235	265,739
1898	33,244	275,113	6,835	2,445	16,837	3,517	4,782	212,634
1897	32,772	263,672	6,590	1,664	15,236	5,001	8,055	269,641
Essex:								
Townships	13,873	218,981	3,310	159	...	209	.... ..	46,775
Towns	10,523	86,403	2,547	1,771	27,189	598	...	109,475
Village	50	1,268	183	13	....	...	.....	200
County	5,830	.....	140	254	...	55	....	25,000
City (Windsor)	27	148,646	3,915	3,968	36,804	8,161	51,874	121,295
Totals:								
1901	30,303	454,398	10,095	6,165	63,493	9,023	51,874	302,745
1900	24,281	437,077	8,672	4,843	60,796	9,215	27,369	327,818
1899	31,862	433,802	9,029	4,115	59,037	9,445	41,898	284,241
1898	55,190	417,952	7,802	4,113	57,577	10,292	2,586	328,725
1897	30,462	409,339	9,568	4,308	53,332	8,871	42,784	348,210
Frontenac:								
Townships	16,966	92,649	882	110	.....	358	970	1,785
Villages	289	4,880	68	1	....	....	.....	. .
County	296	...	143	3,296	....	122	...	23,103
City (Kingston)	12,631	137,286	8,441	4,303	29,972	3,761	46,877	54,745
Totals:								
1901	30,132	234,815	9,534	7,710	29,972	4,241	47,847	79,633
1900	57,575	236,257	9,536	6,652	29,811	4,771	774	67,690
1899	32,879	210,645	9,554	7,896	30,616	4,517	1,710	53,775
1898	24,265	226,698	9,895	8,294	30,288	4,948	604	49,408
1897	45,932	217,040	9,796	7,402	29,605	4,392	6,480	67,693
Grey:								
Townships	12,099	181,847	1,380	146	.....	569	6,464	20,047
Towns	24,824	91,040	1,902	3,339	11,797	4,978	22,761	52,357
Villages	611	12,010	667	99	1,882	431	564	38,316
County	.....	.....	576	124	.....	1,056	6,250	.....
Totals:								
1901	37,534	284,997	4,525	3,708	13,679	7,034	36,039	110,720
1900	35,406	279,418	3,839	3,467	13,083	4,922	14,967	111,723
1899	42,439	256,693	3,611	3,353	10,879	3,848	22,333	65,620
1898	39,182	278,104	4,011	3,359	8,153	14,150	208,099	45,083
1897	36,276	272,933	3,947	3,336	7,261	11,106	74,223	34,814
Haldimand:								
Townships	4,324	64,095	420	18	... ..	479	1,772	7,828
Town	.....	13,725	785	22	1,467	9	600	6,754
Villages	1,389	11,031	466	83	.....	8	.....	2,500
County	2,242	.....	120	94	.....	5	.....	2,963
Totals:								
1901	7,955	88,851	1,791	217	1,467	501	2,372	20,045
1900	8,519	87,979	1,477	157	1,273	648	182	15,722
1899	8,111	86,143	1,915	447	1,047	559	404	16,355
1898	7,317	86,888	2,048	320	960	608	281	11,402
1897	7,973	84,045	1,857	310	1,136	1,062	2,764	7,337

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Receipts.—*Continued.*							Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,700	8,726	7,000	...	....	1,184	265,793	8,044	..	8,450	3,543	36,557
.....	.....	.....	...		4	140,012	595	6,279	16	66	5,818
..	..	.....		....	184	14,886	713	737	307	431	2,580
.....	.....	...	...	..	58,533	105,614	4,169	.	871	2,359	3,612
.....	.....	56,642	425	...	1,950	427,824	6,091	29,888	71	6,892	38,257
1,700	8,726	63,642	425	.	61,855	954,129	19,612	36,904	9,715	13,888	86,824
.....	2,904	60,708		.	46,235	1,039,838	18,565	30,518	7,218	13,029	101,798
700	6,443	87,92	26		47,568	775,581	19,191	27,879	3,517	11,972	116,045
47,496	4,787	52,546	154	350	64,846	725,606	16,66	29,484	2,549	9,678	73,445
.....	10,777	35,182	372	181	48,155	697,298	16,954	22,195	7,658	9,682	57,858
....	18,548	298	428		17,924	319,805	11,896	.	3,370	4,027	26,237
4,000	. .	38,700	211	....	2,516	278,933	6,03	16,315	1,689	3,664	37,764
.....	. .	.	. ..	...		1,714	159		.....	38	471
.. ..	.	10,00	206	....	43,545	85,024	3,204	. .	239	2,709	154
..		27,500	38	.....	3,487	495,215	4,568	30,048	1,556	3,371	49,347
4,000	18,548	71,49	877	...	67,472	1,090,69	25,870	46,263	6,8 4	13,784	113,973
1,000	30,769	63,500	1,041	..	62,52	1,058,579	26,239	44,516	5,317	13,004	83,079
3,380	44,2 2	6,19	1,173	100	51,789	979,778	25,46	44,67	5,223	14,016	65,664
3,250	65,648	22,640	2,419		83,297	1,061,184	25,87	42,450	6,690	13,764	50,719
3,400	103,957	111,24	1 0,9	21	74,624	1,204,179	24,659	40,297	8,108	12,80	50,474
1,200	. .	..	.	100	362	115,382	5,61		672	1,730	10,240
... ..	...	.	..	.....	..	5,18	2	.	3	146	492
.. ...	.	.	.		47,431	74,391	2,915	.....	60	1,21	2,201
.....	. .	71,675	1,174	. ..	7,578	378,443	9,753	27,768	9,596	7,00	17,259
1,200	. ...	71,675	1,174	100	55,371	573,404	18,574	27,768	10,330	10,696	30,192
250	..	28,581	....		48,811	190,68	18,44	26,821	1,322	9,89	33,136
... .	. ...	33,190	..	.	57,525	472,607	18,461	27,788	1,42	9,98	36,88
.. .	. .	76,196	.	.	48,244	478,750	15,214	30,787	1,489	11,110	28,589
.....	.....	104,6 6		10	63,964	554,940	15,147	27,254	4,033	11,451	31,041
1,300	.....	5,000	.	26	3,368	232,246	11,827	...	1,240	3,70	37,827
.....	... ..	90,939	3,042	227	2,298	309,504	6,424	10,78	345	1,46	29,458
.....	.....	34,864	.	153	412	90,009	526	2,524	45	418	3,87
.....	... ..	..	...	....	42,168	50,174	3,911		124	2,911	3,068
1,300	.....	130,803	3,042	406	48,246	681,94	21,988	13,302	1,75	9,914	74,010
1,456	860	74,385	4,550	106	64,012	629,194	20,342	14,098	5,120	9,411	71,057
1,425	.....	60,485	5,178	940	53,980	533,784	20,719	13,582	4,829	10,75	74,920
2,900	1,231	15,840	2,397	3,218	40,3 9	676,6 9	20,758	6,40	1,441	8,56	49,635
2,500	.	45,988		3,302	60,608	556,294	21,191	6,901	824	9,250	80,77
.....	.....	.....	..	.	370	79,306	3,570	..	349	1,019	6,156
..	..	4,000	..	..	911	28,273	1,466	2,527	57	66	3,387
.....	.....	....	.	..	145	15,622	856	516	71	363	1,438
.....	.....	.....	..	..	17,696	23,120	1,894	....	....	1,19	472
....	. .	4,000	..	....	19,122	146,321	7,696	3,043	457	3,317	13,463
.....	.	23,000	...	.	28,9 9	162,906	6,9 8	3,349	364	2,888	22,042
... ...	... ..	5,000	...	100	28,712	148,803	6,6 2	3,283	9 9	3,201	17,906
.....	... .	.	..	..	23,178	134,002	6,514	3,434	448	2,85	13,665
.....	.....	.....	...	...	24,063	130,547	6,897	3,701	118	3,169	14,235

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Waterworks and electric light construction	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County treasurer for levies.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Elgin:								
Townships			526	668		41,121	50,344	8,374
Town	21,404		350	61	414	722	5,062	
Villages			57	78	125	631	3,616	
County				5,114	9,535		10,560	
City (St; Thomas)	1,365	5,369	685	5,818	4,574		26,400	
Totals:								
1901	22,769	5,369	1,618	11,739	14,648	42,474	95,982	8,374
1900	4,224	17,960	1,246	10,881	14,127	30,719	90,436	4,907
1899	3,934	52,235	934	8,614	15,172	32,614	94,039	11,300
1898		37,434	1,894	9,623	20,156	39,794	123,066	7,188
1897	4,535	3,953	1,624	9,252	16,679	31,424	83,216	13,301
Essex:								
Townships		115	547	2,319		20,626	60,583	42,800
Town	17,321	1,072	604	1,806	3,201	2,372	22,245	
Village				30			956	
County		440		2,856	12,410		10,628	
City (Windsor)	6,109	4,000	2,305	2,452	8,378		32,698	
Totals:								
1901	23,430	5,627	3,456	9,523	23,989	23,008	127,110	42,800
1900	11,072	25,870	9,150	9,162	23,919	24,306	119,696	46,106
1899	24,059	1,709	5,370	7,874	23,390	22,111	117,548	68,671
1898	6,502	8,444	3,237	6,452	24,131	19,016	117,213	86,125
1897	42,480	39,653	2,605	7,195	25,960	20,635	115,001	54,612
Frontenac:								
Townships		471	778	1,085		32,035	40,903	8
Villages			19		46	900	2,231	
County		4,000		1,275	16,407		5,901	
City (Kingston)	7,276		797	3,500	15,575		37,565	
Totals:								
1901	7,276	4,471	1,594	5,860	32,028	32,935	86,601	8
1900	17,384	246	1,316	5,225	26,701	31,383	88,393	53
1899	12,780	415	1,049	5,562	24,494	32,789	81,221	
1898	4,356	179	1,127	4,252	24,903	32,872	81,334	
1897	27,706	17,136	939	6,767	22,799	28,044	85,980	74
Grey:								
Townships		246	929	2,693		28,471	86,721	353
Towns	15,837	102	286	1,263	3,652	4,122	25,858	
Villages	15,873		55	116	103	787	3,606	
County		872		656	11,105		14,876	
Totals:								
1901	31,710	1,220	1,270	4,728	14,860	33,350	131,031	353
1900	3,212	1,716	1,090	4,763	16,836	42,055	139,974	502
1899	12,226	3,249	1,444	4,339	17,904	36,886	125,858	46
1898	1,792	5,720	782	5,209	19,226	31,222	118,045	318
1897	8,123	3,994	946	4,992	20,824	38,925	116,426	431
Haldimand:								
Townships			398	1,847		17,853	29,997	1,678
Town			12	397	34	720	4,049	
Villages			96	98	79	1,012	4,841	
County				297	9,456		8,479	
Totals:								
1901			506	2,639	9,569	19,585	47,367	1,678
1900	5,776	123	347	2,477	8,066	19,117	45,264	2,001
1899		3,900	214	2,525	8,056	22,941	46,266	
1898		97	258	2,396	10,830	15,654	47,499	579
1897		685	164	2,239	8,602	19,307	45,539	1,663

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897-1901.

Disbursements.—*Continued.* Assets Dec. 31.

Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,365	.....	1,708	8,578	1,505	54,744	7,052	..	9,125	241,704	24,089	28,979
.....	.....	768	...	3,405	88,742	3,806	.....	983	139,088	924	2,084
134	.....	127	.....	219	2,900	656	....	706	13,917	969	3,452
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,986	52,000	2,813	....	739	94,758	10,856	...
3,778	2,189	1,538	.....	30,090	212,000	32,159	.....	8,606	415,170	12,654	20,610
5,277	2,189	4,141	8,578	38,705	10,286	46,386	..	19,559	904,637	49,492	66,127
4,492	12,924	5,693	6,971	36,957	536,494	43,324		8,537	1,000,390	39,448	70,377
6,672	.....	3,642	7,444	33,133	235,611	40,418	54	10,958	735,349	40,232	68,368
6,442	1,347	3,060	7,103	36,902	203,176	38,937	1,020	7,534	675,787	49,819	60,290
10,712	4,290	3,099	5,460	29,585	284,573	38,447	.....	9,557	664,054	33,244	55,833
.....	.....	1,932	40,835	4,452	49,118	15,931	.....	11,027	295,825	23,980	153,077
.....	.....	3,104	.....	19,932	113,525	19,551	.....	4,517	274,685	4,248	33,833
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1,713	1	243
.....	.....	.....	...	1,543	37,000	2,875		6,735	80,793	4,231	..
51,976	4,034	1,898	...	50,541	97,253	44,607	...	8,847	403,968	1,247	173,968
51,976	4,034	6,934	40,835	78,468	296,896	82,964	...	31,190	1,056,984	38,707	361,111
31,156	1,024	6,958	43,996	72,741	325,634	80,981	.	24,339	1,028,270	30,303	354,705
32,608	2,335	6,963	40,883	77,507	262,059	81,904	407	24,826	955,547	24,231	259,734
36,081	2,048	7,991	35,598	53,158	335,238	86,442	5	60,544	1,030,119	31,362	219,004
30,335	1,371	7,442	36,997	98,811	405,045	84,726	9	39,766	1,148,989	55,190	238,822
.....	120	97	... ..	394	1,570	223	...	1,499	97,436	17,946	24,355
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	3	.....	107	4,604	584	1,944
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500	17,783	7,959	.....	2,917	74,142	249	
17,979	110	3,100	.....	56,839	68,577	47,960	...	45,764	377,015	1,428	66,994
17,979	230	3,197	.....	68,733	88,293	56,145	.....	50,287	558,197	20,207	77,992
6,385	35,972	3,078	.....	56,895	33,481	59,715	.....	9,882	464,666	30,134	79,657
6,019	186	2,900	.....	22,778	69,680	49,075	....	15,160	415,032	57,573	79,187
5,110	1,210	2,894	.....	45,635	44,030	62,091	.....	48,684	445,871	32,870	94,095
11,480	.....	3,294	.....	61,017	63,807	52,054	.	60,652	530,675	24,265	87,702
2,108	4,500	3,038	467	7,640	19,983	2,853	..	2,427	216,768	15,678	16,967
24,442	21,000	2,228	.....	51,535	28,165	34,151	.	6,976	269,978	39,566	53,694
...	....	271	.....	814	46,676	1,225	...	1,602	78,268	11,741	825
900	2,998		.....	6,000	..	1,100	.	2,853	50,174	..	.
27,450	28,498	5,537	467	65,989	94,824	39,32	...	13,364	614,948	66,08	71,487
30,842	23,641	5,822	514	10,848	86,474	58,072	...	65,874	591,660	37,534	91,994
24,876	15,178	16,570	1,314	30,978	49,968	33,042	12	10,703	408,378	35,406	66,189
33,869	671	7,887	376	213,116	27,054	50,671	.	9,989	6,2,650	42,459	60,684
102,861	400	4,857	768	4,229	42,716	42,188		50,489	517,112	39,182	70,137
1,279	280	300	....	.....	7,681	400	.....	1,027	73,845	5,467	1,700
752	4,000		.....	1,381	5,984	1,662	...	1,229	28,273	.....	8,124
....	....	296	....	1,037	3,127	685	.	641	15,167	455	2,303
.. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	296	.....	989	23,042	78	.
2,031	1,280	596	.....	2,418	16,794	3,052		3,854	140,827	5,994	12,186
..	6,095	581	.....	3,324	15,600	2,950	206	7,713	154,961	7,955	13,195
.....	444	765	.....	1,959	16,242	2,253	187	3,174	140,384	8,510	10,886
....	341	756	.....	1,684	10,842	2,994	.....	3,071	124,89	8,111	7,677
.....	2,980	993	300	2,116	6,230	2,717	...	1,575	123,480	7,517	8,069

STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Assets, December 31.—*Continued.*							Liabilities, December 31.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve investments and deposits	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Elgin:									
Townships	6,467	....	.....	.....	7,650	27,809	94,994	16,024	1,349
Town	.....	....	.....	37,000	15,540	884	56,432	.....	.....
Villages	589	....	.....	.....	10,856	330	16,196	252	711
County	.....	....	.....	.....	171,000	30,213	212,069	.....	175
City (St. Thomas)	96,094	....	2,189	150,000	141,544	238,106	661,197	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901	103,150	....	2,189	187,000	346,590	297,342	1,040,888	16,276	2,235
1900	98,537	....	12,924	169,000	318,597	333,774	1,042,657	27,881	4,064
1899	95,802	....	.....	169,000	311,764	291,540	976,206	29,317	4,005
1898	90,018	....	1,347	169,000	251,137	119,511	741,125	14,526	2,986
1897	87,738	....	4,290	167,000	219,965	81,824	649,594	23,738	2,854
Essex:									
Townships	.....	....	.....	.....	17,235	80,072	274,364	18,050	30,684
Towns	.....	....	.....	175,431	47,685	68,423	329,620	2,183	11,351
Village	.....	....	.....	.....	806	.....	1,034	60	.....
County	.....	....	.....	.....	111,000	25,552	140,783	.....	.....
City (Windsor)	223,825	....	4,034	275,000	82,925	108,803	869,802	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901	223,825	....	4,034	440,431	259,645	282,850	1,615,603	20,293	42,035
1900	222,689	....	1,034	465,431	237,748	317,141	1,527,945	23,599	39,436
1899	216,567	....	2,935	470,487	209,297	339,767	1,522,418	22,515	44,960
1898	223,809	....	2,170	445,487	237,850	405,836	1,565,518	20,061	44,352
1897	188,368	....	2,104	469,492	195,171	385,729	1,534,876	17,287	40,714
Frontenac:									
Townships	.....	....	4,600	.....	12,331	2,186	61,417	24,765	5,352
Villages	.....	....	.....	.....	3,109	12	5,048	.....	1,012
County	.....	....	2,000	.....	117,000	35,676	154,925	.....	32
City (Kingston)	46,742	....	22,010	346,540	278,765	19,779	782,258	.....	540
Totals									
1901	46,742	....	28,610	346,540	411,205	57,652	1,003,648	24,765	6,936
1900	39,806	....	65,184	344,406	402,693	68,577	1,030,455	25,822	5,271
1899	33,421	....	29,986	342,489	401,762	46,603	990,423	25,209	8,127
1898	27,402	....	31,610	335,749	409,747	127,945	1,059,327	25,263	8,947
1897	22,396	....	30,876	330,514	410,177	58,153	964,133	25,716	9,700
Grey:									
Townships	9,546	....	4,500	.....	8,756	20,606	76,652	1,640	3,377
Towns	83,508	....	57,000	150,650	126,405	63,156	523,979	.....	22,069
Villages	.....	....	.....	22,266	3,833	8,902	47,568	184	880
County	5,900	....	35,531	.....	87,638	4,692	133,761	.....	20
Totals:									
1901	98,954	....	97,031	172,916	226,632	97,356	831,361	1,824	26,346
1900	106,543	....	69,533	143,585	225,674	57,494	701,955	3,448	25,151
1899	93,565	....	42,995	141,949	224,977	54,531	658,612	9,838	26,578
1898	90,464	....	28,375	132,678	223,489	23,945	601,374	9,947	24,497
1897	260,021	....	32,386	131,101	223,831	12,409	769,067	7,160	23,205
Haldimand:									
Townships	4,594	4,212	1,860	.....	6,800	2,205	26,891	.....	38
Town	752	....	9,400	13,500	9,700	1,082	42,088	.....	2,900
Villages	.....	....	.....	.....	13,300	611	16,659	600	.....
County	.....	....	.....	.....	35,000	8,080	43,158	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901	5,346	4,212	11,260	13,500	64,300	11,978	128,776	600	2,938
1900	4,640	....	12,279	13,500	55,350	2,228	108,107	234	3,950
1899	4,640	....	6,416	13,500	55,770	1,572	101,303	.....	3,044
1898	.....	....	11,016	13,500	54,720	5,508	100,032	3,590	3,744
1897	.....	....	10,953	12,000	56,495	2,948	97,782	918	3,901

* Including 32,533 formerly reported as Sinking Funds

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901

Liabilities, December 31.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures	School debentures	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
37,984	24,997	42,237	....	.....	....	34,817	812	4,442	162,662
.. .. .	5,367	.....	6,777	.....	14,667	35,532	... .	1,127	[illegible]
3,000	1,899	.....	.. ..	....	3,605	1,9[illegible]	.... .	620	[illegible]
.....	....	... .	....	.....	44,010	22,000	.....	960	67,145
....	47,005	.....	120,782	. . ....	464,431	16,500	..... .	9,323	[illegible]
40,984	79,268	42,237	127,559	.... .	526,713	110,768	812	16,468	[illegible]
39,310	81,709	42,089	132,766	..... .	497,8[illegible]	97,21[illegible]	1,161	24,988	[illegible]
44,284	86,802	46,156	137,476	.... ..	464,208	91,191	529	23,428	918,522
49,216	86,744	47,157	142,176	....	402,866	59,306	1,137	15,044	[illegible]
53,808	41,308	49,473	128,510	... ...	396,576	49,971	4,807	11,858	762,903
21,918	6,278	231,129	.....	.... ..	9,9[illegible]	36,993	... ...	18,357	[illegible]
12,857	23,275	.....	110,753	31,394	136,358	50,391	.... ..	5,996	381,558
....	....	.....	....	.....	.... .	211	.....	10	281
.....	.. ....	.....	....	. .	47,127	12,000	... ..	1,760	[illegible]
.....	96,333	.....	102,360	15,000	517,186	73,456	.....	2,567	806,962
34,775	125,886	231,129	213,113	46,39[illegible]	710,621	173,051	.....	28,690	1,625,987
39,522	128,820	255,916	227,[illegible]	2,000	738,622	168,[illegible]	. . .	32,289	[illegible]
41,532	134,778	[illegible]	219,913	2,154	753,035	165,077	.. ....	31,590	1,685,277
48,[illegible]	138,36[illegible]	265,814	247,749	17,503	774,078	142,943	.....	40,592	1,740,049
52,603	143,102	235,774	137,044	. ..	928,797	147,432	.....	40,73[illegible]	1,743,489
308	1,863	... ...	.....	... ...	1,400	1,323	.....	1,831	36,842
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.	.....	185	1,197
117,000	. ..	.....	.....	... ...	.	23,103	.....	22[illegible]	[illegible]
62,971	60,800	.....	262,850	. .. .	598,785	55,745	.....	39,83[illegible]	1,061,522
180,279	62,663	.....	262,850	.....	600,185	60,171	.... ..	42,067	1,239,916
213,96[illegible]	66,630	.....	268,300	.... .	5[illegible],910	68,[illegible]18	.....	26,201	[illegible]
255,257	67,488	... ...	273,800	... .	539,629	83,961	..	31,219	[illegible]
282,9[illegible]	70,38[illegible]	....	276,800	.... .	498,239	49,834	....	25,115	1,237,521
315,930	73,282	500	280,300	.....	430,773	50,792	.....	31,904	1,218,897
10,560	19,371	8,311	....	.....	6,200	2,266	491	3,039	55,125
170,094	39,102	.....	133,958	.....	3[illegible],2[illegible]0	79,527	10,682	452	792,114
.... ..	8,1[illegible]7	.....	25,000	4,657	10,661	. 50[illegible]	.....	11,220	56,247
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	20,000	... .	.... .	449	20,469
180,594	61,610	8,311	158,9[illegible]	4,657	373,091	82,301	11,103	15,160	923,955
193,375	65,847	8,778	164,796	4,882	3[illegible],183	68,212	9,296	5,[illegible]69	[illegible]
143,045	58,213	8,432	160,617	5,000	540,287	49,[illegible]26	8,633	6,078	745,047
168,787	65,378	9,746	119,858	.....	280,797	19,734	7,506	5,985	782,216
264,500	70,845	8,868	127,651	.....	264,567	8,791	420	6,005	[illegible]
....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	3,138	.....	42	[illegible]
....	....	.....	7,686	.....	29,4[illegible]	6,7[illegible]	.....	7[illegible]	47,447
5,500	3,422	....	.....	.....	1,763	[illegible]	.....	265	[illegible]
... ...	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2,963	.....	.... ..	[illegible]
5,500	5,[illegible]22	. .	7,686		31,169	[illegible]	... ..	1,007	67,683
6,000	6,118	.....	8,042	.....	28,731	9,931	... ..	1,708	[illegible]
5,500	6,699	... .	4,890	... ...	13,217	9,[illegible]78	.... ..	1,527	[illegible]
5,500	7,467	....	4,631	.....	9,92[illegible]	9,756	.. .	1,415	[illegible]
6,000	8,223	.....	4,862	.....	10,178	9,598	.. ...	87[illegible]	44,054

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Receipts.							
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Haliburton:								
Townships	4,016	19,864	120	58	.....	20	109	1,664
County	967	.....	44	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals:								
1901	4,983	19,864	164	208	.....	20	109	1,674
1900	2,886	22,107	179	228	.....	4	468	8,269
1899	2,962	20,593	62	417	.....	.....	788	5,760
1898	1,540	21,182	153	129	.....	7	.....	7,439
1897	2,545	19,665	77	36	.....	77	53	8,150
Halton:								
Townships	5,080	50,444	246	15	.....	7,009	751	9,321
Towns	3,914	18,715	376	695	963	546	1,862	7,251
Villages	493	17,926	663	305	4,724	310	2,000	12,800
County	2,864	.....	222	9	.....	49	.....	4,200
Totals:								
1901	12,351	87,085	1,512	1,024	5,687	7,914	4,613	33,572
1900	13,051	87,481	1,596	1,247	4,801	6,277	6,809	26,872
1899	15,750	84,101	1,556	933	4,252	7,528	8,685	25,976
1898	10,442	76,738	1,569	1,032	3,071	6,216	13,041	25,174
1897	12,255	81,697	1,797	1,356	2,916	7,298	27,816	15,153
Hastings:								
Townships	5,554	126,634	1,024	152	.....	53	47	4,027
Towns	1,150	48,911	2,198	629	5,092	414	.....	136,459
Villages	2,832	13,536	1,249	307	.....	17	421	1,895
County	84	.....	364	424	.....	433	31,500	35,589
City (Belleville)	280	89,020	3,735	3,030	18,465	1,715	14,645	98,782
Totals:								
1901	9,900	278,101	8,570	4,542	23,557	2,632	46,613	276,722
1900	13,588	287,252	7,070	5,337	24,989	7,741	29,112	270,483
1899	16,648	264,387	8,462	3,972	6,788	5,476	12,468	393,671
1898	13,223	262,835	8,376	4,632	807	5,611	58,483	240,147
1897	13,069	274,838	10,280	5,262	532	6,537	57,857	66,271
Huron:								
Townships	27,584	183,098	1,285	346	.....	2,673	13,745	20,762
Towns	13,474	72,734	2,948	1,489	10,961	2,801	8,142	76,204
Villages	4,923	27,241	1,473	454	70	448	9,970	33,634
County	12,546	.....	1,414	87	.....	891	3,191	6,000
Totals:								
1901	58,527	283,073	7,120	2,376	11,031	6,793	35,048	136,000
1900	47,962	272,816	6,760	2,571	9,045	6,377	31,763	199,441
1899	46,498	271,838	6,612	2,311	8,842	6,217	38,562	198,908
1898	49,960	248,112	6,342	2,030	8,037	4,949	13,339	179,226
1897	50,736	291,154	6,908	1,868	8,406	5,043	19,646	158,143
Kent:								
Townships	29,842	238,307	845	100	.....	621	.....	55,292
Towns	10,984	61,689	3,587	2,264	2,210	124	5,840	43,526
Villages	412	13,595	411	26	997	207	785	14,046
County	13	.....	583	476	.....	90	14,900	28,110
City (Chatham)	4,368	74,971	3,769	2,100	12,567	1,195	.....	57,000
Totals:								
1901	45,619	388,562	9,195	4,966	15,714	2,237	20,625	197,974
1900	22,806	410,295	8,191	6,603	12,699	1,135	19,125	229,259
1899	37,603	373,516	9,827	6,555	11,767	2,733	20,242	241,159
1898	37,488	387,810	8,293	4,277	15,977	2,902	14,916	154,722
1897	24,985	372,389	8,957	3,221	14,334	2,513	6,472	207,785

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897–1901.

Receipts.—*Continued.*							Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commission.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
500	.... ..	....	..	..	2,546	28 857	2 [illegible]	...	4	722	3,554
... ..	.. ...	....	... .		6 574	7 755	[illegible]		. . . .	395	105
500	.. ....	.....	...	....	9 126	[illegible]	3,24	....	42	1,117	3,659
1,400	... ..	... .	....	...	11,824	47,365	3,136	.....	...	1,314	3,472
1,150	.....	.....	...	37	9,607	41,376	3,135	.. ...	155	1,16[illegible]	3,152
1,800	. ..	.. . .	6	.	9,7[illegible]	42,014	3,133	.....	179	1,183	2,472
765	.. ..	.....	..	150	8 701	40,219	3,018	... .	66	1,207	2,174
2,250	. .	.....	.....	.	387	75 [illegible]	3,618	. .	3[illegible]	1,024	12,485
.... ..	.... ..	. .	..	.	46	34,368	1,066	2,681	3[illegible]	[illegible]	2,334
..... .	... ..	15,455	321	...	326	55,328	1,225	4,319	306	693	3,625
.....	. ....	.....	....	..	14,287	21,681	1,394	.. ....	.....	1,295	693
2,250	... .	15,455	321	..	15 046	186,830	7,303	7,000	415	3,858	19,137
.... ..	... ..	10,000	12	.	13 544	17[illegible],690	7,150	5,686	146	[illegible]807	20,681
.....	.. ...	. ....	.	50	16 712	165,543	7 097	5,2[illegible]	139	3,860	21,178
.....	.....	6,000	504		13,749	357,336	6,957	4,097	109	3,628	16,323
... .	.....	1,706	....	..	15,043	167,067	7,048	4,112	178	4,295	18,150
6,075	.. .. ..	...		5,820	767	150,153	9,210	..	13[illegible]	2,186	14,314
... ...	...	.. ...	.....	11[illegible]	537	195,501	2,880	7,462	1,029	1,220	4,899
.....	...	660	...	460	465	21,752	990	887	52	310	3,308
.....	.... ..		....	....	59,740	128 134	4 [illegible]	....	18[illegible]	1,609	21 662
.....	..	196,342	606	....	3 157	429,777	4,233	28,015	..	4,826	21,349
6,075	. ..	196,942	606	6,393	61 [illegible]	925,319	21,481	31,[illegible]64	1,400	10,145	65,532
....	.. ..	145,951		5,8[illegible]	67 973	865,304	20,299	36,349	2,649	7,89[illegible]	48,303
900	.....	56,000	1,100	6 59[illegible]	80,182	[illegible]	20 [illegible]25	28,9[illegible]	2,776	[illegible]	47,961
7,585	. ....	38 450	919	5,121	58,535	699 724	19,743	[illegible]	3,312	11,688	42,454
2,132	.....	32 961	..	5,909	73,340	[illegible]	21,549	24,613	2,746	11,015	40,380
4,000	19, 119	.....	295	36	[illegible]	275 912	10 601	.. ....	8[illegible]	3,640	36 695
....	.. ..	31,434	....		10 [illegible]	230,521	[illegible]	14,060	819	2,993	21,889
.... .	... . .	22 341	32	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,936	3,070	[illegible]	1,172	[illegible]
... .	. . .	.....	....	...	47,013	71,142	[illegible]	.. ....	5	2,[illegible]34	3,498
4,000	19, 119	53,775	327	65	[illegible]	677,818	[illegible]	17,[illegible]90	2,040	[illegible]	71,727
7,770	4,884	41,242	103	...	56,032	[illegible]	21,505	21,418	1,408	8,451	102,720
1,333	5 [illegible]	70,1[illegible]	2,849	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,973	[illegible]	71,058
3,700	17, 185	64,831	1,201	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,504	670	7,977	[illegible]
2,175	...	11,474		..	81,104	[illegible]	21,927	[illegible]	1,678	8,10[illegible]	[illegible]
4,929	19,152	..	1,41[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	5,529	3,62[illegible]	[illegible]
4,600	... ..	18 [illegible]	74[illegible]	...	1,604	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,313	828	2,713	[illegible]
.....	....	1,500	41	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,794	21	582	[illegible]
.....	..	..		....	53,077	[illegible]	3,796		209	2,761	4,593
.....	... ..	74,060	.	..	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	4,200	[illegible]	1,450	[illegible]	21,153
9,529	49 152	94,[illegible]	2,203	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,581	58,687
6,[illegible]	72 151	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11,585	48,173	96,591	2,445	1,050	[illegible]	[illegible]	24,754	27,786	8,958	12,149	[illegible]
2 500	76,046	[illegible]	2,537	184	[illegible]	858,329	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,797	52,554
9,188	96,982	[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]	1,03[illegible],808	26,452	32,132	[illegible]	12,069	68,114

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County treasurer for levies.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.
	$		$	$	$	$	$	$
Haliburton:								
Townships		525	132	92		2,825	11,728	
County				10	867		3,591	
Totals								
1901		525	132	102	867	2,825	15,319	
1900			16	234	1,258	6,077	15,266	
1899			101	189	865	3,664	16,092	
1898			117	295	737	3,978	15,838	
1897		2,305	264	390	1,204	3,197	14,314	
Halton:								
Townships			661	1,673		6,574	26,299	
Towns	1,424	643	32	217	630	978	5,121	
Villages	926	25	260	432	200	1,650	7,760	
County				45	5,818		4,859	
Totals:								
1901	2,350	668	953	2,367	6,648	9,142	44,039	
1900	1,247	482	288	1,977	6,272	10,618	40,471	
1899	7,284	1,125	224	2,156	6,729	12,341	38,436	
1898	1,391	1,105	301	2,416	7,060	9,615	38,662	
1897		67	234	2,774	7,120	8,015	39,245	
Hastings:								
Townships		179	445	3,731		40,446	64,326	
Towns	1,505	1,260	1,992	610	3,113	1,850	15,078	
Villages			58	287	244	1,565	6,851	
County				254	14,376		11,309	
City (Belleville)	6,501		177	1,856	4,655		16,589	
Totals:								
1901	8,006	1,439	2,672	6,738	22,388	43,861	114,153	
1900	3,766	414	1,496	7,357	23,308	48,007	105,010	
1899	183,548	4,199	1,475	6,737	21,865	43,671	106,899	
1898	1,878	3,213	1,345	6,996	27,252	39,966	120,102	
1897	11,068	1,309	1,853	6,464	28,571	49,981	109,196	
Huron:								
Townships		800	942	356		34,671	83,763	17,391
Towns	5,038	597	179	496	1,492	3,122	20,824	
Villages		2,550	58	148	258	1,502	8,355	
County		3,022		4,891	9,672		14,143	
Totals:								
1901	5,038	6,969	1,179	5,801	11,417	39,295	127,055	17,391
1900	10,993	2,092	727	6,070	11,574	53,214	125,816	10,916
1899	13,873	4,531	950	6,768	11,061	38,626	117,761	13,834
1898	2,024	4,551	586	5,884	12,275	35,200	117,672	5,442
1897	27,706	2,189	740	7,077	13,188	56,242	123,100	2,226
Kent:								
Townships		175	473	4,352		30,308	64,505	58,567
Towns	21,589	10,733	127	816	1,727	4,294	22,045	
Villages		248	30	49	360	756	3,672	
County		668		5,086	17,917		11,825	
City (Chatham)	2,345		1,133	2,097	6,268		19,382	
Totals:								
1901	23,934	11,824	1,763	12,400	26,242	35,358	121,429	58,567
1900	4,365	9,397	1,536	11,043	28,328	33,720	117,335	61,652
1899	7,439	13,000	2,112	10,559	25,558	31,153	121,070	87,859
1898	35,998	22,633	2,176	8,309	23,456	44,075	119,109	64,243
1897	40,143	5,402	1,783	7,387	25,982	43,807	132,947	89,621

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Disbursements.—*Continued.*										Assets, Dec. 31.	
Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
94	55	646	.....	.....	2,786	470	...	403	26,403	2,494	14,170
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	706	6,586	1,149	.....
94	55	646	.....	..	2,786	470	.....	1,109	32,989	3,643	14,170
95	.....	769	.....	1,000	7,508	525	.....	1,712	42,382	4,983	15,618
695	.....	723	.....	1,000	5,200	489	.....	1,862	38,490	2,886	16,406
.....	655	488	.....	..	8,114	432	10	1,476	39,052	2,962	17,483
.....	..	378	.....	1,268	6,454	533	....	1,883	38,679	1,540	19,998
.....	1,266	250	.....	.....	14 171	183	.....	1,592	69,855	5,648	7,583
2,335	32	330	...	1,775	5 828	3,830	...	1,799	31,891	2,477	4,124
665	4,140	900	.....	735	15,808	3,954	.....	911	48,534	6,794	2,807
.....	.... ..	....	.....	.... ..	4,200	69	... ..	726	19,099	2,532	....
3 000	5.438	1 480	.....	2,510	40,007	8 036	.....	5,028	169,379	17,451	14,514
7,746	10.496	1,110	... ...	2.062	26,258	8,594	104	4,164	159,339	12,351	13,117
9,530	1,432	1,555	.....	1,961	20,866	8.612	30	2,773	152 492	13.051	14,505
7,277	7.647	926	.....	1,864	20.313	8,495	.....	3,350	141,786	15.750	15,169
3,032	26,218	1,096	.....	1,655	19,997	7,584	.....	5,805	156,625	10,442	12,376
.....	.....	1,621	.....	1,327	4,217	1,741	.....	1.175	145,050	5,103	61,732
105	.....	621	.....	1,894	136,483	11,552	.. ...	1,475	194,528	975	28.997
.....	.....	1,291	.....	778	200	1.826	..	867	19,514	2,238	8,667
69	.....	.....	... ..	20,000	44,758	2,707	..	7,027	128,120	14	.. .. ..
25,433	503	...	.....	.....	284,014	31,403	.....	4 815	429,369	408	69,585
25,607	503	3,533	.....	23,999	469 172	49,229	.....	15,359	916,581	8,738	168,981
23 978	36,250	3,371	.....	111,539	291 995	56,158	....	24,234	855,404	9,900	186,772
13 548	6,71	10,970	414	40,324	185,583	48 493	...	56,736	843 947	13,588	191,352
27,049	598	2 798	1,102	32,142	231,129	44,676	.....	42,354	683,076	16.648	168,631
17,888	6,425	7,626	873	60,622	54,975	45,515	. ...	13,036	515,705	13,223	168,635
1,140	23,180	1,991	6,008	163	21,870	3,822	..	2,835	250,691	25,221	11,180
11,737	19,088	. ....	.....	14,584	66 016	22,317	.....	4.222	214,161	16,260	6,464
10,186	5	116	.....	4,831	43,078	4,840	....	1,411	93,069	7,174	1,120
6,281	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	16,856	2,979	... ..	1,664	69,566	1,576	....
29.341	42,273	2,107	6,008	19,578	147.850	33,958	.....	10,132	627,587	50 231	18,764
22,758	19 647	2,293	4.467	17,202	150.830	32,316	.....	21,762	628 179	58,527	21,430
30,325	27 782	2,227	4 676	25,817	212,386	27,955	....	9,145	667,468	47,962	25,817
18,846	83,026	7,929	4,366	32,458	140,340	24,800	..	7,154	609,291	46 408	29,995
17,965	6,742	2,313	4,293	7,752	170,517	28,382	....	10,237	686,097	49,960	23,213
... .	....	4,561	58,9 5	3,243	51.213	24,252	....	13,289	358,294	31,064	123,757
.... .	1,100	1,622	.....	11,515	34,538	10,327	.....	4,364	151,118	4,944	16,928
214	....	767	.....	2 316	13.714	1,868	.....	2,045	32 261	46	2,703
.....	14,000	....	.....	6 155	24,121	3,119	.....	2.409	96,650	199	. .
.....	5,726	..	... ...	18,836	69,556	31,411	.....	24,549	229,924	3,566	53,597
214	20,826	6 950	58.915	42.065	193,142	70,977	...	46 656	868,247	39,819	196,983
442	37,494	6,035	57,087	38,944	216,509	69,869	1,793	19 992	874,393	45,619	183,166
148	21,751	5,126	49, 162	39,178	252,633	66,674	.....	24.394	915,163	22,366	194 342
224	12,637	4,909	50 908	42,317	171,572	64,043	....	23,281	820,717	37,603	183 594
147	3,134	15,158	46,293	127,536	215,909	63,640	....	25,831	963,320	37,488	206,359

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Assets, December 31 — *Continued*							Liabilities, December 31.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Cash, Reserve investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates
	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Haliburton:									
Townships	174	....	55	.....	3,338	6,512	26,743	644	8,212
County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	799	1,948	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901	174	....	55	.....	3,338	7,311	28,691	644	8,212
1900	189	....	.....	.....	2,957	7,939	31,746	1,202	9,163
1899	94	....	468	.....	2,406	9,944	32,204	4,302	9,098
1898	....	....	655	.....	2,501	8,187	31,788	4,842	10,008
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,239	8,470	32,247	5,982	10,678
Halton:									
Townships	.....	.....	120,732	.....	4,725	6,239	144,927	3,082	26
Towns	20,821	.....	3,280	25,250	28,680	9,149	93,731	.....	2,076
Villages	8,523	.....	140	50,550	36,070	1,793	106,677	.....	150
County	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	3,463	50,995	.....	.....
Totals									
1901	29,344	.....	124,152	75,750	114,475	20,644	396,330	3,082	2,252
1900	27,150	48,391	77,159	74,151	117,915	20,740	390,974	887	3,129
1899	15,510	25,863	99,894	72,999	119,320	18,300	379,442	1,088	5,223
1898	13,750	....	125,240	66,150	118,280	17,614	371,953	3,041	3,282
1897	12,133	....	124,968	64,696	118,345	6,217	349,183	1,346	2,513
Hastings:									
Townships	.....	.....	252	.....	11,110	14,067	92,264	23,094	14,254
Towns	8,733	....	.....	59,227	126,553	663	225,148	....	2,027
Villages	.....	....	5,000	.....	14,250	206	30,361	2,179	2,045
County	17,467	....	.....	.....	60,000	39,684	117,159	.....	600
City (Belleville)	60,367	....	58,516	193,111	92,475	87,132	561,594	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901	86,567	....	63,768	252,338	304,388	141,752	1,026,526	25,273	18,926
1900	107,217	.....	63,615	238,447	336,049	105,973	1,047,973	25,762	20,487
1899	106,263	.....	33,453	237,169	348,104	103,114	1,033,043	29,850	19,708
1898	101,099	.....	30,822	52,644	317,315	84,559	771,718	33,618	24,081
1897	120,174	...	67,583	51,974	313,714	69,131	804,434	27,794	30,472
Huron:									
Townships	7,650	....	49,847	.....	11,725	25,159	130,782	17,950	34
Towns	64,740	...	127,148	150,946	93,850	36,233	495,591	986	.....
Villages	15,320	...	240	3,819	29,637	16,854	74,164	241	3,733
County	26,737	....	.....	.....	77,000	21,239	126,552	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901	114,447	.....	177,235	154,765	212,162	99,485	827,089	19,177	3,767
1900	99,402	.....	153,711	150,135	214,917	106,337	806,459	23,072	4,103
1899	96,916	....	147,495	141,436	214,132	60,869	734,647	19,725	4,467
1898	88,176	...	136,690	129,402	198,942	59,004	688,617	22,074	4,523
1897	77,882	...	58,451	126,319	194,486	62,711	593,022	21,734	5,018
Kent:									
Townships	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,355	204,423	373,599	12,689	13,403
Towns	.....	.....	1,100	27,950	95,410	3,271	149,603	1,663	1,602
Villages	579	...	3,488	17,969	12,031	6,122	42,958	246	1,600
County	.....	.....	.....	.....	168,500	22,664	191,363	.....	.....
City (Chatham)	.....	....	8,429	206,543	175,125	167,089	614,347	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901	579	.....	13,017	252,462	465,421	403,569	1,371,850	14,598	16,605
1900	505	.....	12,676	211,486	463,625	403,711	1,320,788	14,983	16,366
1899	487	.....	3,933	198,969	452,846	318,339	1,191,232	14,052	16,147
1898	372	.....	2,341	187,969	428,059	237,042	1,076,980	12,870	18,113
1897	332	....	3,535	203,855	410,798	236,912	1,099,279	25,027	21,786

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Liabilities, December 31.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	4,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,887	.....	422	16,794
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	575
.....	4,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,887	.....	997	17,369
.....	4,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,972	.....	1,159	20,271
1,000	4,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,226	.....	1,877	23,647
2,000	3,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,612	.....	2,392	25,571
2,000	2,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,370	.....	2,287	26,722
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	5,249
.....	350	.....	14,704	.....	58,134	2,251	.....	.....	77,515
.....	14,200	.....	40,000	.....	30,557	600	599	605	86,711
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,550	.....	54,704	.....	88,691	2,851	599	746	169,475
.....	15,780	.....	55,234	.....	75,216	9,286	3,628	139	163,269
.....	16,890	.....	55,735	.....	66,777	8,672	3,628	395	158,403
.....	18,445	.....	56,212	.....	68,261	3,730	3,462	258	156,691
.....	19,371	.....	56,670	.....	63,667	2,329	.....	805	146,701
29,700	12,307	.....	.....	.....	162	1,700	.....	3,645	84,862
23,608	6,224	.....	31,633	.....	148,639	13,396	.....	11,975	237,502
.....	13,314	.....	.....	.....	19,001	1,665	.....	2,185	40,982
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,392	35,589	.....	6,492	60,073
.....	8,500	.....	182,000	.....	508,956	54,000	21,919	.....	775,375
53,308	40,345	.....	213,633	.....	694,753	106,350	21,919	24,297	1,198,804
64,954	37,803	.....	32,363	.....	691,435	330,679	.....	21,747	1,215,230
86,534	41,174	.....	33,073	.....	637,743	342,405	.....	15,632	1,206,139
92,200	51,244	414	33,743	.....	615,751	129,821	4,440	18,391	1,003,703
97,200	46,457	1,516	37,280	.....	600,457	120,773	4,440	17,445	983,834
14,700	15,310	57,193	.....	.....	913	400	660	4,057	111,217
8,000	12,500	.....	75,861	24,361	277,745	95,065	.....	4,345	498,863
7,120	12,372	.....	.....	.....	77,231	4,482	476	72	106,376
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,000	6,000	.....	260	79,260
29,820	40,182	57,193	75,861	24,361	428,889	105,947	1,136	9,383	795,716
30,246	38,289	44,082	106,909	91,430	296,149	114,682	4,236	6,441	759,639
34,651	32,812	43,665	114,955	24,456	326,632	65,176	5,382	12,749	684,668
33,037	38,706	64,883	88,500	22,000	290,844	76,124	7,654	14,486	657,831
36,404	37,936	30,063	.....	.....	388,604	44,892	.....	4,401	568,672
20,354	27,132	397,240	.....	.....	19,313	45,917	.....	16,639	552,687
14,776	15,208	.....	.....	17,000	144,513	84,067	.....	848	229,692
.....	3,365	.....	5,529	433	20,916	119	432	945	33,385
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,498	28,110	.....	157	66,765
.....	.....	.....	154,953	12,954	471,928	101,000	.....	4,444	745,279
35,130	45,705	397,240	160,482	30,387	695,168	209,213	432	23,018	1,637,978
38,897	43,126	407,003	178,522	6,559	644,894	206,639	218	56,221	1,607,419
43,405	42,861	392,226	182,672	4,626	633,959	184,378	350	28,318	1,542,994
48,658	36,452	393,515	187,890	.....	571,201	195,219	202	54,555	1,518,175
61,158	38,929	368,558	193,100	.....	517,192	211,524	332	30,153	1,467,759

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Receipts.							
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expense.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lambton:								
Townships	24,254	212,513	1,302	67	.....	68	.....	21,786
Towns	11,147	106,230	5,857	1,865	33,508	1,050	4,331	176,392
Villages	2,902	25,404	2,185	200	.....	3	500	28,461
County	2,252	.....	244	28	.....	206	.....	18,000
Totals:								
1901	40,555	344,147	9,588	2,160	33,508	1,327	4,831	244,639
1900	25,158	325,129	6,074	2,377	28,508	2,797	1,552	156,241
1899	33,231	328,434	8,013	2,544	21,962	1,295	18,226	210,204
1898	31,710	325,795	7,819	1,828	21,767	1,329	27,220	179,539
1897	28,610	349,516	9,076	1,796	13,855	2,305	37,606	158,029
Lanark:								
Townships	8,973	67,183	522	86	.....	775	.....	16,982
Towns	73,094	93,660	7,234	2,147	3,840	2,076	3,500	107,971
Villages	304	4,245	128	132	.....	.....	.....	1,200
County	.....	.....	150	50	.....	.....	.....	18,000
Totals:								
1901	82,370	165,088	8,034	2,415	3,840	2,851	3,500	144,153
1900	26,901	158,095	4,943	2,266	3,433	1,038	.....	369,944
1899	27,776	153,670	7,125	2,261	.....	872	.....	47,836
1898	31,558	149,837	7,305	2,006	.....	968	.....	39,335
1897	34,037	143,707	6,832	1,461	.....	1,161	.....	29,406
Leeds and Grenville:								
Townships L	8,580	98,425	726	1,440	.....	1,872	.....	4,900
Townships G	2,570	48,357	148	856	.....	1,425	.....	1,600
Towns L	1,584	106,998	3,825	4,352	24,078	6,391	3,565	172,769
Towns G	8,464	21,978	2,002	1,017	8,305	129	.....	3,000
Villages L	1,098	5,021	152	39	.....	73	.....	.....
Villages G	4,172	16,057	1,150	200	.....	55	827	2,900
United Counties	191	.....	420	55	.....	593	.....	4,375
Totals:								
1901	26,659	296,836	8,423	7,959	32,343	10,538	4,392	189,544
1900	75,969	273,950	10,773	6,992	30,287	12,216	11,173	260,654
1899	24,775	270,391	11,053	7,221	27,869	10,544	5,229	193,235
1898	17,716	273,657	11,080	7,269	18,865	8,218	42,379	187,229
1897	16,905	264,157	11,676	8,082	18,412	8,085	10,600	172,560
Lennox and Addington:								
Townships	2,510	76,876	404	55	.....	2,240	11,805	2,894
Town	4,974	24,100	1,370	770	50	21	.....	.....
Villages	953	5,197	92	56	.....	60	.....	650
County	6,681	.....	376	33	.....	131	.....	.....
Totals:								
1901	15,118	106,123	2,242	914	50	2,452	11,805	3,544
1900	18,782	111,591	2,248	1,048	75	3,897	51,546	11,610
1899	13,249	112,504	2,129	1,142	25	4,215	13,656	5,616
1898	8,338	108,041	3,221	1,683	.....	4,200	7,569	5,125
1897	14,646	99,510	2,211	1,045	.....	3,554	8,175	3,603
Lincoln:								
Townships	4,390	70,999	157	49	.....	72	.....	5,108
Town	58	11,270	201	683	3,128	.....	.....	6,809
Villages	1,953	30,688	1,060	388	4,311	53	278	7,824
County	526	.....	350	5	.....	221	.....	12,000
City (St. Catharines)	1,261	108,437	2,492	3,466	25,562	3,047	9,624	38,500
Totals:								
1901	8,188	221,394	4,260	4,591	33,001	3,393	9,902	70,241
1900	10,926	207,267	5,380	5,419	29,416	3,561	28,837	106,650
1899	12,506	205,083	5,666	5,750	33,608	4,382	26,749	62,612
1898	15,214	193,976	5,936	5,138	31,770	3,649	6,463	67,248
1897	17,145	199,674	5,662	4,901	31,738	3,307	30,474	66,736

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Receipts.—*Continued.*							Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commission.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$			$		$	$	$	$	$
3,850	25,399	.....	202	150	8,571	298,162	9,031	...	2,613	2,752	37,657
5,500	.....	41,243	444	139	2,378	390,084	6,728	29,423	1,487	3,213	41,782
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	766	60,421	2,114	1,740	311	1,160	12,662
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	41,577	62,307	2,829	.....	161	2,847	8,101
9,350	25,399	41,243	646	289	53,292	810,974	20,702	31,163	4,572	9,972	100,202
900	31,851	79,725	824	150	54,714	715,998	21,391	30,823	12,880	11,312	78,118
5,483	30,180	6,418	958	174	48,422	725,544	21,681	37,617	4,872	11,256	71,495
1,000	41,144	25,849	2,671	333	58,766	726,770	21,692	22,637	5,120	9,336	44,590
6,000	38,410	11,510	2,045	...	58,582	717,340	21,939	22,799	2,805	9,607	47,845
.....	...	...	...	25	1,066	95,611	4,766	.....	945	1,565	27,745
.....	..	54,100	117	...	3,1[illegible]	350,849	4,338	15,823	4,601	4,761	23,178
... ...	...	.....	...	...	12	6,021	353	217	.....	102	886
....	.	.	....	...	25,988	44,188	3,005	... ...	100	2,431	85
.....	...	54,100	117	25	30,176	496,669	12,462	16,040	5,646	8,859	51,894
.....	..	203,398	196	88	31,899	802,121	11,179	13,445	8,417	6,375	36,387
5,900	.	4,400	158	....	26,675	276,673	11,609	12,232	4,506	6,982	32,206
.....	...	5,600	142	54	24,644	261,449	11,002	14,768	1,361	7,85[illegible]	19,071
.. ...	.....	31,200	366	...	24,623	272,793	10,785	8,596	146	8,551	21,728
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	669	116,612	5,728	.....	229	1,481	16,426
.. ...	...	...	...	...	141	55,097	3,570	... ..	724	[illegible]08	4,816
.....	...	73,261	846	...	661	398,294	4,720	30,720	497	4,797	17,343
.... ..	.. ....	6,000	111		1,211	52,217	1,318	8,160	438	2,071	2,986
.... ..	.. ...	.....	.....	...	72	6,455	255	67	.....	104	880
.....	... ...	.....	...	..	828	25,689	838	1,677	80	627	2,666
.... ..	.. ..	.....	...	.	41,729	47,363	3,291	.. ...	36	5,796	772
.....	.. ...	79,265	957	...	44,811	701,727	19,430	40,624	1,984	15,814	45,839
.... ..	....	140,506	390	75	44,958	867,937	19,143	38,117	5,880	12,964	60,009
5,000	.. ....	169,686	5,290	100	47,190	777,58[illegible]	18,853	29,168	1,606	10,905	64,008
1,360	.....	10,000	10	90	43,456	621,329	19,085	29,560	1,173	12,120	54,318
.. ....	.. ....	22,641	434	168	45,854	579,574	17,630	23,924	3,872	11,708	39,766
.. .	.....	....	.....	....	416	97,150	4,244	.	51	1,152	10,333
.....	.. ..	.....	....	....	194	31,479	1,416	4,107	75	194	3,175
.... ..	.. ....	.....	.....	....	12	7,020	369	163	2	244	684
.....	.. ....	.....	....	...	30,942	38,163	1,474	.	71	2,163	.....
... .	.....	.....	....	....	31,564	173,812	7,503	4,270	199	4,133	14,192
....	.. ..	18,500	123	75	33,315	252,810	7,843	3,818	1,662	5,009	17,507
.. ....	.. ....	20,000	100		34,706	207,242	7,916	3,905	914	4,756	14,281
300	.....	.. ....	.....	72	32,168	170,717	7,558	4,190	406	3,240	14,781
750	.. ...	.....	23	201	31,036	164,733	7,024	4,613	865	4,312	10,526
1,600	.....	.	.....	.....	831	83,206	3,926	... ..	872	1,087	13,333
... .	.....	10,000	...	...	29	32,175	825	3,953	122	879	2,632
.....	.....	.. ..	.	.....	977	47,582	1,865	4,772	532	761	7,104
.....	... ...	....	...	.....	35,05[illegible]	48,185	2,448	..	98	3,409	4,566
5,000	.....	78,926	.	....	4,487	280,802	6,259	27,564	688	6,933	7,622
6,600	.....	88,926	. .	....	41,374	491,870	15,323	36,279	2,312	13,466	35,287
..... .	... ..	6,500			37,461	441,542	14,657	38,419	2,193	12,425	65,487
....	.....	15,254	.	.....	36,956	408,567	13,077	36,804	1,351	9,000	40,681
1,000	.....	112,902	188	....	40,750	484,226	12,695	35,410	1,512	9,460	47,411
. ..	...	2,000	9[illegible]	....	40,348	402,075	13,454	38,419	2,354	7,6[illegible]	37,170

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County treasurer for levies.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lambton :								
Townships	.....	614	272	2,987	.....	23 281	69.933	44,518
Towns	15,773	.....	334	1,111	4,303	1.582	30 123	.....
Villages	.....	.....	229	352	107	1,143	9,760	.....
County	.....	170	.....	4,015	11,558	.....	13 288	.....
Totals :								
1901	15 773	784	885	8,465	15.968	26,006	123,153	44,518
1900	32 382	1,167	1,061	10,944	14,913	28.642	116,103	33,100
1899	17,292	4,013	1,283	9,743	15.365	25,716	117,863	41,251
1898	39 323	1.651	1,270	8,110	14.729	27.754	119 656	45.912
1897	47,298	2.611	843	6,534	18,138	27,325	120.742	39,748
Lanark:								
Townships	.....	.....	637	285	.....	12,185	31 094	253
Towns	101,441	13,155	753	710	2.389	7.379	49,101	.....
Villages	.....	.....	48	5	150	342	2.040	.....
County	.....	5.886	.....	913	7,857	.....	7,829	.....
Totals:								
1901	101,441	19,041	1,438	1,913	10.396	19.906	86,065	253
1900	94.615	1,391	1,599	2,993	10,769	18.673	75.724	42
1899	3,199	2.144	993	1,883	11,195	18,547	77,984	115
1898	.....	3,891	541	2.434	10.534	15.789	74.758	493
1897	1,467	10,448	442	2,723	9,299	15,667	73.934	563
Leeds and Grenville :								
Townships { L	.....	.....	332	149	.....	17,095	48,810	318
Townships { G	.....	.....	161	294	.....	7,952	25,902	330
Towns { L	8.834	734	1,080	1.803	9.216	1,318	28.498	.....
Towns { G	7,997	.....	26	189	750	.....	5.076	.....
Villages { L	.....	.....	4	8	32	344	2,370	.....
Villages { G	.....	.....	16	201	197	967	7,243	.....
United Counties	.....	1,000	.....	5,847	9,438	.....	13,185	.....
Totals :								
1901	16 831	1,734	1,619	8.496	19,633	27,676	131 684	648
1900	169 670	2,688	1,226	8,057	18.213	25,062	123,735	1,149
1899	65,485	6 558	3,284	7,321	19.964	32,959	129.270	188
1898	5 934	19,148	1.293	7.067	20 775	24.168	126 659	590
1897	14,427	1,427	893	7,334	18,850	30,644	122,781	1,246
Lennox and Addington:								
Townships	.....	224	683	1,601	.....	23,497	35,806	.....
Town	.....	185	145	803	701	2,360	7,625	.....
Villages	.....	.....	29	175	28	935	2,757	.....
County	.....	.....	.....	468	5,469	.....	6,004	.....
Totals:								
1901	.....	409	857	3,047	6,198	26.792	52,192	.....
1900	.....	128	381	2 879	6,264	27,566	53,268	.....
1899	.....	524	2 3	2,617	8,459	28 319	50,899	.....
1898	.....	408	313	2,570	8 279	25,880	50.616	.....
1897	137	703	274	2,702	8,459	25,914	51,574	25
Lincoln:								
Townships	.....	1,330	445	37	.....	21,734	30,451	28
Town	.....	.....	25	.....	439	2,333	2,335	.....
Villages	285	.....	18	115	525	2,136	8,187	.....
County	.....	.....	.....	5.891	9.697	.....	7,471	.....
City (St. Catharines)	72	.....	1,590	970	4,084	.....	28,769	.....
Totals:								
1901	357	1,330	2,078	7,013	14,745	26,203	77,213	28
1900	1,704	6,547	1,142	5,936	13,056	22,156	67,126	.....
1899	5,654	350	1,146	6,840	15,437	22,565	68 018	.....
1898	4,119	1,800	1,139	7,901	15,696	23,642	65,986	42
1897	3,973	1,955	702	6,542	16,055	27,336	63,721	23

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Disbursements.—*Continued.*										Assets, Dec. 31.	
Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	16	2,247	40,158	1,797	25,849	10 880	.....	4,300	278.905	19,257	105,988
2,013	7,500	4,392	.....	30,626	162,439	29,726	.. ..	3,059	375,614	14,470	70.485
.... ..	800	992	... .	2,666	20,641	1,890	.. ..	2,319	58,835	1,586	6 308
.....	.. ....	..	.....	654	9,000	740	.....	6,463	59,926	2,381	.. ...
2,013	8,316	7,631	40,158	55 743	217,929	43 236	..	16,141	773,280	37,694	182,781
1,152	3,645	6,838	43,119	30,099	138,114	39,380	173	20 067	675.443	40,555	155,464
5,426	2,797	6,015	43,890	22,092	188,192	37.488	....	19,099	700.386	25,158	173,917
296	22,194	8,637	47.770	28 974	165.342	45 606	.....	20,970	693.539	33,231	185,030
1,399	9,236	8,099	42,923	25,501	170,491	37,905	....	21 842	685,630	31,710	185,404
1,184	.....	580	.....	228	1,241	946	....	1,185	87.839	7.772	5,449
631	.... ..	917	.. ....	17,494	72,870	17,954	....	5,706	336,202	14,647	2,424
.....	.....	276	.....	.....	1,200	195	.....	108	5,922	99	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	12,236	86	....	2,307	43,011	1,177	.. ....
1,815	.. ..	1,773	... .	17 72.	87.547	19,457	.. ..	9,306	472,974	23.69	7,873
830	... .	2,136	.....	15,895	389,853	20 909	.....	8,519	719,751	82,370	6,861
.. .. ..	.....	1,900	190	12,197	33.618	10 640	....	7,632	249.772	26,901	7,727
.....	3,500	2,786	190	9,746	37,913	10.684	....	6,357	283 673	27,776	8,652
... .	.....	2,759	170	11,006	26,153	10,868	.. .	25,950	241,235	31,558	8,461
4,797	12	359	.....	.... .	5,830	4,136	.....	662	106,374	10,238	7,823
782	..	.....	.....	..	2,859	450	.. ..	464	48,948	6,749	10,403
17.821	27,150	..	.. ....	6,458	188 882	34.095	.. ..	12,995	396 966	1,328	30,938
.....	.. ....	486	.. ....	2,259	1,000	6.556	.....	2,464	42,374	9.845	11,956
213	. ...	144	.... ..	....	....	26	.....	520	5,156	1,299	580
.....	.....	929	. .....	993	2,900	1 629	.. ..	849	21,209	4,480	2,400
1,915	. .....	.....	.... .	501	891	3,322	...	1,182	47,161	202	....
25,5 8	27,169	1,918	.....	10,214	202,362	49,856	....	19,136	668,188	33 539	64,049
24,527	4,883	2,630	.. ..	6,0 8	255,003	44,284	.....	18,000	841,278	26.659	72,805
23,754	12 648	1,254	.. ....	2 477	224 458	36,119	.. .	11,335	701,614	76,962	61,662
24,261	10,197	3,423	190	26,422	163,607	37.803	....	8.769	596,554	24.776	69,536
22,866	19,194	4,058	205	1,158	168,757	37,536	.....	13,602	561,858	17,716	79,080
.....	10,602	155	.....	297	4,335	714	....	1,090	94,764	2,386	11,986
.....	. ...	1,096	.. ..	3,358	... .	2,847	.....	934	29,416	2,063	15,247
.... ..	.....	.	.....	500	400	90	...	116	6,492	528	3,469
.....	.....	.	.....	6,100	.. ...	4,648	..	80	26,477	11.686	.. .
.....	10,602	1,251	.. ...	10 250	4,735	8,299	....	2,220	157,149	16,663	30,702
12.267	9 6	1,830	. ....	64 502	18 378	11,542	...	1.945	237,692	15,118	36,667
11,096	1,734	1,939	.....	29,731	5,156	13,007	..	2,997	188,856	18,782	19 694
5,193	6,053	1,732	.....	7,398	4,330	13,120	.	1,131	157,468	13,249	49,360
4,871	6,697	1,421	.. ....	6,867	4,421	13,716	....	1,236	156,395	8,538	55,006
.....	.....	321	.....	237	4,462	435	.....	1,997	80,695	2,511	9,234
.....	.....	.	.....	3,128	11,899	2,728	...	676	31 948	227	2 . 8
.....	129	42	.....	2,892	9,029	3,531		1,209	43 521	1,008	1,381
.....	..	....	.. ..	1,568	8,000	585	...	2,009	45,760	2,395	.. ..
9,134	17,657	.....	.....	39,814	74,558	39,579	. ..	12,338	277,651	3,151	30,346
9,134	17,786	748	.....	47,641	107,948	46,858	...	18,229	479,578	12,292	43,099
11,376	8,458	1,370	.. ....	26 871	67,872	51,366	...	15,093	458,454	8,188	51,355
22,599	3,386	1,345	.....	7,382	80,263	47,455	.....	14,280	397,689	10,926	53,798
6,386	4,103	1,390	66	105,803	66,121	49,277	....	11,571	471,720	12,486	54,252
4,701	10,520	1,512	66	25,713	63,582	51,469	.....	14,941	388,861	15,214	59,492

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Assets, December 31.—*Continued.*							Liabilities, December 31.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lambton:									
Townships			281		9,470	125,009	260,005	11,423	20,440
Towns	8,313		30,800	327,254	123,390	138,575	713,287	3,985	9,000
Villages			500	1,390	20,445	773	31,002	578	1,400
County					54,500	19,752	76,633		
Totals:									
1901	8,313		31,581	328,644	207,805	284,109	1,080,927	15,986	30,840
1900	7,603		26,795	313,288	207,412	210,744	961,859	10,292	32,477
1899	6,901		24,250	308,117	188,665	208,501	935,509	11,882	30,703
1898	6,218		34,936	301,395	189,441	192,599	942,850	10,521	33,034
1897	5,923		39,962	266,666	187,049	198,480	915,191	12,013	28,753
Lanark:									
Townships	2,014		17,648		6,560	3,060	42,503		1,072
Towns	631			198,950	196,800	13,057	426,509		8,657
Villages					7,200		7,299		
County					60,000		61,177		
Totals:									
1901	2,645		17,648	198,950	270,560	16,117	537,488		9,729
1900	830		20,264	97,500	261,463	13,405	482,693		10,708
1899			20,376	3,000	254,943	7,704	320,651		11,568
1898			20,440		254,005	10,434	321,307		4,686
1897			16,582		252,810	5,504	314,915		3,857
Leeds & Grenville:									
Townships	L. 57,949		16,178		16,500	6,552	115,240	1,501	361
	G. 1,192		36,592		9,500		63,836	9,797	
Towns	L. 156,792		29,142	318,839	96,726	129,115	762,880		
	G.			123,000	55,300	821	200,919		3,494
Villages	L. 3,072				1,989	20	6,910		370
	G.		664		21,450	3,943	32,937	977	
United Counties	21,551				148,000	14,654	184,407		
Totals:									
1901	240,556		82,576	441,839	349,467	155,105	1,367,129	12,275	4,225
1900	212,169	19,025	43,646	425,458	337,556	154,213	1,291,525	12,900	4,862
1899	188,476	18,599	49,522	266,640	333,526	137,964	1,132,358	11,572	3,654
1898	167,233	24,477	35,248	210,314	346,832	126,709	1,005,124	17,526	6,066
1897	166,846	35,368	32,539	210,264	323,093	132,629	997,535	15,382	6,194
Lennox & Add'gt'n:									
Townships			48,529		7,625	1,336	71,862	6,019	1,894
Town					24,748	2,307	44,365	2,400	6,800
Villages			2,000		1,800	9	7,806		1,829
County					55,000	10,682	77,368		
Totals:									
1901			50,529		89,173	14,334	201,401	8,419	10,523
1900	2,499	34,482	14,751		86,048	13,169	202,734	9,871	11,588
1899	40,804	34,482	14,809		85,967	16,352	250,890	11,211	11,432
1898	38,992	41,221	10,709		86,693	16,594	256,818	13,755	11,174
1897	35,059	41,332	10,854		86,548	18,711	253,848	14,982	11,976
Lincoln:									
Townships					3,550	2,923	18,218	7,554	1,702
Town				51,500	22,850	3,189	79,904	802	
Villages			6,629	88,350	21,531	504	122,403	885	1,931
County					102,500	14,049	118,944		
City (St. Cath'ns)	26,697		59,365	363,537	170,660	109,858	763,614		
Totals:									
1901	26,697		65,994	503,387	321,091	130,523	1,103,083	9,241	3,633
1900	27,606		48,067	499,811	305,901	135,774	1,076,702	10,193	5,884
1899	22,054		173,627	498,874	303,977	153,628	1,216,884	10,076	5,531
1898	15,773		180,672	524,939	308,730	147,445	1,244,317	9,924	4,437
1897	11,268		180,761	523,844	299,575	126,029	1,216,183	8,979	3,703

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897–1901.

Liabilities, December 31.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
4,095	10,054	179,362	.....	.....	932	11,361	.....	10,633	248,300
4,680	49,155	.....	151,658	.....	325,378	69,476	.....	18,656	631,988
2,494	9,579	.....	326	.....	12,780	9,205	.....	32	26,594
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,436	13,000	.....	1,183	26,619
11,269	68,788	179,362	151,984	.....	351,526	103,042	.....	30,504	943,301
14,447	67,069	194,121	159,450	.....	335,382	76,216	.....	25,623	915,077
18,348	73,007	205,389	163,040	.....	278 265	58,431	.....	37,133	876.198
20,213	73,539	219,220	240,374	.....	215,891	36,120	.....	32,312	881 224
22,895	81,176	223,958	231,112	.....	227,484	21,742	.....	41,283	890,416
.....	2,460	.....	.....	.....	12,255	17,434	.....	1,069	34,200
27,000	12,301	.....	146,780	30,000	182,088	38,622	.....	3,579	449,027
.....	2,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,881
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,125	.....	.....	6,125
27,000	17,642	.....	146,780	30,000	194,343	62,181	.....	4,648	492,323
30,400	19,415	.....	148,421	.....	182 924	5,465	.....	6,419	403 752
33,700	21,551	.....	.....	.....	140 542	25,359	.....	3,789	236 569
36,800	17,551	190	.....	.....	145,279	10,433	.....	3,994	218,893
39,700	20,337	380	.....	.....	146,485	9,308	.....	1,279	221,346
65,500	5,020	13 788	.....	.....	.....	3,420	2,952	694	93 236
.....	.....	4,032	.....	.....	.....	3,650	.....	215	17,694
71,000	66 536	.....	227,547	.....	412,419	37,058	.....	915	815,475
.....	16,927	.....	97,853	20,454	20,431	2,000	.....	600	161,759
4,000	1,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	842	6,257
3,500	3,451	.....	.....	.....	15,263	.....	.....	225	23,416
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,496	4,375	.....	75	63,946
144,000	92,979	17,820	325,400	20,454	507,679	50,503	2,952	3,566	1,181,783
144,000	94 897	17,820	285,948	14,732	483,782	63,655	2,952	6,128	1,131,626
144,600	97,527	17,820	287,000	.....	362,350	58,024	2,963	4,932	990,442
145,700	93 781	17,820	187,000	.....	294 041	89,331	2 850	6 401	860,516
146,200	95,844	18,010	187,000	.....	309 963	65,822	2,845	9,519	856,779
.....	574	.....	.....	.....	7,918	3,829	.....	2,670	22,904
.....	11,997	.....	.....	.....	43,716	.....	.....	1,284	66,177
1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	.....	471	3,812
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,400	.....	.....	172	74,572
1,000	12,571	.....	.....	.....	126 034	4,341	.....	4,577	167,465
1,500	13,822	.....	.....	.....	135,784	4,260	1,250	2,381	180,456
58,000	15,652	.....	.....	.....	125,293	9,210	3,033	2,682	236,513
80,000	17,591	.....	.....	.....	113,024	11,008	907	2,675	270 144
80,000	19,023	.....	.....	.....	120,422	10,096	907	1,518	258,924
2,739	2,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758	.....	185	16,785
.....	.....	.....	23,602	9,331	15,864	3,216	.....	574	53,389
.....	8,003	.....	60,744	.....	14,672	1,060	.....	1,613	88,908
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,588	8,100	.....	315	11,003
61,320	13,000	.....	30,000	.....	804,315	25,800	.....	10,783	945,218
64,059	23,850	.....	114,346	9,331	837,439	39,934	.....	13,470	1,115,303
104,110	9,998	.....	116,828	9,957	760,995	77 474	.....	9,436	1,104.875
122,828	11,368	.....	120,032	10,553	758,848	38,562	.....	10,087	1,087,885
123,043	20,713	.....	122 511	11,120	738,015	56,287	.....	6,242	1,092,292
123,247	21,103	66	211,762	.....	652,581	55,186	.....	6,781	1,083,408

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Receipts.							
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoulin:								
Townships	2,219	14,106	129	61	.....	7	.....	60
Towns	1,772	5,396	249	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals:								
1901	3,991	19,502	378	132	.....	7	.....	60
1900	3,191	18,509	271	33	.....	21	.....	250
1899	2,607	18,353	290	32	.....	64	.....	375
1898	2,098	16,876	378	53	.....	38	.....	764
1897	3,223	16,688	517	33	.....	32	.....	666
Middlesex:								
Townships	64,450	248,317	1,309	84	.....	972	.....	28,174
Towns	371	28,719	1,263	507	.....	206	.....	44,700
Villages	1,682	14,803	1,144	450	.....	195	.....	5,850
County	2,725	.....	240	9	.....	1,576	8	.....
City (London)	11,437	431,224	5,731	23,249	103,717	21,005	363,703	347,304
Totals:								
1901	80,665	723,063	9,687	24,299	103,717	23,954	363,711	426,028
1900	101,557	696,952	9,496	24,433	89,350	27,162	30,142	682,763
1899	142,548	687,650	9,523	22,092	86,847	22,396	111,101	378,315
1898	143,045	654,228	8,969	21,254	67,706	29,108	239,034	220,347
1897	227,308	647,829	9,484	22,236	68,055	20,131	172,915	443,683
Muskoka:								
Townships	6,712	34,723	519	108	.....	77	350	1,540
Towns	7,298	33,209	1,963	836	11,888	110	586	46,550
Village	331	766	54	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals:								
1901	14,341	68,698	2,536	951	11,888	187	936	48,090
1900	7,181	65,686	1,461	695	12,331	563	9,452	24,429
1899	7,933	65,094	1,642	391	8,850	890	3,173	18,052
1898	4,530	65,097	1,400	417	7,464	223	430	25,348
1897	17,260	54,454	1,521	551	5,271	468	5,171	24,415
Nipissing:								
Townships	3,701	23,926	483	313	.....	55	.....	4,905
Towns	2,600	42,529	3,131	1,026	11,205	132	2,123	42,624
Totals:								
1901	6,301	66,455	3,614	1,339	11,205	187	2,123	47,529
1900	5,067	56,211	4,659	1,071	10,151	331	1,997	10,672
1899	5,872	46,256	5,111	301	7,837	235	1,223	26,415
1898	6,343	41,141	4,150	121	7,080	185	.....	10,898
1897	3,392	44,559	4,396	193	8,998	35	.....	26,748
Norfolk:								
Townships	4,363	95,170	296	95	.....	619	183	3,667
Town	.....	22,777	807	211	.....	.....	.....	1,345
Villages	1,529	18,064	590	140	.....	.....	.....	4,060
County	4,245	.....	118	35	.....	33	.....	.....
Totals:								
1901	10,137	136,011	1,811	481	.....	652	183	9,072
1900	5,371	132,123	1,641	589	.....	653	.....	23,478
1899	3,755	125,777	1,674	592	.....	697	5,644	19,851
1898	6,379	127,813	1,302	719	13	274	4,670	45,634
1897	3,109	129,200	1,764	611	37	231	94	56,475

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Receipts.—*Continued.*							Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
650	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	17,392	1,669	.....	63	454	1,783
.....	.....	1,500	16	....	552	9,576	351	108	.....	266	1,859
650	.....	1,500	16	.....	712	26,948	2,020	108	63	720	5,622
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	22,319	2,192	76	13	859	1,915
400	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	22,270	1,962	227	53	717	1,690
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	20,221	1,759	295	261	647	1,253
.....	.....	.....	....	....	474	21,633	1,939	480	69	824	2,017
2,050	4,811	.....	42	.....	3,785	353,994	13,209	.....	1,861	3,460	62,544
.....	.....	1,670	58	.....	621	78,115	1,332	3,611	130	1,073	8,129
.....	.....	4,313	.....	.....	553	28,990	878	1,630	94	582	6,148
.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	86,963	111,541	4,745	.....	385	1,902	6,282
17,300	.....	89,673	649	.....	2,392	1,417,384	19,458	80,432	1,039	17,668	81,490
19,350	4,811	115,656	749	.....	94,314	1,990,004	39,622	85,673	3,509	24,685	164,693
3,174	4,004	192,437	310	24	95,441	1,967,245	37,848	90,678	3,026	24,088	199,073
.....	6,419	93,622	23	259	123,271	1,684,066	36,400	81,013	3,644	33,873	178,806
19,050	4,777	557,085	258	197	98,449	2,063,507	32,824	67,163	7,374	32,425	129,400
270	6,996	135,279	83	100	102,191	1,856,560	37,881	77,002	4,658	19,571	124,127
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,041	46,370	4,219	.....	320	1,276	11,422
4,500	.....	27,000	.....	.....	623	134,563	3,680	7,689	496	2,812	6,246
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	1,355	110	.....	51	92	214
4,800	.....	27,000	.....	.....	2,861	182,288	8,009	7,689	867	4,180	17,882
450	.....	10,000	.....	.....	2,501	134,749	7,572	6,124	1,331	3,273	17,162
.. ...	.....	5,000	179	.....	3,591	114,795	7,161	5,897	1,183	2,736	11,124
4,460	.....	10,000	56	.....	1,368	120,793	6,063	6,730	534	2,723	9,345
3,090	.....	25,000	2,101	.....	3,617	142,919	7,672	4,182	271	2,469	11,112
5,300	.....	.....	10	.....	440	39,133	3,247	.....	264	830	4,985
10,000	.....	20,000	.....	....	590	135,960	2,675	13,286	1,900	1,436	5,211
15,300	.....	20,000	10	.....	1,030	175,093	5,922	13,286	2,166	2,266	10,196
400	.....	13,500	.....	.....	1,612	105,671	5,395	13,156	1,620	2,675	8,970
5,500	.....	31,566	292	.....	1,271	131,879	5,200	13,078	815	2,708	10,630
,100	.....	8,500	567	.....	1,871	81,956	4,495	7,603	430	2,121	5,823
,336	.....	3,000	75	.....	722	93,254	5,466	6,147	592	2,721	6,401
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,747	106,140	5,476	.....	912	1,954	11,850
.....	.....	12,444	142	....	298	38,024	773	3,955	118	728	4,279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	24,696	1,064	499	22	409	3,487
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,105	35,536	2,244	.....	183	1,647	299
.....	.....	12,444	142	.....	33,462	204,379	9,517	4,454	1,235	4,738	19,895
.....	2,104	.....	.....	5	34,632	200,596	9,285	4,864	451	4,028	21,702
300	2,804	....	62	57	36,360	197,553	9,153	4,564	408	4,034	19,900
.....	.....	6,784	966	...	32,711	227,165	9,945	4,271	1,471	4,790	27,677
1,000	.....	2,580	14	263	29,447	224,845	8,766	3,811	1,535	4,328	19,821

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoulin:								
Townships		275	67	289			9,043	
Towns		250	635	73	375		2,347	
Totals:								
1901		525	702	362	375		11,390	
1900		450	34	117	207		9,957	
1899		480	30	149	235		11,745	39
1898		265	13	134	273		10,276	
1897			25	90	438		11,011	
Middlesex:								
Townships		250	1,731	1,516		57,691	75,816	7,235
Towns			679	200	667	1,555	9,563	
Villages		120	228	42	458	1,495	6,313	
County				10,888	25,482		15,607	
City (London)	49,915	151	4,877	25,943	42,972		124,096	
Totals:								
1901	49,915	521	7,515	38,589	69,579	60,741	231,395	7,235
1900	63,491	22,256	4,799	40,358	71,498	58,846	217,789	5,813
1899	71,301	44,857	3,879	33,759	72,072	63,881	210,928	9 820
1898	111,991	48,893	3,852	27,462	58,897	58,980	222,842	8,776
1897	77,941	2,151	3,911	26,071	57,357	61,545	197,708	7,524
Muskoka:								
Townships		153	415	345			16 809	
Towns	32,457	4,986	660	419	1,527		17,261	
Villages			19		10		271	
Totals:								
1901	32,457	5,139	1,094	764	1,537		34,341	
1900	9,386	3,977	427	747	945		15,891	
1899	4,542	262	348	881	825		27,972	
1898	4,921	1,458	524	631	840		31,128	
1897	27,877	1,825	404	546	857		27,503	
Nipissing:								
Townships		368	3,457	184			17,548	154
Towns	14,214	525	3,348	1,002	1,503		22,202	
Totals:								
1901	14,214	893	6,805	1,186	1,503		39,750	154
1900	5,015	238	550	666	1,593		24,529	
1899	89	257	475	553	1,546		20,478	8
1898	2,065	207	248	491	1,669		20,050	
1897	4,869	1,074	448	509	1,351		21,748	
Norfolk:								
Townships			882	623		21,746	37,754	1,971
Town		653	39	307	560	1,900	6,207	
Villages			46	156	47	1,760	6.740	
County		170		4,152	7,638		8,009	
Totals:								
1901		823	967	5,238	8,245	25,406	58.710	1,971
1900		1,926	355	4,512	7,826	27,140	58,880	1,529
1899		2,268	295	4,868	9,451	25,811	57,249	2,684
1898		7,949	193	6,070	7 650	23,272	55 737	1,630
1897		442	378	5,542	8,160	21,920	59,679	740

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Disbursements —*Continued.*										Assets, Dec. 31.	
Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
226	.....	121	.....	.....	125	232	....	334	14,681	2,711	6,255
.....	.....	62	.....	135	112	213	....	321	7,087	2,469	925
226	.....	183	.....	135	237	445	..	655	21,768	5,180	7,180
68	.....	296	.....	128	1,023	453	...	540	18,328	3,991	8,850
41	98	185	.....	121	306	528	.....	473	19,079	3,191	8,796
170	.....	334	.....	113	366	611	....	864	17,614	2,607	12,130
159	.....	436	.....	107	700	589	...	651	19,535	2,098	12,690
.....	.....	2,493	6,340	.....	30,874	2,104	.....	7,694	274,818	79,176	35,957
642	.....	.....	.....	3,366	41,846	3,261	.....	1,056	77,110	1,005	2,039
194	1,049	963	.....	437	5,260	1,184	.....	593	27,668	1,322	2,094
109	...	.....	.....	20.000	.....	18,007	...	4,109	107 516	4,005	...
138,402	78,888	...	.....	172,703	429,722	134,304	...	14,565	1,416,625	759	47,492
139,347	79,937	3,456	6,340	196,506	507,702	158,860	.....	28 017	1,903,737	86,267	87,582
88,678	136,730	5,018	6.2 9	34,988	574,602	170,849	14	19,899	1,876,580	80,665	101,728
152,206	33,893	4,809	6,404	24,024	353,811	133,783	...	29.346	1,582.509	101,557	97.966
212,410	68,547	5,309	6,899	365,508	275 729	151,815	1,260	22,613	1,920,959	142,548	120,928
229,975	1,765	5,529	7,217	62,475	409,507	159,777	1,363	138,460	1,713,515	143,045	123,681
530	300	1,441	.....	50	1,433	496	.	775	39,984	6,386	20,841
151	586	1,108	.....	4,304	37,750	7,233	1,156	2,361	132,882	1,681	3,208
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	976	379	135
681	886	2,549	.....	4,354	39,183	7,729	1,156	3,345	173,842	8,446	24,184
1,338	.....	9,136	.....	5,020	17,684	7,774	285	2,336	120.408	14 341	24,984
1,076	3,779	2,224	.....	3,387	21,356	7,282	.....	5,579	107,614	7,181	28,966
2,731	.....	2,086	.....	2,9 8	29,131	6 904	.....	4,178	112,860	7,933	36,818
2,940	.....	1,849	.....	2,664	29,526	6,311	.....	10,381	138,389	4,530	39,864
.....	.....	869	....	115	2,697	705	.....	607	36,032	3,101	21,225
.....	.....	720	.....	6,320	41,928	13,797	17	1,451	131,535	4,425	31,215
.....	.....	1,589	.....	6 435	44,625	14,502	17	2,058	167,567	7,526	52,440
.....	120	1,066	.....	3 295	19,930	8 514	97	1,941	99,370	6 301	47,064
.....	4,000	1,606	.....	19,327	17,485	9,747	.....	8,810	126,812	5 067	48,805
139	.....	702	....	3 968	15 602	9,429	... .	1,542	76,084	5 872	45,300
189	.....	584	.....	3,029	22,560	7,552	9	1,712	86,911	6,343	43,672
.....	.....	685	1,378	3,423	7,349	2,162	.....	1,787	99,952	6,188	14 882
.....	.....	367	.....	3,965	8,592	4,145	....	1,4 6	38 024	...	2,378
.....	.....	1,588	.....	1,291	4,060	1,146	.....	1,395	23,710	985	1,168
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.	1,173	25,626	9,910	.....
.. ....	.. ..	2,640	1,378	8,679	20,001	7,564	.....	5,811	187,312	17,083	18,428
... .	183	1,784	437	8,886	21,954	8,247	.....	6,470	190,459	10,137	26,675
.....	449	1,402	595	7.831	27,131	7,255	.....	6,834	192,182	5 371	26,492
4,779	579	1,721	498	7,873	41 757	9,322	.....	6,316	223,410	3,765	22,548
742	.....	1.375	389	9,630	56,319	9,253	.....	5,616	218,446	6,379	18,651

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Assets, December 31.—*Continued.*							Liabilities. December, 31.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rate.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoulin:									
Townships	420	.....	.....	.....	1,255	1,537	12,178	.....	2,567
Towns	1,363	.....	.....	.....	5,080	79	9,916	.....	891
Totals:									
1901	1,783	.....	.....	.....	6,335	1,616	22,094	.....	3,458
1900	1,557	.....	.....	.....	5,895	971	21,264	.....	3,392
1899	1,489	.....	.....	.....	5,355	1,403	20,234	.....	3,298
1898	1,350	.....	.....	.....	5,580	54	21,721	.....	5,238
1897	1,180	.....	.....	.....	5,554	55	21,577	.....	5,270
Middlesex:									
Townships	.....	.....	6,400	.....	13,500	16,601	151,634	64,220	651
Towns	5,772	.....	6,000	.....	25,277	2,690	42,783	1,902	64
Villages	4,340	.....	1,161	.....	15,780	251	24,948	902	613
County	53,769	.....	22,800	.....	86,000	77,750	244,324	.....	.....
City (London)	292,199	.....	1,099,051	861,444	556,296	31,990	2,889,231	.....	840
Totals:									
1901	356,080	.....	1,135,412	861,444	696,853	129,282	3,352,920	67,024	2,168
1900	457,712	6,400	1,173,807	849,819	695,378	138,253	3,503,762	55,845	1,518
1899	379,953	.....	1,067,187	786,164	668,583	164,491	3,265,904	56,604	4,048
1898	310,951	.....	1,064,138	780,678	668,575	135,950	3,223,703	57,434	4,293
1897	285,280	.....	1,047,904	757,577	576,409	168,458	3,102,354	56,226	7,448
Muskoka:									
Townships	2,636	.....	300	.....	8,761	7,333	46,257	.....	9,976
Towns	1,385	.....	586	125,000	34,050	5,056	170,966	.....	7,124
Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	50	903	.....	273
Totals:									
1901	4,021	.....	886	125,000	43,150	12,439	218,126	.....	17,373
1100	3,690	.....	586	88,664	42,528	3,530	178,323	.....	18,138
1899	10,320	.....	2,070	80,344	33,045	5,570	167,496	.....	15,584
1898	10,608	.....	100	77,222	27,868	3,057	163,606	.....	18,736
1897	8,257	.....	150	72,671	27,307	2,278	155,057	.....	17,904
Nipissing:									
Townships	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,163	10,143	35,632	.....	9,254
Towns	.....	.....	.....	123,363	16,622	2,382	178,007	.....	11,038
Totals:									
1901	.....	.....	.....	123,363	17,785	12,525	213,639	.....	20,292
1900	.....	.....	2,123	119,538	16,458	9,225	200,709	.....	16,262
1899	.....	.....	4,000	103,720	16,772	10,770	189,184	.....	15,454
1898	973	.....	250	104,000	16,558	6,659	179,612	.....	17,827
1897	834	.....	250	108,090	15,016	6,170	180,375	.....	13,809
Norfolk:									
Townships	.....	.....	8,764	.....	9,675	7,966	47,475	1,845	3,203
Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,740	.....	28,118	.....	.....
Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,600	.....	7,753	.....	940
County	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,000	2,125	71,035	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901	.....	.....	8,764	.....	100,015	10,091	154,381	1,845	4,143
1900	.....	.....	8,947	.....	100,139	7,964	153,862	1,763	6,333
1899	.....	.....	8,764	.....	93,991	10,604	145,225	3,403	7,663
1898	4,779	.....	9,180	.....	97,480	14,811	152,563	5,171	5,563
1897	4,507	.....	8,764	.....	88,628	9,975	136,904	3,757	4,529

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Liabilities, December 31 —*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Water works debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	1,291	.....	.....	.....	2,000	125	60	316	6,359
.....	2,219	.....	.....	.....	3,179	.....	.....	289	6,578
.....	3,510	.....	.....	.....	5,179	125	60	605	12,937
.....	3,043	.....	.....	.....	3,814	113	250	380	10,992
.....	3,339	.....	.....	.....	3,942	1,136	.....	754	12,469
.....	3,124	.....	.....	.....	4,063	1,064	.....	446	13,935
.....	2,958	.....	.....	.....	4,176	693	.....	627	13,724
.....	14,081	19,066	.....	.....	.....	7,573	.....	2,105	107,696
.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	42,467	4,000	.....	620	67,053
.....	14,255	.....	.....	.....	10,595	826	.....	82	27,273
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,260	.....	.....	7,048	493,308
325,000	103,600	.....	915,629	.....	1,598,191	72,304	.....	63,179	3,078,743
325,000	139,936	19,066	915,629	.....	2,137,513	84,703	.....	73,034	3,764,073
325,000	124,042	20,595	885,629	.....	2,248,363	166,267	.....	78,739	3,905,998
325,000	125,886	22,830	830,629	.....	2,145,914	58,025	.....	108,042	3,676,978
325,000	130,695	22,819	830,629	.....	2,076,316	33,658	.....	247,222	3,728,062
325,000	117,044	24,937	420,035	.....	2,295,333	88,963	.....	78,131	3,413,117
.....	7,727	.....	.....	.....	50	1,200	660	2,111	21,724
.....	15,880	.....	56,250	36,665	25,513	25,375	.....	19,665	186,472
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429	702
.....	23,607	.....	56,250	36,665	25,563	26,575	660	22,205	208,898
.....	21,356	.....	57,578	11,099	27,155	17,667	613	8,360	161,966
.....	30,042	.....	59,115	11,603	20,134	10,442	850	2,866	150,636
.....	32,266	.....	55,217	12,082	21,940	12,409	2,196	5,296	160,142
.....	29,892	.....	62,666	.....	19,506	15,988	2,410	5,284	153,644
.....	9,433	.....	.....	.....	2,600	3,461	.....	2,467	27,215
.....	17,770	.....	83,932	15,480	54,674	14,944	.....	15,263	213,101
.....	27,203	.....	83,932	15,480	57,274	18,405	.....	17,730	240,316
.....	13,492	.....	66,823	17,025	59,278	15,314	.....	18,355	206,544
.....	14,158	.....	68,612	17,025	47,579	24,432	.....	3,939	199,899
.....	10,264	.....	69,857	18,426	32,394	15,287	278	7,689	172,022
.....	10,102	.....	73,721	17,400	24,769	20,313	139	9,790	170,043
26,808	2,824	3,852	.....	.....	.....	395	.....	1,372	40,299
10,000	18,919	.....	.....	.....	47,815	1,345	.....	339	78,418
.....	7,708	.....	.....	.....	5,451	.....	.....	4,376	18,475
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36,808	29,451	3,852	.....	.....	53,266	1,740	.....	6,087	137,192
40,231	32,091	5,230	.....	.....	47,341	12,693	.....	2,729	148,411
43,879	33,875	3,563	.....	.....	52,579	11,163	.....	3,437	159,562
47,457	34,977	1,354	.....	.....	56,832	18,449	.....	7,350	177,153
50,669	36,698	1,762	.....	.....	54,719	14,603	.....	2,737	169,464

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.		Receipts.							
		Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Northumberland & Durham :									
Townships	N	4,174	93,096	612	476	.....	120	100	8,880
	D	8,087	74,649	931	133	.....	1,663	.....	5 204
Towns	N	2 820	39,020	3,170	4,873	.....	.....	.....	25,000
	D	2.384	53,848	2,568	4,984	3,273	776	5,124	89,613
Villages	N	5,320	29,168	1,038	605	3,441	.....	.....	13,869
	D	2,732	6,866	832	104	.....	.....	.....	1,400
United Counties		4,334	.....	700	35	.....	229	.....	14,000
Totals :									
1901		29,851	296,647	9,854	11,210	6,714	2,788	5,224	157,966
1900		25,944	284,894	6,553	10,556	3,433	2,632	2,392	133,535
1899		29,345	288,388	8,205	10,662	3,141	2,523	526	129,492
1898		37,324	279,534	9,134	9,171	3,636	2,470	938	128,228
1897		34,935	277,254	8,562	9,366	2,475	2,359	1,9 2	161,018
Ontario :									
Townships		4,291	117,418	1,342	108	.....	2,336	318	29,671
Towns		3,197	55.840	2,376	776	.....	333	1,679	58 508
Villages		1,183	17,287	817	351	.....	257	.....	8,772
County		15,690	.....	301	20	.....	.....	.....	45,000
Totals :									
1901		24,361	190,545	4,836	1,255	.....	2,926	1,997	141 951
1900		18,989	193,980	4,206	1,291	.....	3,098	3,178	128,744
1899		21,488	182,716	4,125	1,140	.....	2,933	3,148	126,389
1898		15,762	181,032	4,706	1,336	.....	2,682	347	152 312
1897		17,111	186,573	4,041	1,275	.....	3,215	24,80	149,507
Oxford :									
Townships		25,860	165,480	687	2,488	.....	1,188	2,052	15,563
Towns		1.620	55,279	2,522	888	.....	3,772	2,950	15,868
Villages		2,526	10,528	520	153	.....	55	1,808	5,100
County		36 199	.....	622	78	.....	612	.....	.....
City (Woodstock)		10,331	65,940	3,198	3,011	22,023	6,915	9,475	67,044
Totals :									
1901		76,536	297,227	7,549	6,618	22,023	12.542	16,285	103,575
1900		72.778	277,118	7,211	7,402	17,723	18,310	35,044	86,165
1899		77,713	268,000	8,443	7,404	17,153	19,589	5,120	70,329
1898		71,029	268,965	6,929	7,268	9,205	9,760	25,574	38,351
1897		68,079	257,442	7,029	7,229	16,112	12,332	128,641	71,295
Parry Sound :									
Townships		11,151	32,837	1,022	105	.....	.....	.....	700
Town		145	15,383	962	306	4,438	841	1,400	21,850
Villages		1,768	5,693	189	13	.....	936	638	1,195
Totals :									
1901		13,064	53,912	2,173	424	4,438	1,777	2,038	23.745
1900		8,574	54,320	1,821	462	1,954	163	168	20,525
1899		7,222	51,795	1,596	295	1,698	156	.....	21.483
1898		4.985	46 849	1,336	245	1,539	179	.....	24.857
1897		6,839	43,694	1,172	231	1,368	16	.....	19,450
Peel:									
Townships		1,430	78,298	1,03	48	....	2,340	4,462	13,220
Town		708	19,081	710	289	4,159	80	427	5,500
Villages		323	5,597	493	85	....	.....	.....	1,326
County		259	.....	227	25	.....	.....	.....	13,500
Totals :									
1901		2,720	102 976	2,463	447	4,159	2,420	4,889	33.546
1900		5,747	90,631	2 014	261	3,531	2,746	15.532	26,452
1899		6,084	95,661	2,227	315	3,720	2,741	7,592	38.284
1898		10,481	90,510	1,990	300	4,580	3,348	4,223	33,750
1897		10,901	90,876	2,645	249	2,368	2,909	10,436	24,136

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Receipts.—*Continued.*							Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commission.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	335	107,803	5,967	.....	507	1,976	17,859
1,500	.....	5,000	7	.....	357	97,534	5,055	.....	1,602	1,730	13,694
.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	117	80,000	2,719	5,424	184	2,443	4,333
.....	.....	50,000	534	.....	646	213,750	3,892	8,718	316	2,186	17,377
.....	.....	6,465	610	.....	454	60,970	1,452	3,654	109	1,282	12,194
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	12,091	634	831	63	360	1,402
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,462	66,760	4,860	.....	91	3,878	2,266
1,500	.....	66,465	1,151	10	49,528	638,908	24,579	18,627	2,872	13,855	69,125
1,350	.....	11,358	94	550	55,954	539,345	22,815	14,108	1,382	11,420	66,138
4,100	.....	145,416	5,977	410	50,436	678,621	23,126	17,911	1,391	13,910	55,176
.....	.....	32,113	422	270	50,208	553,448	22,891	15,628	2,212	12,439	47,278
13,399	.....	8,200	1,404	320	57,952	579,196	23,077	15,832	3,057	13,278	56,500
2,200	.....	.....	.....	150	1,263	159,097	9,415	.....	101	2,579	27,290
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	123,055	2,804	6,284	417	2,686	9,746
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	29,146	1,136	1,410	45	407	3,539
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,478	91,489	3,181	.....	.....	2,313	2,698
2,200	.....	.....	.....	150	32,566	402,787	16,536	7,694	563	7,985	43,273
.....	.....	55,000	725	300	28,581	443,092	15,278	7,251	2,073	7,989	39,025
1,598	.....	10,000	481	.....	29,275	383,293	15,940	6,740	2,117	7,188	32,680
.....	.....	.....	.....	400	40,131	398,738	14,604	6,870	780	6,540	29,855
.....	.....	.....	.....	575	40,500	427,597	13,323	7,579	1,382	7,995	28,765
.....	12,611	.....	6	151	2,318	228,404	8,414	.....	2,787	2,505	43,239
.....	.....	13,151	.....	.....	604	96,744	2,440	6,552	4,528	1,896	7,215
.....	.....	3,691	104	.....	297	24,782	610	1,385	28	516	4,267
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,286	90,797	5,561	.....	27	2,989	5,902
.....	.....	54,378	.....	.....	1,806	244,121	2,490	25,264	488	2,419	14,897
.....	12,611	71,220	110	151	58,401	684,848	19,515	33,201	7,858	10,325	75,520
7,000	25,216	47,035	939	.....	62,699	664,640	18,177	30,405	1,969	6,702	81,446
.....	13,252	6,179	178	58	58,770	542,188	17,896	28,361	2,471	8,581	81,220
2,800	146	39,929	1,399	410	60,439	542,004	17,778	21,814	3,460	7,511	59,150
5,544	13,833	79,678	2,063	167	54,681	724,125	17,545	27,814	2,485	7,028	58,309
1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,346	48,504	4,147	.....	70	1,055	4,776
.....	.....	26,500	55	.....	908	72,787	719	3,616	141	1,018	2,722
.....	.....	17,121	.....	.....	319	27,872	350	274	61	205	680
1,400	.....	43,621	55	.....	2,573	149,220	5,216	3,890	262	2,273	8,478
2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,785	91,772	5,394	1,608	776	1,930	2,087
3,600	.....	.....	20	.....	1,648	89,513	5,123	2,530	251	1,980	7,482
1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,183	82,923	5,194	1,885	519	2,201	7,855
1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,859	76,129	5,035	2,559	143	2,211	5,092
.....	.....	2,500	5	.....	533	103,869	4,623	.....	230	1,405	23,580
.....	.....	5,063	418	300	131	36,866	1,126	2,037	18	784	2,884
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	7,363	503	364	69	221	1,884
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,641	37,652	1,885	.....	.....	1,355	803
.....	.....	7,563	423	300	24,344	186,250	8,137	2,401	2,655	3,766	27,440
.....	.....	5,645	223	.....	24,752	177,534	7,781	1,932	460	3,655	18,719
2,900	.....	14,898	1,620	.....	32,346	208,388	7,897	2,353	2,359	4,179	26,954
.....	.....	13,376	517	.....	27,327	190,402	7,625	2,194	1,267	4,055	17,985
.....	.....	4,755	241	14	24,466	173,996	7,437	2,475	38	4,555	18,210

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.		Disbursements.—*Continued.*							
		Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County treasurer for levies.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Northumberland & Durham									
Townships	N			2,126	1,591		14,908	41,743	
	D			478	1,851		15,557	36,849	
Towns	N		445	138	418	1,473	2,835	9,019	
	D	15,462	348		1,404	1,942	2,548	15,810	
Villages	N	3,376		1,591	418	818	874	9,474	
	D			100	16	96	861	3,310	
United Counties			737		155	18,049		14,241	
Totals:									
1901		18,838	1,230	4,433	5,853	22,378	37,583	130,246	
1900		8,090	3,224	1,484	5,499	20,291	39,030	133,561	
1899		16,740	4,271	2,903	4,954	21,414	32,799	134,087	
1898		3,287	11,429	1,506	6,809	17,623	34,712	125,894	
1897		3,217	5,334	1,088	6,089	22,698	40,377	138,167	
Ontario:									
Townships			308	1,081	3,398		18,610	51,243	306
Towns		1,612	3,773	53	1,408	1,484	1,928	19,142	
Villages				44	58	180	1,087	5,886	
County			1,403		506	8,492		10,973	
Totals:									
1901		1,612	5,484	1,178	5,370	10,156	21,625	87,244	306
1900		731	624	648	5,943	3,563	17,187	85,278	326
1899		321	38	588	5,713	10,182	22,003	86,323	762
1898		482	474	535	5,577	10,764	24,767	81,773	992
1897		768	351	659	5,595	11,192	22,303	82,827	115
Oxford:									
Townships			222	1,149	419		37,070	53,464	13,725
Towns				150	788	1,321	3,765	13,081	
Villages				189	23	445	880	1,777	
County			1,904		5,181	9,702		9,704	
City (Woodstock)		30,273		399	855	2,694		16,552	
Totals:									
1901		30,273	2,126	1,887	7,266	14,162	41,715	94,578	13,725
1900		5,689	12,588	1,113	8,127	14,496	37,684	103,504	28,292
1899		8,292	8,516	1,045	7,248	14,869	39,619	94,283	23,223
1898		2,189	9,080	1,363	6,786	18,301	43,849	95,793	8,917
1897		3,444	9,588	1,108	6,997	19,655	43,543	93,348	14,848
Parry Sound:									
Townships			87	150	123			22,584	
Town		24,559	1,471	67	56	420		7,586	
Villages			325	13	73	25		1,926	
Totals:									
1901		24,559	1,883	530	252	445		32,096	
1900		425	560	287	894	568		27,801	
1899		266	623	321	669	495		29,734	
1898		481	461	424	451	412		25,269	
1897		376	360	288	404	394		27,134	
Peel:									
Townships				308	699		17,463	31,749	
Town		262		586	190	468	1,041	5,650	
Villages				10	21	62	294	2,612	
County			967		2,050	7,101		6,272	
Totals:									
1901		262	967	904	2,960	7,631	18,798	46,283	
1900		188	81	496	2,860	7,910	17,797	45,910	
1899		235	3,710	427	2,313	8,548	21,797	48,370	
1898		97	18,411	321	2,427	11,690	17,798	44,526	
1897		73	100	301	2,033	9,117	16,000	43,941	

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897-1901.

Disbursements.—*Continued.*										Assets, Dec. 31.	
Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	.....	517	.....	.....	10,163	342	....	2,038	99,737	8,066	9,198
.....	.....	492	.....	381	5,204	282	.....	6,317	89,492	8,042	6,544
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,421	28,500	9,508	..	5,299	77,859	2,141	7,567
5,767	421	192	.....	3,342	100,200	14,513	113	11,056	205,407	8,343	11,527
.....	978	957	.....	2,515	14,402	2,809	.....	839	57,742	3,228	1,282
.....	.....	454	.....	.....	1,400	287	.....	195	10,009	2,082	194
2,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	952	.....	1,523	58,932	7,828	....
7,947	1,399	2,612	.....	11,659	169,869	28,693	113	27,267	599,178	39,780	36,312
3,366	656	6,602	.....	7,396	126,033	28,309	.....	9,990	509,394	29,851	45,156
3,182	47	2,275	.....	152,994	126,060	30,562	.....	8,905	652,677	25,944	51,459
3,171	476	2,155	.....	10,606	160,676	32,327	..	12,984	524,103	29,345	66,270
782	1,538	12,353	.....	13,751	138,989	31,764	..	13,981	541,872	37,324	71,049
1,155	267	796	163	3,196	28,803	3,303	.	2,517	154,531	4,566	6,063
1,504	.....	.....	.....	4,472	51,904	9,475	....	2,011	120,703	2,352	14,399
123	.....	275	.....	2,130	8,679	2,631	.	553	27,583	1,668	3,753
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,368	45,000	1,066	....	1,555	78,555	12,934	.....
2,782	267	1,071	163	11,166	134,386	15,875	..	6,636	381,372	21,415	24,215
2,825	51,632	1,222	357	11,998	135,290	14,049	....	11,422	418,731	24,361	24,340
2,942	.....	2,856	420	18,591	128,691	14,541	....	5,668	364,304	18,989	36,725
3,013	23	2,225	1,625	10,841	155,719	16,029	....	4,264	377,250	21,488	39,113
6,923	123	2,295	1,787	40,289	154,786	18,412	....	4,277	411,835	15,762	44,182
.....	2,018	1,252	10,223	....	14,817	4,203	....	2,100	137,697	30,797	2,228
10,136	3,785	.....	.....	1,140	21,790	13,267	.....	1,839	93,693	3,051	10,765
3,277	.....	397	.....	412	5,300	969	....	326	20,801	3,011	1,386
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,850	.....	4,556	.....	618	53,009	37,788	.....
24,378	7,923	1,225	.....	5,837	62,000	21,138	.	9,828	228,660	15,461	11,405
37,791	13,726	2,874	10,223	14,239	103,907	44,133	.....	14,726	593,770	91,078	25,784
24,116	2,529	30,633	7,315	14,269	97,640	49,714	.....	11,705	588,104	76,536	27,412
25,640	324	1,934	6,662	14,903	31,786	38,924	..	14,113	469,410	72,778	25,097
30,599	66	1,620	6,708	10,735	68,640	43,300	41	6,591	484,291	77,713	24,204
115,725	2,842	1,450	7,222	97,399	61,655	43,956	.....	17,135	653,096	71,029	31,042
.....	142	1,333	.....	.....	233	649	....	1,361	37,010	11,551	23,470
.....	4,212	138	.....	1,295	10,500	3,282	712	633	72,147	640	2,340
239	17,121	258	.....	648	550	1,711	.....	813	25,252	2,620	2,206
239	21,475	1,729	.....	1,933	20,283	5,642	712	2,807	134,409	14,811	28,016
416	.....	1,719	.....	750	21,632	4,246		2,706	78,708	13,064	29,172
240	.....	1,541	.....	715	24,847	4,069	.....	2,098	80,939	8,574	31,514
424	.....	1,215	.....	680	22,600	3,637	.....	2,463	75,791	7,222	35,805
62	.....	1,174	.....	649	19,896	3,546	.....	1,721	71,144	4,985	36,673
.....	4,349	982	.....	362	12,459	719	....	1,031	101,298	2,571	1,645
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,405	4,500	7,590	...	618	36,207	659	4,022
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220	36	....	403	6,878	985	543
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,660	13,500	466	.....	1,102	37,223	429	.....
.....	4,349	982	.....	10,427	31,679	8,811	.....	3,154	181,606	4,644	6,210
15,598	322	1,105	.....	10,269	27,392	8,955	.....	3,384	174,814	2,720	9,587
7,569	253	1,352	.....	9,246	42,472	9,118	.....	3,519	202,641	5,747	7,447
.....	6,604	2,066	.....	8,777	26,156	9,125	.....	3,613	184,318	6,084	6,764
.....	9,669	2,380	.....	6,912	27,730	9,188	.....	3,301	163,515	10,481	5,135

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Assets, December 31.—*Continued.*							Liabilities, December 31.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
Northumberland & Durham:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Townships... N	.....	.....	274	.....	21,200	1,336	40,074	3,687	.....
Townships... D	.....	.....	32,692	.....	14,815	5,142	67,235	3,657	.....
Towns..... N	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,000	1,027	162,735	.....	.....
Towns..... D	6,229	.....	14,171	79,654	214,482	42,815	377,221	.....	.....
Villages... N	.....	.....	978	34,540	26,990	1,745	68,763	593	1,300
Villages... D	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,400	1,383	13,059	.....	310
United Counties.	8,337	.....	.....	.....	51,000	11,543	78,708	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901.....	14,566	.....	48,115	114,194	489,887	64,991	807,795	7,937	1,610
1900.....	11,680	.....	48,555	93,794	489,470	44,474	762,980	7,705	1,010
1899.....	10,040	.....	48,565	90,294	490,496	34,761	751,559	11,519	2,344
1898.....	6,858	.....	49,044	96,894	488,284	31,518	768,213	7,427	3,931
1897.....	3,687	.....	49,506	82,294	483,642	28,519	756,021	6,379	2,622
Ontario:									
Townships.....	7,909	.....	61,775	.....	14,690	10,212	105,215	2,625	1,432
Towns.....	8,390	.....	50,821	14,000	59,150	3,694	152,806	565	.....
Villages.....	2,058	.....	1,000	.....	21,850	8,731	38,955	.....	817
County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	2,501	65,435	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901.....	18,357	..	113,596	14,000	145,690	25,138	362,411	3,190	2,249
1900.....	15,575	4,761	110,565	14,000	139,320	24,328	357,250	3,814	2,003
1899.....	9,963	10,451	59,208	14,000	139,133	22,272	310,741	1,000	1,600
1898.....	14,433	4,761	60,624	14,000	139,623	13,887	307,939	2,000	1,859
1897.....	11,420	4,761	61,448	10,000	135,480	18,534	301,587	5,765	1,605
Oxford:									
Townships.....	.....	.....	19,541	.....	7,299	21,703	81,568	.....	2
Towns.....	71,572	.....	8,530	33,500	58,200	58,325	243,943	.....	3,710
Villages.....	5,253	.....	.....	.....	11,600	4,031	26,301	.....	2,553
County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,000	108,063	335,851	.....	250
City (Woodstock)	162,029	.....	*16,966	199,466	73,280	12,319	490,926	.....	4,261
Totals:									
1901.....	238,854	.....	45,037	232,966	340,379	204,491	1,178,589	.....	10,776
1900.....	188,843	.....	62,116	201,814	343,307	101,893	1,001,921	.....	8,690
1899.....	196,480	.....	62,878	200,507	332,069	74,143	963,952	.....	6,115
1898.....	194,101	11,109	31,304	197,268	322,523	52,269	910,491	4	6,623
1897.....	190,181	11,027	32,648	195,892	320,205	58,711	910,735	.....	6,411
Parry Sound:									
Townships.....	.....	.....	142	.....	3,079	11,401	49,643	.....	13,520
Town.....	.....	.....	2,812	66,782	8,700	225	81,499	.....	269
Villages.....	1,533	.....	21,483	.....	973	1,286	30,101	.....	1,904
Totals:									
1901.....	1,533	.....	24,437	66,782	12,752	12,912	161,243	.....	15,693
1900.....	1,294	.....	5,000	37,957	11,339	2,459	100,285	.....	14,887
1899.....	1,046	.....	5,000	34,345	8,847	5,590	94,916	.....	14,637
1898.....	806	.....	5,000	34,225	8,088	6,453	97,599	.....	16,322
1897.....	382	.....	5,000	36,785	6,916	3,024	93,765	.....	14,157
Peel:									
Townships.....	.....	.....	64,290	.....	6,445	6,533	81,484	.....	.....
Town.....	.....	..	39	120,000	11,175	3,604	139,499	.....	5,350
Villages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,795	225	4,548	.....	792
County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,386	1,500	78,315	.....	.....
Totals:									
1901.....	.....	..	64,329	120,000	96,801	11,862	303,846	.....	6,142
1900.....	.....	60,581	4,288	120,000	96,766	9,914	303,856	.....	5,943
1899.....	.....	60,728	23,753	120,000	96,536	11,261	325,472	.....	4,724
1898.....	.....	.....	95,001	100,000	94,306	714	302,869	.....	4,598
1897.....	.....	..	92,620	100,000	74,961	2,049	285,246	.....	4,706

* Omitting $2,300 written off gravel road stock.

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Liabilities, December 31.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Funds	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	805	.....	1,173	6,397
4,832	3,961	.....	.....	.....	1,233	795	.....	1,595	16,073
.....	2.000	.....	.....	.....	206,035	10,000	.....	1,900	219,935
.....	8,976	.....	46,572	....	291,833	24,913	.....	1,888	374,182
.....	8,789	.....	.....	.....	36,931	1,800	.....	....	49,413
.....	4,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	5,110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	4,000	.....	492	24,492
4,832	28,941	...	46,572	...	556,032	42,313	.....	7,365	695,602
.....	30,053	.....	39,297	20,339	492,994	54,179	.....	8,901	654,478
388	31,375	.....	40,214	15,590	496,406	46,659	.....	7,206	651,701
1,142	29,550	.....	49,428	8,700	500,906	43,333	.....	8,897	653,314
5,731	31,705	...	50,613	...	478,865	75,770	.....	6,163	657,840
26,000	7,865	754	.....	....	6,573	2,491	...	940	48,680
9,000	15,000	.....	.....	...	160,175	18,558	1,297	2,705	207,300
200	275	.....	.....	.....	37,719	5,524	1,170	65	45,770
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,691	15,098	.....	105	26,894
35,200	23,140	754	.....	.....	216,158	41,671	2,467	3,815	328,644
36,400	22,011	917	.....	.....	226,124	34,169	2,467	2,842	330,687
37,600	23,233	1,274	.....	.....	181,922	38,607	2,467	2,496	290,199
38,800	24,491	1,694	.....	.....	189,313	40,840	2,396	11,050	312,613
40,000	26,714	3,319	.....	.....	198,954	44,307	2,397	10,473	333,534
.....	15,436	66,807	.....	.....	.....	8,706	.....	14,560	105,511
7,945	20,644	.....	.....	.....	245,606	10,868	...	1,638	290,411
.....	7,859	.....	.....	.....	16,014	4,859	799	20	32,104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,038	.....	.....	2,557	109,845
.....	30,700	.....	145,002	30,000	307,337	8	21,213	4,637	543,158
7,945	74,639	66,807	145,002	30,000	675,995	24,441	22,012	23,412	1,081,029
8,331	77,513	64,419	142,223	.....	651,407	44,228	2,558	15,887	1,015,256
8,698	101,146	47,218	141,789	.....	618,699	56,468	1,709	9,681	991,607
10,000	103,080	40,628	141,789	.....	626,121	6,986	12,732	6,745	954,708
13,000	101,900	47,190	140,876	.....	594,840	25,176	24,831	10,670	964,894
.....	10,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	2,516	27,381
.....	5,566	.....	28,075	23,572	2,421	6,250	.....	5,250	71,403
.....	5,844	.....	.....	.....	23,483	2,325	884	1,470	35,860
.....	21,355	.....	28,075	23,572	25,904	9,375	884	9,236	134,644
.....	22,284	.....	28,863	.....	7,000	6,084	664	2,750	82,532
.....	22,003	.....	29,613	.....	7,000	7,376	498	3,076	84,203
.....	19,944	.....	30,328	.....	7,000	10,931	332	2,011	86,868
.....	19,409	.....	31,008	...	7,000	9,104	.....	2,552	83,230
.....	6,463	.....	.....	.....	2,500	5 602	.....	259	14,824
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,367	4,104	.....	...	151,821
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	415	1,313
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,727	.....	.....	1,400	3,127
.....	6,463	.....	.....	.....	146,594	9,812	.....	2,074	171,085
.....	7,445	.....	.....	.....	149,458	7,917	.....	1,917	172,680
.....	8,550	.....	.....	.....	154,082	8,812	.....	2,037	178,205
.....	7,002	.....	.....	.....	148,480	13,000	.....	3,546	176,576
.....	9,068	.....	.....	.....	143,831	5,406	.....	224	163,235

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Receipts.							
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Perth:								
Townships	27,680	173,736	1,377	107	.....	550	.....	32,804
Towns	10,793	63,583	2,793	485	7,021	310	5,326	146,252
Village	657	2,518	189	2	.....	.....	.....	220
County	8,787	.....	487	42	.....	791	.....	11,000
City (Stratford)	814	107,286	3,055	1,368	.....	911	2,347	83,000
Totals:								
1901	48,731	347,123	7,901	2,004	7,021	2,562	7,673	273,276
1900	68,012	321,759	7,804	2,291	2,380	5,115	46,480	193,353
1899	52,734	313,477	7,300	1,985	1,955	6,587	50,876	167,881
1898	63,945	286,980	7,154	1,743	1,625	4,057	32,122	227,984
1897	56,933	295,195	8,237	2,395	2,290	3,401	1,100	216,522
Peterborough:								
Townships	13,508	70,320	315	136	.....	203	.....	5,150
Town	.....	80,522	6,205	8,449	.....	5,733	.....	16,704
Villages	1,621	20,811	1,683	557	886	491	3,000	6,047
County	4,296	.....	501	110	.....	246	.....	35,959
Totals:								
1901	19,425	171,653	8,504	9,252	886	6,673	3,000	63,860
1900	15,266	165,638	5,572	7,498	622	3,646	10,700	75,869
1899	12,893	164,833	6,679	7,451	59	3,625	9,595	56,603
1898	12,555	166,057	7,638	6,326	.....	3,780	31,725	64,311
1897	19,828	175,389	8,230	7,836	.....	4,301	7,386	38,357
Prescott and Russell:								
Townships (P)	4,712	56,552	1,318	10	.....	.....	.....	3,400
Townships (R)	12,755	52,749	876	56	.....	47	.....	22,010
Towns (P)	1,604	16,397	1,813	207	.....	.....	.....	6,400
Villages (P)	227	2,422	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Villages (R)	1,184	5,133	233	25	.....	.....	18	150
United Counties	558	.....	375	79	.....	329	.....	.....
Totals:								
1901	21,040	133,253	4,717	375	.....	376	18	31,960
1900	5,599	122,294	3,967	326	.....	179	.....	14,831
1899	7,989	112,021	3,428	253	.....	251	.....	30,459
1898	8,482	106,190	3,179	320	.....	113	.....	21,906
1897	4,256	103,535	3,259	314	.....	405	6,635	30,596
Prince Edward:								
Townships	3,247	44,968	72	107	.....	2,867	807	3,089
Town	2,685	23,686	2,403	452	8,229	33	.....	908
Village	156	2,146	149	25	.....	.....	.....	1,200
County	.....	.....	102	15	.....	2	15	.....
Totals								
1901	6,088	70,800	2,726	599	8,229	2,902	822	5,197
1900	4,432	73,048	1,250	594	9,273	1,601	557	6,098
1899	8,227	71,950	1,823	619	4,182	1,241	674	7,386
1898	6,619	70,022	1,901	553	2,878	2,394	786	4,679
1897	6,415	68,252	1,756	666	2,973	1,892	9,769	7,353
Rainy River:								
Townships	1,810	12,675	1,274	140	.....	.....	584	1,866
Town	5,897	43,129	3,063	705	7,250	27	519	271,236
Totals:								
1901	7,707	55,804	4,337	845	7,250	27	1,103	273,102
1900	1,094	59,070	3,821	1,318	7,025	84	4,249	175,798
1899	385	68,541	4,672	2,193	15,330	.....	.....	170,679
1898	1,014	22,263	4,026	1,976	6,000	.....	.....	84,026
1897	726	38,778	4,024	594	.....	.....	.....	5,210

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Receipts.—*Continued.*							Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
7,600	17,590	.....	135	3,788	7,216	272,583	9,224	....	3,605	3,039	43,856
.....	.....	10,444	256	187	1,660	249,110	2,315	16,046	960	2,551	16,611
.....	.....	.....	....	43	....	3 629	128	.....	13	117	377
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	61,263	82,370	2,268	.....	.....	1,448	2,509
.....	.....	21,478	.....	.....	1,378	221,637	4,063	14,332	881	2,866	10,648
7,600	17,590	31,922	391	4,018	71,517	829,329	17,998	30,378	5,459	10,021	74,001
.....	12 066	41,783	611	4,007	57,297	762,958	17,862	23,850	3,018	12,849	76,242
1,316	37,744	81,209	3,141	4,009	65,571	795,785	18,339	21,527	1,346	9,025	59,081
....	6,481	53,826	309	3,813	56,480	746,519	16,296	24,322	2,564	8,449	68,349
.....	22,703	53,457	657	4,221	79,187	746,303	15,895	21,155	4,707	9,310	60,609
.....	.....	.....	...	....	842	90,474	4,698	.....	162	1,166	11,819
.....	.....	49,226	...	...	278	167.117	3,678	14.773	862	1,839	14,541
.....	.....	10,000	...	...	718	45,814	1,480	2,791	71	652	2,635
.....	.....	13,782	.....	...	36,588	91,289	2,959	.....	78	1,894	30,739
.....	.....	73,015	.....	.....	38,426	394,694	12,815	17,564	1,173	5,551	59,734
1,500	.....	7,500	128	729	27,242	321,910	12,068	17,915	1,571	6,587	41,396
600	.....	35,884	240	...	36,244	334,706	12,766	17,577	1,649	5,006	54,207
750	.....	60,111	240	250	31,550	385,293	11,855	18,937	1,740	6,699	39,864
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,272	292,599	11,225	16,748	1,931	5,772	34,659
375	.....	.....	...	...	2,435	68,802	3.455	.....	522	887	8.995
1,000	1,837	.....	68	1,355	2,998	95,751	5,574	.....	451	1,655	19,999
1,963	.....	.....	.....	...	219	28,601	583	588	657	357	3,198
.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	2 701	226	110	...	40	676
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	6,743	413	.....	88	172	807
.....	.....	8,000	...	.....	24,824	34,165	1,804	.....	462	1,110	6,469
3,338	1,837	8,000	68	1,355	30,476	236,813	9,855	698	2,180	4,221	40,144
3,050	16,527	2,500	479	200	24,336	191,288	10,704	76	1,961	3,066	23,400
700	205	7,500	...	...	23,500	186,306	9,607	100	1,629	3,207	18,8[illegible]
5,200	....	10,300	.....	.....	28,436	184,126	8,516	405	1,048	3,822	15,430
550	2,925	.....	138	50	24,767	177.430	8,093	334	536	4,042	18,094
1,500	.....	.....	...	400	265	57,322	2,602	...	58	1,166	3,615
.....	.....	.....	....	211	15	[illegible]	1,233	7,811	105	400	4,173
.....	.....	.....	...	175	37	[illegible]	156	.....	8	50	1,058
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	16,990	17,125	1,234	.....	...	1,127	2,245
1,500	.....	.....	....	786	17,308	116,957	5,255	7,811	171	2,743	11,091
.....	.....	15,000	306	....	20,928	133,087	5,342	11,674	167	[illegible]	9,560
.....	.....	...	....	350	14,443	111,095	4,478	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,407
.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	26,942	118,774	[illegible]	4,672	[illegible]	3,268	7,401
.....	.....	.....	.....	82	17,953	117,111	4,230	4,552	119	3,782	5,553
900	.....	.....	.....	...	76	19,325	1,835	...	304	595	3,334
.....	...	39,822	.....	.....	2,077	373,725	1,620	9,010	[illegible]	2,452	3,579
900	.....	39,822	...	.....	2,153	393,050	3,455	9,010	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,913
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,153	254,612	4,528	10,759	462	3,831	64,534
20,000	.....	75,000	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,897	12,728	[illegible]	2,813	7,719
2,500	.....	.....	.....	...	2,250	124,055	2,549	4,544	341	2,950	5,374
5,500	...	40,000	600	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,982	2,659	315	3,958	15,052

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County treasurer for levies.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
Perth:								
Townships	.....	.....	801	1,474	.....	42,666	59,773	21,285
Towns	17,551	.....	370	829	1,768	1,805	14,288	.....
Village	128	.....	.....	.....	32	179	1,200	.....
County	.....	.....	.....	5,218	10,004	.....	9,373	.....
City (Stratford)	9,747	.....	883	1,961	4,524	.....	24,250	.....
Totals:								
1901	27,426	.....	2,054	9,482	16,328	44,650	108,884	21,285
1900	50,941	12,438	1,938	9,545	17,041	40,209	96,745	27,292
1899	47,082	17,655	2,120	8,867	16,539	41,154	95,581	21,585
1898	15,978	12,020	1,526	8,962	16,570	40,568	91,798	16,936
1897	11,468	5,896	1,156	8,855	15,643	43,342	91,564	13,436
Peterborough:								
Townships	.....	.....	739	1,200	.....	22,614	30,704	.....
Town	9,735	796	588	4,130	6,437	.....	27,600	.....
Villages	396	996	1,218	201	470	2,135	7,333	.....
County	.....	.....	.....	80	10,670	.....	4,589	.....
Totals:								
1901	10,131	1,789	2,545	5,611	17,577	24,749	70,226	.....
1900	3,521	6,718	552	3,914	16,802	15,892	69,334	.....
1899	10,930	3,966	888	4,088	16,119	23,233	69,980	17
1898	19,502	1,249	997	4,060	15,995	18,188	67,956	.....
1897	11,492	618	874	4,061	16,117	19,309	71,761	.....
Prescott and Russell:								
Townships P	.....	2,273	136	88	.....	7,640	28,854	1,109
Townships R	.....	956	600	158	.....	6,980	24,320	15,173
Towns P	.....	3,481	157	13	597	1,386	9,205	.....
Villages P	.....	.....	30	.....	6	204	1,050	.....
Villages R	.....	.....	297	.....	130	550	2,613	.....
United Counties	.....	338	.....	181	7,520	.....	7,716	.....
Totals:								
1901	.....	7,048	1,220	440	8,253	16,760	73,758	16,282
1900	.....	3,443	1,291	443	6,802	13,706	71,671	9,176
1899	.....	426	3,807	364	6,222	14,456	69,939	3,024
1898	.....	1,359	509	579	6,150	16,171	68,712	1,969
1897	.....	873	812	1,366	6,928	12,763	69,924	3,453
Prince Edward:								
Townships	.....	15	402	2,001	.....	12,097	27,280	.....
Town	1,101	2,114	82	770	1,023	1,089	10,675	.....
Village	.....	.....	6	21	10	179	675	.....
County	.....	320	.....	428	5,119	.....	5,068	.....
Totals:								
1901	1,101	2,449	490	3,220	6,152	13,365	43,698	.....
1900	13,775	241	406	3,216	5,556	14,283	37,512	.....
1899	2,405	1,464	631	3,232	6,584	13,669	38,015	.....
1898	284	325	965	2,532	6,192	18,550	37,435	.....
1897	135	90	967	2,506	6,155	13,595	37,158	.....
Rainy River:								
Townships	.....	105	381	31	.....	.....	7,521	.....
Town	23,754	.....	2,279	919	2,143	.....	12,455	.....
Totals:								
1901	23,754	105	2,660	950	2,143	.....	19,976	.....
1900	15,348	1,569	1,286	837	2,419	.....	22,543	.....
1899	85,744	1,854	373	937	2,426	.....	27,787	.....
1898	10,157	6	381	1,329	2,677	.....	27,371	.....
1897	5,160	3,275	345	285	1,330	.....	23,516	.....

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Disbursements.—*Continued.*										Assets, Dec. 31.	
Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
812		212	12,315	2,232	26,304	7,444		3,030	238,072	34,511	5,948
4,311	10,000			8,576	135,427	12,507		2,567	248,482	628	3,888
				286	220	211		40	2,881	748	20
8,953				876	11,000	8,350		5,149	65,148	17,222	
15,245					99,031	21,614		10,927	220,972	665	21,278
29,321	10,000	212	12,315	11,920	271,982	50,126		21,713	775,555	53,774	31,134
46,577	13,489	1,056	12,452	13,436	180,968	54,158		22,121	714,227	48,731	42,484
37,530	22,370	15,384	9,003	15,399	182,776	50,185		35,225	727,773	68,012	39,277
31,226	42,686	1,370	8,117	10,516	205,989	49,457		19,486	693,785	52,734	41,018
9,239	9,652	1,332	5,740	36,277	256,922	47,789		12,371	682,358	63,945	37,067
198		878		124	5,350	647		1,639		8,536	17,981
15,387					48,311	12,902	1,291	4,250	167,117		9,852
		140		111	5,737	2,849		11,080	44,741	1,073	1,583
				1,480	32,000	2,380		2,474	90,301		
		1,018				18,778	1,291	19,443			29,416
3,570	21,506	985	41	1,970	51,552	17,317		9,274	302,485	19,425	28,162
19,510	3,622	742	41	1,906	49,588	14,972			319,440	15,266	29,249
	7,500	3,298	39		65,839	18,832		7,276	372,400	12,893	34,850
7,906	15,840	5,359	47	1,630	24,808	22,866		7,031	280,044	12,555	41,568
		1,113	344		3,527	1,347		952		6,421	21,377
	1,462	785	1,714	362	4,318	1,874		2,557	87,119	8,632	31,447
		109		187	3,400			2,002	26,405	2,196	5,231
						10		28	2,380	371	657
					582	170		110	6,018		4,134
				400	879	1,060		6,086	34,025	140	
	1,462	2,007	2,058	2,088	12,706			11,735		18,485	
		1,363	1,158	1,072	11,458	3,588	135			21,040	
		1,384	1,364	1,414	24,922	3,847		15,761	180,707		62,035
		1,340	1,273	1,228	24,260	4,297		18,385	176,137		58,743
		7,519	1,388	2,054	26,757	3,356	3	9,112	168,948	8,482	56,362
	1,785				3,020	937		470		987	2,596
				3,270	1,478	2,842		72			573
	42			200	900	143		137		303	333
					1,189	217			17,090	35	
	2,181			3,470	6,587	4,139		822		1,325	3,502
	70			6,859	7,587	3,809	7	2,707			3,790
	215			8,431	3,650	3,800		977		4,432	5,621
	1,105	345		8,154	8,092	4,160		990	110,547	8,227	8,022
	7,806	329		7,998	7,014	4,688		628	110,492	6,619	9,126
		511			1,882	470				1,755	7,627
		1,585		8,075	285,102	16,309		1,306	373,273	452	20,741
		2,096		8,075	286,984	16,779		1,907		2,207	28,368
	1,103					11,570		4,695			
		1,147									
		967		1,900	25,109	4,231		2,861	97,936	1,014	14,073

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Assets, December 31.—*Continued.*							Liabilities, December 31.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Perth:									
Townships	5,511		2,421		4,375	98,079	150,845	5,478	132
Towns	10,662		20,000	94,500	54,900	5,591	190,169	1,775	57
Village						128	896		
County	26,076				125,000	6,994	175,292		
City (Stratford)	99,218				96,372	5,492	223,025		
Totals:									
1901	141,467		22,421	94,500	280,647	116,284	740,227	7,253	189
1900	115,600		16,640	81,970	287,172	86,193	678,790	11,482	100
1899	83,493		35,161	60,101	287,397	66,269	639,710	11,482	400
1898	70,326		39,304	31,650	270,982	54,054	540,668	12,826	251
1897	58,188		9,652	31,650	249,727	48,192	498,421	14,196	141
Peterborough:									
Townships	2,805				8,550	8,855	46,727	9,504	4,056
Town	115,878				158,822	157,204	441,756		
Villages	12,086			10,250	24,911	2,030	51,933	546	
County	9,366				93,355	14,668	118,377		943
Totals:									
1901	140,135			10,250	285,638	182,757	658,793	10,050	4,999
1900	122,146			9,828	281,842	184,480	645,883	13,458	5,705
1899	107,779			9,229	278,475	126,107	566,096	8,787	4,522
1898	42,733		51,500	6,445	490,348	60,387	699,156	14,421	7,638
1897	60,811		55,340		492,105	53,998	716,377	13,146	5,883
Prescott & Russell:									
Townships. P					7,050	11,173	46,021	5,230	12,441
Townships. R	1,406		1,462		6,600	6,590	56,137	6,110	10,759
Towns P					4,879		12,306		2,725
Villages P						50	1,078	229	480
Villages R	418				2,188		7,465	389	1,870
United Counties					20,779	22,010	42,929		
Totals:									
1901	1,824		1,462		41,496	39,823	165,936	11,958	28,265
1900	1,575				33,304	26,411	145,494	12,448	27,180
1899	1,022				30,830	19,678	119,164	11,136	27,564
1898	684				30,840	20,103	118,359	13,195	28,340
1897					31,130	20,774	116,748	11,940	26,899
Prince Edward:									
Townships	8,775	48,542	436		15,650	1,720	78,706		231
Town			354	53,947	12,175	320	67,369		
Village			42	275	750	30	1,733		
County					32,500		32,535		
Totals:									
1901	8,775	48,542	832	54,222	61,075	2,070	180,343		231
1900	17,271	3,416	35,216	54,222	59,150	1,983	181,136	1,564	3,309
1899	7,654	3,416	45,028	49,267	58,555	7,590	180,963	3,137	3,900
1898	6,324	33,838	15,085	50,767	60,550	5,201	188,014	3,192	4,073
1897	5,412	48,604		50,500	60,575	10,378	191,209	6,765	4,496
Rainy River:									
Townships					1,210	9,279	19,871		818
Town	2,257			112,583	33,093	54,818	223,944		11,000
Totals:									
1901	2,257			112,583	34,303	64,097	243,815		11,818
1900			1,103	89,137	33,428	72,286	227,615		9,141
1899			4,249	81,388	31,065	830	137,836		1,816
1898				6,388	29,343	4,438	80,407		14,148
1897					15,434	502	31,023		7,250

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Liabilities, December 31.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
54,765	8,996	95,149	.....	.....	.....	18,300	.....	18,533	201,353
.....	.....	.....	37,774	14,496	191,052	25,765	1,677	3,302	275,898
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,910	.....	.....	.....	4,910
120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,942	.....	.....	2,335	203,277
60,000	20,500	.....	.....	.....	415,399	19,000	.....	3,060	517,959
234,765	29,496	95,149	37,774	14,496	692,303	63,065	1,677	27,230	1,203 397
236,997	22,108	89,874	38,545	15,000	668,794	61,771	1,677	20.258	1,166,606
239,166	23,164	90,260	39,287	.....	652,586	49,386	1,677	17,876	1,125,234
241,278	37,232	61,519	.....	310	668,706	63,666	2,752	14,223	1.057.588
242,990	38,602	63,155	.....	500	578,079	43,352	1,075	23,686	1.006,076
.....	6,974	.....	.....	.....	1,246	700	.....	3,762	26,242
.....	61,901	.....	.....	.....	273,371	16,713	37,719	7,788	397,491
.....	9,699	.....	15,000	.....	28,999	914	.....	2,706	07,804
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,261	15,000	9,149	3,850	80,203
.....	78,573	.....	15,000	.....	354,877	33,327	46,868	18,106	561,800
.....	79,591	.....	.....	.....	298,577	76,042	31,491	19,633	524,497
233	79,076	41	.....	.....	292,814	76,799	26,452	18,695	497,410
233	79,218	82	12,000	.....	246,836	53,187	22,830	16,817	452,262
454	81,766	121	.....	.....	258,861	53,227	25,075	17,239	455,772
9,118	5,827	1,410	.....	.....	1,446	6,192	.....	5,202	46,845
10,400	5,247	20,502	.....	.....	2,623	22,311	.....	2,564	80 516
7,133	4,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,178	.....	5,765	25,449
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	746
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020	1,278	164	1,340	7,041
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,600	18,674	.....	275	30,549
26,651	15,722	21,912	.....	.....	13,078	53,633	164	15,183	187,146
27,726	14,391	22,134	.....	.....	6,671	35,071	164	15,557	161,341
28,756	12,704	6,764	.....	.....	4,213	31,785	328	14,375	137,597
22,071	13,388	7,923	.....	.....	4,812	29,951	328	13,777	130,957
12,852	9,528	10,286	.....	.....	4,959	27,941	.....	13,022	117,427
.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	15,000	2,415	.....	817	19,732
.....	.....	.....	22,002	22,807	.....	908	.....	50	45,767
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	1,250	.....	.....	2,650
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,500	.....	22,002	22,807	16,400	4,573	.....	676	68,149
.....	.....	.....	22,813	25,266	16,600	5,963	.....	1,468	76,983
5,000	.....	.....	23,585	11,153	16,800	7,452	.....	629	71,549
11,651	.....	.....	24,321	11,997	17,000	5,310	.....	425	76,175
18,300	345	.....	37,824	.....	13,000	6,889	.....	500	89,983
.....	9,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,502	.....	359	11,738
.....	33,808	.....	107,862	.....	56,822	94,760	1,738	4,187	309,229
.....	42,837	.....	107,862	.....	56,822	96,364	1,738	4,720	310,367
.....	44,033	.....	72,272	.....	60,000	111,962	.....	1,709	294,782
.....	45,629	.....	73,663	.....	65,629	28,808	.....	4,221	230,150
.....	27,829	.....	.....	.....	69,240	43,026	.....	1,494	155,737
.....	26,476	.....	.....	.....	71,047	5,360	.....	3,806	113,919

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Receipts.							
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Renfrew:								
Townships	11,871	77,254	1,753	184		78	538	2,066
Towns	4,859	80,948	4,889	2,376	15,010	544	1,500	313,863
Villages	2,848	4,902	740	57				
County	6,667		480	40		476		
Totals:								
1901	26,245	163,104	7,862	2,657	15,010	1,098	2,038	315,929
1900	17,206	151,261	5,670	2,235	10,741	801	1,900	53,898
1899	17,781	140,838	6,122	2,067	9,266	965	7	27,620
1898	32,112	131,019	6,550	1,859	5,327	806		11,182
1897	16,715	127,164	6,138	1,691	4,127	959		9,388
Simcoe:								
Townships	28,715	191,394	1,699	195		304	734	15,816
Towns	19,468	160,389	9,580	4,796	44,640	3,246	26,762	52,001
Villages	3,470	14,511	613	332	2,148			3,300
County	3,637		145	268		56		30,000
Totals:								
1901	55,290	366,294	12,737	5,591	46,788	3,606	27,496	101,117
1900	72,432	353,862	9,851	4,889	42,931	2,613	20,240	90,705
1899	64,251	350,307	10,851	4,997	38,795	4,319	10,023	154,314
1898	46,983	323,353	10,882	5,057	24,697	1,079	12,825	170,789
1897	50,783	346,915	11,335	4,860	23,215	1,394	3,539	262,642
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry:								
	S	6,075	66,218	1,253	82			26,819
Townships	D	2,017	70,312	320	1			20,605
	G	677	52,868	1,650	8	5		6,343
Towns	S		39,018	2,831	1,018	9,627	895	1,643
Villages	D	1,884	25,637	1,415	171	3,072	215	16,042
	G	497	9,752	1,028	243	3,256		20,782
United Counties		1,280		1,193	66		188	5,000
Totals:								
1901		11,926	263,805	9,690	1,539	15,955	1,303	1,643
1900		15,440	255,953	9,225	1,806	9,040	1,567	802
1899		11,181	238,687	8,566	1,784	4,888	267	1,196
1898		10,975	245,647	9,547	1,789	12,143	1,061	14,167
1897		10,183	216,976	9,526	1,449	5,218	1,235	4,876
Thunder Bay:								
Townships		650	9,863	44	79		103	
Towns		5,914	81,296	4,626	3,768	39,008	2,130	5,990
Totals								
1901		6,613	91,159	4,670	3,847	39,008	2,233	5,990
1900		6,377	82,481	3,904	2,859	29,682	3,040	1,722
1899		3,351	80,243	3,977	2,415	21,574	1,954	9,059
1898		3,136	62,509	3,379	1,099	14,418	898	9,485
1897		3,891	59,312	4,165	1,525	11,754	401	1,186
Victoria:								
Townships		26,490	91,300	340	21		1,117	1,585
Town		898	51,967	1,992	1,728	8,850	1,653	12,481
Villages		5,245	12,172	896	146		71	90
County		395		578	1,484			15,000
Totals:								
1901		33,028	155,439	3,776	3,379	8,850	2,844	14,156
1900		31,240	157,559	3,779	3,614	5,376	3,129	16,912
1899		30,715	149,013	3,537	1,982		2,628	8,158
1898		28,317	151,511	4,060	1,623		2,428	3,192
1897		27,425	134,184	4,162	1,697		1,279	4,389

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Receipts.—*Continued.*							Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs	Other expenses of municipal government	Roads, streets, bridges and drains.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
350	800	.....	.....	.....	1,203	96,097	7,465	.....	318	1,987	9,470
.....	.....	75,000	.....	143	1,585	100,717	3,756	17,061	702	1,741	31,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	8,747	437	394	88	236	1,060
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,712	31,375	2,276	.....	50	2,005	255
350	800	75,000	.....	143	26,700	636,936	13,934	17,455	1,103	5,969	41,905
1,042	.....	14,000	148	125	28,665	287,392	12,463	9,147	5,056	4,935	31,702
8,050	.....	28,900	737	.....	31,242	273,598	12,222	8,090	1,212	5,588	25,853
500	.....	.....	.....	71	30,020	219,446	11,271	7,047	293	6,171	22,552
5,700	.....	92,000	5,157	67	31,759	308,835	11,344	6,277	693	5,943	17,225
1,980	.....	.....	30	1,900	1,335	244,102	13,259	.....	4,022	3,954	35,034
2,000	.....	172,400	2,854	237	3,831	502,204	8,796	41,941	868	8,[illegible]	19,137
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	476	24,950	1,067	2,823	298	549	2,687
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,331	89,137	4,978	.....	500	3,243	3,955
3,980	.....	172,400	2,884	2,237	59,973	860,393	28,100	44,764	5,688	16,306	60,813
11,100	2,100	105,524	1,122	1,530	96,972	815,871	29,307	47,499	4,718	12,668	55,849
11,900	12,958	110,976	10,568	992	95,408	881,659	29,782	38,703	2,347	13,629	[illegible]
6,560	6,898	205,600	9,805	1,801	87,561	913,890	[illegible]	28,076	16,166	[illegible]	53,465
4,600	.....	43,100	2,561	1,330	141,103	897,380	32,226	29,296	4,338	11,905	58,968
.....	21,074	.....	75	.....	2,797	124,341	2,798	.....	913	1,518	15,113
300	64,558	.....	862	.....	1,824	160,799	2,083	.....	342	1,002	14,371
2,150	751	.....	.....	.....	1,351	65,803	3,188	.....	1,632	792	11,527
.....	.....	19,000	.....	.....	1,520	100,513	1,631	9,500	1,179	[illegible]	6,003
.....	.....	47,500	30	.....	2,807	98,333	821	2,487	160	731	4,960
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	35,561	424	3,336	164	[illegible]	1,150
.....	.....	250	.....	.....	35,466	43,443	2,729	.....	424	2,706	267
2,450	86,383	66,750	967	.....	45,820	628,783	13,674	15,323	4,814	8,086	53,391
1,800	6,755	11,882	168	.....	43,851	541,727	13,098	13,038	5,293	8,568	[illegible]
9,575	19,384	47,765	975	.....	43,387	446,085	13,741	11,791	5,005	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,350	33,789	105,022	859	.....	44,288	[illegible]	12,993	11,026	5,586	6,773	34,470
1,330	30,006	6,516	1,472	67	44,341	482,083	12,541	10,407	1,593	8,291	[illegible]
1,400	.....	.....	9	.....	196	15,215	1,[illegible]	.....	18	[illegible]	1,621
.....	.....	48,557	.....	.....	9,071	290,244	[illegible]	18,501	606	7,326	24,378
1,400	.....	48,557	9	.....	9,267	305,459	[illegible]	18,701	624	8,145	25,999
12,000	.....	36,722	329	.....	[illegible]	300,608	5,227	19,197	1,035	5,301	13,481
.....	.....	44,475	2,689	.....	7,745	307,307	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,353	[illegible]	14,521
.....	.....	21,648	606	.....	22,663	214,772	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,737	3,861	7,265
.....	.....	3,186	.....	.....	5,042	127,061	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,264	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,800	300	2,000	38	1,910	2,329	135,581	5,796	.....	717	[illegible]	14,963
.....	.....	46,017	776	1,800	[illegible]	147,530	3,267	9,831	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,427
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	[illegible]	837	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	2,109
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,175	49,632	3,095	.....	5	2,288	[illegible]
2,800	300	48,017	814	3,710	[illegible]	353,186	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,125	6,413	41,887
1,900	4,687	75,350	147	725	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,542	[illegible]	821	7,116	52,389
1,700	.....	23,000	.....	100	35,023	303,173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.....	200	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	245,854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,600	.....	.....	104	.....	41,985	274,392	13,269	[illegible]	878	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County treasurer for levies.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Renfrew:								
Townships		21	2,718	438		12,151	41,566	856
Towns	61,477	816	2,838	1,174	1,942	5,113	29,592	
Villages		709	371		12	458	2,639	
County				536	6,182		9,617	
Totals:								
1901	61,477	1,546	5,927	2,148	8,136	17,722	83,414	856
1900	25,137	689	1,191	2,042	7,936	19,113	78,413	123
1899	22,924	3,092	955	863	7,844	18,009	89,845	237
1898	21,675	2,123	1,038	1,863	9,354	17,479	65,033	40
1897	56,361	3,613	583	1,513	10,552	20,421	80,812	
Simcoe:								
Townships		529	3,599	1,822		30,792	85,425	594
Towns	65,464	791	5,819	4,684	3,794	7,046	56,970	
Villages		213		30	82	584	6,258	
County		5,299		8,048	11,293		17,137	
Totals:								
1901	65,464	6,832	9,418	14,584	15,169	38,422	165,790	594
1900	49,265	1,028	697	11,484	16,526	55,091	161,590	4,622
1899	83,103	10,996	656	9,956	18,030	60,903	163,747	11,356
1898	89,625	44,519	873	6,585	22,184	51,588	145,346	10,003
1897	3,033	14,798	814	7,062	22,333	61,275	150,836	1,319
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry								
Townships S			353	758		5,782	27,996	37,862
Townships D		653	13	1,047		12,723	28,661	9,108
Townships G		408	801	315		6,825	31,802	2,106
Town	3,483	3,871	276	1,186	2,548	1,685	12,186	
Villages D	46,745	3,658	4	205	74	1,557	12,995	
Villages G	5,252		1,020	186	232	178	1,895	
United Counties		615		554	8,172		17,090	
Totals:								
1901	55,480	9,205	2,467	4,251	11,026	28,750	132,625	49,076
1900	14,873	1,491	1,830	4,897	10,244	28,885	128,832	25,351
1899	6,818	9,039	3,125	3,591	11,832	24,249	134,797	24,418
1898	3,115	1,873	984	4,428	12,842	32,092	138,808	43,229
1897	96,912	4,374	1,356	4,400	11,580	28,849	118,114	24,237
Thunder Bay:								
Townships			30	61			2,530	
Towns	21,252	31,672	1,477	834	3,641		14,593	
Totals:								
1901	21,252	31,672	1,507	895	3,641		17,123	
1900	35,463	3,090	7,111	1,158	3,150		17,370	
1899	44,682	225	131	848	2,256		21,067	
1898	57,302	250	237	1,003	2,116		13,197	
1897	5,313	3,786	583	1,452	1,894		11,401	
Victoria:								
Townships		283	2,803	2,442		20,649	41,505	1,784
Town	4,222	2,656	827	1,022	1,921	2,607	15,825	
Villages	582	235	403	116	570	1,368	5,212	
County		539		2,000	8,650		7,770	
Totals:								
1901	4,804	3,713	4,033	5,580	11,141	24,624	70,312	1,784
1900	77,688	2,261	1,149	3,200	10,630	20,368	65,494	4,764
1899		3,157	760	3,858	9,980	23,006	63,634	51
1898	3,678	550	916	2,658	11,898	23,389	63,037	734
1897		4,200	1,312	2,858	14,370	26,222	73,440	444

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Disbursements.—*Continued.*										Assets, Dec. 31.	
Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$
170	667	2,035	220	. .	1,500	507	. . . .	1,993	84,082	12,015	21,564
1,490	2,165	912	. . . . .	10,101	306,721	17,324	. . .	1,494	497,539	3,178	47,267
. . . . .	. . . . .	106	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	61	. . . .	143	6,659	2,088	737
1,319	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,312	. . . .	1,527	. . . .	1,065	27,144	4,231	. . . . .
2,979	2,832	3,053	220	12,413	308,221	19,419	. . . . .	4,695	615,424	21,512	69,368
4,518	1,688	3,365	300	11,603	21,424	16,100	. . .	4,202	261,147	26,245	72,846
2,562	4,500	2,953	150	9,953	20,976	15,530	100	2,934	256,392	17,206	77,437
2,739	7	3,026	. . . . .	9,201	3,273	14,539	. . . .	2 941	201,665	17,781	76,226
1,989	1,500	3,823	. . . . .	7,630	11,524	12,223	. . . . .	22,697	276,723	32,112	73,081
117	6,018	2,639	1,284	1,557	18,501	4,995	. . .	2,325	216,466	27,636	33,030
2,637	59,399	6,639	. . . . .	31,169	16,462	36,166	1,176	95,788	484,100	18,104	29,426
. . . . .	2,757	423	. . . . .	971	2,843	1,535	. . . .	468	23,588	1,362	2,245
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	1,816	20,000	2,118	. . . . .	7,474	85,861	3,276	. . . . .
2,754	68,174	9,701	1,284	35,513	57,806	55,614	1,170	106,055	810,015	50,378	64,701
4,569	25,758	6,647	1,190	33,112	120,771	51,030	. . .	67,260	760,581	55,290	66,601
2,178	19,417	6,510	823	42,059	146,461	49,092	. .	43,815	809,227	72,432	84,344
3,649	9,138	16, 698	412	34,887	212,857	43,330	. .	17,933	849,639	64,251	94,617
5,387	5,500	7,479	645	44,845	244,680	44,135	. . .	99,523	850,397	46,983	101,269
. . . . .	7,267	656	5,269	. . . . .	12,364	3,493	. . . .	439	122,581	1,760	20,955
. . . . .	1,142	1,090	5,388	900	20,686	2,320	. . . .	1,488	103,017	57,782	5,051
149	. . . . .	449	. . . . .	536	1,844	727	. . .	1,107	64,199	1,604	26,667
3,576	14	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,992	31,572	9,741	. . . .	2,056	100,513	. . . . .	44,401
. . . .	781	2,127	. . . . .	2,665	9,870	4,115	1,585	1,870	97,405	918	2,874
. . . . .	. . . . .	158	. . . . .	648	17,960	1,934	. . . .	287	35,074	487	2,210
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	4,996	3,000	1,689	. . .	1,107	43,349	94	. . . . .
3,522	9,331	4,499	10,657	18,737	97,296	24,019	1,585	8,354	566,138	62,645	102,158
2,216	1,538	4,523	11,950	18,995	153,230	25,675	. . .	8,473	529,801	11,926	91,097
981	. . . . .	3,916	11,146	16,530	60,913	23,036	696	8,391	430,645	15,440	87,330
4,576	4,344	2,922	8,038	15,058	160,319	25,841	. . . . .	14,662	543,979	11,181	81,999
2,877	11,400	2,710	5,802	15,077	52,340	20,141	. . . . .	8,316	471,108	10,975	78,340
642	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,254	1,102	. . . . .	2,786	13,259	1,956	12,692
20,610	1,686	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	81,729	30,450	. . . .	24,902	287,803	2,441	36,959
21,252	1,686	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	83,983	31,552	. . .	27,688	301,062	4,397	49,651
16,161	2,433	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	86,952	28,879	50	47,997	293,995	6,613	61,751
27,330	. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	450	86,358	23,852	. .	53,476	300,930	6,377	56,920
18,053	34	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	39,539	23,392	. . . .	32,613	211,421	3,351	72,163
9,029	1,373	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	26,885	21,795	. . . .	19,076	123,925	3,136	63,628
3,887	924	861	781	167	7,601	3,009	. . . .	2,127	112,033	23,548	12,360
2,825	106	183	. . . . .	13,964	43,570	14,743	. . . .	5,087	146,294	1,236	15,296
222	103	. . . .	. . . . .	63	1,250	225	. . . . .	964	15,574	4,869	3,847
. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	17,000	664	. . . .	3,856	49,165	467	. . . . .
6,934	1,133	1,044	781	14,194	69,421	18,641	. . .	12,034	323,066	30,120	31,503
19,667	2,416	4,144	1,118	3,876	19,725	15,041	. . . .	8,351	343,929	33,028	28,044
7,149	22,000	4,715	1,166	6,027	33,631	13,741	. . . .	7,205	271,933	31,240	34,032
10,083	465	1,003	1,139	2,400	27,855	13,964	. . . .	6,029	215,139	30,715	35,292
9,015	62	1,351	1,079	2,300	39,600	14,335	. . . . .	6,630	246,075	28,317	46,086

FINANCIAL TATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

Municipalities.	Assets, December 31.—*Continued.*							Liabilities, December 31.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Renfrew:									
Townships	1,166		1,667		9,577	5,304	51,293	6,920	6,586
Towns	10,007		37,046	233,469	76,900	18,554	426,421	3,818	15,368
Villages					3,880	169	6,674	429	651
County	9,339				50,000	14,075	77,645		125
Totals:									
1901	20,512		38,713	233,469	140,357	38,102	562,033	11,167	22,730
1900	20,064		36,388	171,476	135,631	36,470	499,120	11,977	30,231
1899	16,146		36,000	148,472	133,651	36,597	465,509	12,997	23,957
1898	11,584		33,507	140,156	130,301	18,620	428,175	13,022	33,400
1897	8,845		33,500	128,550	128,171	18,001	422,260	12,081	27,642
Simcoe:									
Townships	1,177		6,166		7,878	24,129	100,016	18,084	8,666
Towns	16,180		61,899	494,121	308,894	29,244	957,868	8,223	10,547
Villages			2,757	26,000	19,595	231	62,190	1,293	2,696
County			10,300		156,000	44,376	213,952		300
Totals:									
1901	17,357		81,122	530,121	492,367	97,980	1,334,026	27,600	22,209
1900	16,345		38,702	483,191	457,562	83,119	1,200,810	18,033	26,737
1899	14,257		39,003	462,641	418,369	79,328	1,170,374	33,405	22,847
1898	12,079		29,609	400,179	390,974	86,102	1,077,811	22,668	29,925
1897	15,200		26,525	294,344	348,370	67,967	900,658	31,154	24,378
Stor., Dun. & Glen:									
Townships S			7,267		6,616	11,617	48,215	4,943	3,258
Townships D			1,662		4,509	8,451	77,455	4,196	
Townships G	284				3,470	10,857	42,882	3,032	11,555
Town S	21,218		141	122,250	50,154		238,164		13,240
Villages D			2,319	85,286	17,717	1,165	110,279	489	2,098
Villages G				40,100	3,715	4,401	50,913	349	3,264
United Counties					61,000	17,615	78,709		
Totals:									
1901	21,502		11,389	247,636	147,181	54,106	646,617	12,959	33,415
1900	19,623		2,058	177,609	141,216	33,442	476,971	15,482	29,950
1899	17,407		1,322	165,523	136,368	29,864	453,254	13,820	28,197
1898	16,426		8,224	160,040	134,324	53,217	465,321	11,030	26,407
1897	14,951		15,146	160,165	131,179	67,982	478,738	13,921	28,693
Thunder Bay:									
Townships	4,759	1,250			4,950	3,733	29,340		356
Towns	95,219		1,686	238,304	39,806	158,572	572,987		2,448
Totals:									
1901	99,978	1,250	1,686	238,304	44,756	162,305	602,327		2,804
1900	82,283		3,683	203,452	40,257	122,240	520,279		5,182
1899	67,844		1,250	179,539	38,531	138,411	488,872		3,443
1898	49,639		1,284	174,987	40,942	49,497	391,863		2,768
1898	40,948		1,373	124,926	39,993	50,868	324,872		8,019
Victoria:									
Townships	24,975		924		7,045	15,334	84,186	12,317	4,976
Town	18,225		19,706	82,000	46,066	11,624	194,153	3,015	
Villages	2,076		103	580	11,132	240	22,847	630	3,137
County					68,960	17,425	86,852		10
Totals:									
1901	45,276		20,733	82,580	133,203	44,623	388,038	15,960	8,123
1900	39,768		32,330	77,688	129,900	67,092	407,850	17,321	8,926
1899	35,521		31,406		128,098	49,072	309,369	17,336	8,491
1898	45,109		827		124,822	29,580	266,345	20,192	7,833
1897	38,218		362		125,374	28,402	266,759	18,557	10,518

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Liabilities, December 31.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest	Due Sinking Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2,000	5,464	1,930	.....	.....	.....	1,584	30	1,329	25,843
69,354	28,411	.....	201,163	.....	59,934	57,931	.....	11,334	447,313
.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539	1,777
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,909	.....	.....	1,084	30,109
71,354	34,033	1,930	201,163	.....	88,834	59,515	30	14,286	505,042
72,333	36,736	1,350	167,267	.....	119,164	51,828	.....	9,391	440,277
73,265	38,965	1,650	100,593	.....	122,509	19,359	.....	6,962	400,257
74,152	33,934	20,489	102,557	.....	82,022	12,708	.....	10,560	382,834
74,998	36,360	1,800	123,432	.....	88,191	4,297	500	3,667	372,968
61,448	14,667	24,896	.....	.....	.....	1,515	.....	3,619	132,895
.....	46,550	.....	439,293	31,331	513,440	58,908	67	9,946	118,305
.....	3,676	.....	12,722	3,166	4,905	3,141	.....	1,842	33,441
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,759	10,000	.....	4,099	59,158
61,448	64,893	24,896	452,015	34,497	563,104	73,564	67	19,506	1,343,799
63,005	70,614	26,180	393,650	35,885	481,637	29,539	.....	28,629	1,173,909
64,494	66,161	25,270	360,427	37,218	438,626	59,516	.....	30,354	1,138,318
76,915	60,771	13,135	311,743	.....	444,546	51,735	.....	30,152	1,041,590
88,274	70,909	6,649	217,870	.....	356,347	93,722	.....	42,030	931,333
.....	2,695	99,385	.....	.....	.....	23,114	.....	12,620	146,015
4,300	4,268	85,056	.....	.....	.....	8,779	.....	597	107,196
.....	8,661	751	.....	.....	7,998	6,385	.....	3,421	41,803
.....	25,000	.....	108,998	.....	136,197	24,961	.....	.....	308,396
.....	13,788	.....	40,723	24,515	9,923	9,522	.....	597	101,695
.....	2,892	.....	26,146	4,488	.....	6,760	.....	6,309	50,208
.....	.....	19,329	.....	.....	6,256	5,500	.....	3	31,088
4,300	57,304	204,521	175,867	29,003	160,374	85,021	.....	23,547	786,311
5,200	59,323	109,466	136,863	4,584	194,213	61,244	.....	7,923	624,248
6,100	62,046	114,661	140,096	4,676	197,101	39,694	.....	10,962	608,353
7,000	56,387	106,423	143,204	.....	166,534	33,130	.....	16,505	566,020
38,535	53,959	89,686	53,115	.....	135,124	126,887	.....	15,592	546,512
10,500	1,400	.....	.....	.....	9,500	1,050	51	700	23,376
40,000	62,500	.....	70,000	54,000	298,307	131,526	44,126	4,629	707,586
50,500	63,900	.....	70,000	54,000	307,807	132,576	44,177	5,148	730,912
50,500	62,500	.....	60,000	26,000	297,250	123,874	42,726	3,927	671,959
50,500	50,500	.....	35,000	16,000	295,528	109,409	35,917	9,964	602,201
40,000	50,500	.....	.....	.....	313,405	69,966	21,892	23,173	541,036
40,000	50,500	.....	.....	.....	291,355	37,600	27,978	20,848	479,201
31,822	12,565	12,083	.....	.....	1,833	1,300	.....	1,943	78,881
.....	45,619	.....	78,667	.....	189,781	20,144	.....	1,270	338,477
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,287	.....	.....	1,010	8,297
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	.....	705	17,705
31,822	58,184	12,083	78,667	.....	194,901	38,444	.....	4,901	443,085
31,822	56,428	12,564	75,000	.....	164,745	68,051	.....	5,130	440,007
31,822	58,672	8,995	.....	.....	168,251	46,069	.....	4,775	344,881
35,000	61,687	10,161	.....	.....	148,100	32,268	.....	6,027	321,208
35,000	62,690	11,100	.....	.....	150,500	59,921	.....	6,350	372,672

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Municipalities.	Receipts.								
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Waterloo									
Townships	6,198	102,476	1,597	25	.....	2,328	4,702	9,766	.....
Towns	7,619	170,421	[illegible]	5,661	20,779	2,890	1,303	87,834	.....
Villages	278	14,208	[illegible]	116	.....	345	700	685	.....
County	103	.....	214	66	.....	.....	.....	22,206	.....
Totals:									
1901	14,198	287,105	8,762	5,868	20,779	5,563	6,705	120,491	.....
1900	5,878	271,498	8,609	6,558	18,308	5,609	15,512	98,967	.....
1899	9,686	260,431	8,677	6,611	16,006	8,484	52,821	81,811	8,500
1898	10,641	257,582	8,420	3,080	7,571	7,579	12,701	116,722	8,250
1897	14,849	245,822	8,860	3,968	7,194	6,751	6,619	87,030	6,400
Welland:									
Townships	5,906	74,318	1,171	258	.....	1,850	5,754	4,230	.....
Towns	28,788	85,841	3,258	280	27,762	4,100	.....	42,077	.....
Villages	4,091	28,305	1,338	241	2,431	95	2	8,200	.....
County	4,851	.....	188	37	.....	22	.....	8,345	.....
Totals:									
1901	43,636	188,464	5,955	816	30,193	6,067	5,756	62,852	.....
1900	43,086	172,495	3,910	940	27,450	4,880	14,506	76,165	14,500
1899	22,561	170,030	4,436	1,065	14,590	4,920	29,080	116,401	3,000
1898	14,679	161,119	4,589	1,499	15,103	5,390	23,623	75,611	.....
1897	18,917	162,346	5,025	1,203	12,116	7,194	22,919	212,983	.....
Wellington:									
Townships	16,948	144,402	1,085	133	.....	1,364	4,216	11,507	3,150
Towns	3,673	37,306	1,720	536	2,797	964	1,221	84,950	1,200
Villages	2,882	29,755	1,587	1,398	.....	80	549	16,802	750
County	17,125	.....	308	203	.....	186	.....	17,000	.....
City (Guelph)	5,194	89,389	2,732	2,554	15,788	11,874	104,722	501	.....
Totals:									
1901	45,822	300,852	7,432	4,824	18,585	14,468	110,708	130,760	5,100
1900	57,952	299,799	7,722	4,481	16,962	13,639	11,334	106,577	4,600
1899	32,228	311,179	8,688	4,530	15,906	12,600	13,652	127,152	2,650
1898	35,518	283,939	7,379	5,216	14,148	11,245	36,982	109,809	3,000
1897	27,599	291,459	8,344	5,834	13,669	13,925	70,774	72,926	600
Wentworth:									
Townships	10,547	85,805	1,260	3,933	.....	4,285	8,524	2,805	.....
Town	547	22,484	1,002	480	1,510	1,056	616	3,000	.....
Village	222	1,587	202	10	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
County	22,219	.....	129	628	.....	405	.....	.....	.....
City (Hamilton)	4,904	542,293	14,489	42,029	187,503	13,965	108,199	112,435	.....
Totals:									
1901	38,439	652,169	17,082	47,080	189,013	19,711	117,339	118,440	.....
1900	39,013	643,366	16,496	42,885	183,046	19,686	37,101	194,194	40,000
1899	22,202	650,301	16,401	43,861	178,500	15,531	22,411	153,569	.....
1898	41,426	648,057	15,758	41,571	176,843	12,920	29,126	128,016	11,200
1897	68,694	607,299	16,917	43,808	172,438	14,075	96,793	125,709	3,000
York:									
Townships	24,223	232,445	2,837	36	.....	7,179	29,232	4,033	4,000
Towns	94,948	106,957	2,143	653	18,357	1,175	18,478	25,309	.....
Villages	3,625	43,023	1,074	312	4,836	789	172	11,900	.....
County	.....	.....	449	607	.....	.....	.....	35,447	.....
City (Toronto)	155,914	2,959,326	64,747	453,906	330,445	212,187	1,079,934	840,784	.....
Totals:									
1901	278,618	3,341,751	71,250	455,515	353,638	221,330	1,127,816	917,476	4,000
1900	488,909	3,342,784	72,496	355,180	362,126	205,234	757,859	1,162,151	.....
1899	769,704	3,093,522	71,046	320,748	480,084	197,578	1,897,749	362,707	.....
1898	561,347	3,042,530	71,222	301,664	182,321	214,515	1,251,013	1,219,135	120,432
1897	571,818	3,020,050	62,710	278,732	471,738	186,329	1,239,143	519,692	10,987

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901

Receipts.—*Continued.*						Disbursements					
Borrowed on debentures for drainage	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commission.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks and electric light construction
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
....	8,000	25	.....	892	136,009	5,445	.....	466	1,571	26,738	.....
.....	69,678	318	....	11,083	383,894	11,327	36 609	1,470	7,678	62,057	37,988
.....	5,000	.....	....	582	22,537	582	987	77	495	2,276	.....
.....	10,000	....	....	33,485	66,074	2,894	.....	55	3,421	5,048	.....
.....	92,678	343	....	46,022	608 514	20.248	37,596	2,002	13,166	96.087	37,988
.....	78,658	1,351	5	46,628	557,581	20,027	33,749	1,369	13,959	77,004	32.975
.....	124,197	5,517	20	42,345	625,106	18,772	29,516	3,909	12,055	95,694	56,986
.....	156,262	2,962	32	46,417	638,219	18.968	27,655	2,365	10,308	77,687	112,923
.....	46,039	1,869	40	43,846	478,287	17,724	23,755	2,242	10,706	57,711	13,499
1,709	.....	.....	.....	2,067	97,263	3,955	.....	131	1,762	14.118	.....
.....	76,751	256	100	4,793	274,005	8,036	23,959	235	4.644	36,710	11.210
.....	6,728	9	....	458	51,898	2.026	2,457	51	959	11,844	1,029
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,373	47,816	1,944	.....	.....	2,523	15,545	.....
1,709	83,479	265	100	41,691	470,983	15,961	26,416	417	9,888	76,217	12,239
1,075	41,343	530	196	33 299	434,375	14,229	23,854	1,460	8,809	78,971	9,840
1,899	78,616	2,699	166	39 859	489,322	14,665	20,737	832	10,106	50,734	51,676
2,877	23,900	303	50	40.263	369,006	13,715	15,895	2,578	7,985	27,473	32,891
203	69,083	9,772	181	36,850	558,792	13,590	15,585	1,001	8,506	21,451	81,932
.....	.....	....	720	2,034	185,559	9,172	....	506	2,516	23.861	... .
.....	.....	....	.....	892	135,259	2,222	6,018	184	1,375	7,113	14,135
.... .	12,952	5	295	1.201	68,258	1.960	3,294	91	1.622	10,242	.....
.....	... ...	.....	.....	57,682	92,504	3 568	.....	25	2,041	15,612	.....
.....	19,504	.....	.....	5,001	257,259	4,184	21.916	300	3,620	8.184	2.849
. ..	32,456	5	1,015	66,810	738,837	21,101	31,222	1,106	11,174	64,962	16.984
4,995	18,440	109	1,190	77,467	625,277	20,305	27,143	865	8,083	74,619	1.251
.....	53,292	378	862	71,687	654,804	20,906	24,245	1,793	8,332	73,085	6,053
.. ...	114,856	3,518	1,235	66,828	693,673	19,573	23,151	1,039	8,605	58,174	27.403
.....	50,426	161	1,559	68,748	626,024	20,372	23,612	1,497	8,969	69,911	1,705
.....	.....	.....	.....	996	118,155	6,318	.....	1,591	2,669	18,355	.....
.....	8,000	.....	....	319	39,014	1.901	2,201	309	1,510	1.740	632
.....	.....	...	100	60	2,381	117	43	....	97	910	.....
.....	.... ..	...	.....	39,708	63,089	4,267	.....	105	6.281	5.210	.... .
.....	80,532	269	.....	55,982	1,162,600	29,873	155,427	4,320	23,195	222,705	39,378
.....	88,532	269	100	97,065	1,385,239	42.476	157,671	6,325	33,772	248,920	40.010
.....	386,275	401	....	100,661	1,703,124	42,318	119,906	5,483	31.386	267,947	234,541
.....	98 809	....	400	82,700	1,284,685	40,198	74,250	4,604	37,229	140,486	48,484
.....	15,854	426	18	60,650	1,181,859	34,677	119,178	7,527	27,166	132,202	55.313
1,325	36,056	425	.....	61,252	1,247,695	39,164	119,807	7,323	25,100	120,734	58,120
.....	5,000	20	.. ...	2,577	311,582	16.126	.....	1.898	5,630	47,355	.....
.....	25,341	2	. ....	4,710	233,073	4,396	24,829	3,048	3,702	12.194	25,477
.....	7,500	24	.....	927	74,086	2,562	6,696	341	2,457	4,126	13,997
.....	... ..	....	.. ...	105,588	142,091	5,714	.....	952	5,530	10,264	.....
.....	1,172,882	.....	...	269,580	7,539,705	110,297	522,595	37,041	176,088	973,816	56.670
.....	1,210,723	46	..	383,382	8,300,587	139,095	554,120	43.482	193,387	1,047,733	96,144
.....	92,461	.....	55	201,165	7,030,420	135,596	528.48	38,621	156,805	1,208,014	61,846
.. ..	1,595,144	297	2,644	248,832	9,040,055	141,154	495,924	33,162	108,032	1,128,772	61.110
.....	1 606,185	934	521	322,184	9,193.403	116,585	542.560	41.763	103,247	830,986	100 017
.....	1,628,636	.....	245	295,934	8,286,014	107,670	467,018	45,000	92,004	813,524	75,710

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Municipalit	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County treasurer for levies.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
Waterloo:									
Townships	35	1,921	112		18,033	50,365			5,770
Towns	8,415	1,086	2,002	2,456	10,430	49,773		8,131	1,459
Villages	213	39	23	135	1,097	2,981		939	
County	2,712		9,082	6,896		9,033			
Totals:									
1901	11,375	3,046	11,219	9,487	29,560	112,152		9,070	7,229
1900	6,745	1,862	12,916	10,048	29,208	113,913		15,619	303
1899	4,817	1,709	12,086	11,001	29,208	115,571		14,130	2,694
1898	10,960	2,119	10,869	10,430	34,513	110,214	75	11,852	6,648
1897	2,674	2,371	11,923	11,571	30,496	110,087		9,256	7,256
Welland:									
Townships	486	844	223		18,466	30,903	2,756		5,896
Towns	5,088	305	993	2,295	2,109	23,638		2,637	
Villages	560	113	269	78	2,409	6,730			38
County			3,824	8,892		6,332			
Totals:									
1901	6,134	1,262	5,309	11,265	22,984	67,603	2,756	2,637	5,934
1900	6,030	1,490	5,351	14,447	20,362	82,158	1,463	13,407	3,492
1899	654	648	5,543	12,223	26,058	74,706	2,914	1,678	4,063
1898	4,604	528	6,273	11,550	25,854	68,094	2 724	2,188	2 645
1897	3,195	433	6,440	12,239	22,221	67,294	1,269	2,106	22,914
Wellington:									
Townships	581	646	582		44,678	61,716	4,248	24	4,457
Towns	161	34	112	637	1,834	11,469		1,870	585
Villages	50	81	75	514	2,497	11,511			8,348
County	1,423		7,733	10,571		10,347			
City (Guelph	2,715	823	4,253	8,429		25,630		99,884	
Totals:									
1901	4,930	1,584	12,755	20,151	49,009	120,673	4,248	101,778	13,390
190	17,328	1,488	12,453	22,297	56,850	121,757	1,648	23,653	7,620
189	3,412	1,844	11,753	21,793	54,342	120,676	914	46,702	7,859
1898	2,653	1,377	13,430	21,867	43,737	112,617	791	25,414	3,104
1897	5,705	1,384	13,268	21,632	48,640	111,163	448	72,471	6,556
Wentworth:									
Townships		659	2,132		21,240	36,914	39		9,049
Town		268	406	854	1,563	6,084		1,779	
Village		28	46	25	195	825			
County			800	11,538		7,424			
City (Hamilton)		14,323	46,720	62,071		113,715		62,680	3,775
Totals:									
1901		15,278	50,104	74,488	22,998	164,962	39	64,459	12,824
1900	921	12,115	53,865	75,485	21,174	209,359	148	56,810	100,872
1899	53,133	10,177	47,587	79,681	27,001	178,442	641	64,668	8,1 6
1898	19,554	9,534	51,971	78,776	15,001	176,821	361	55,268	5,731
1897	62,129	9,556	46,108	78,892	13,066	165,142	1,722	57,173	24,171
York:									
Townships	1,630	2,808	937		43,676	84,202		3,917	31,050
Towns	23	2,902	676	4,887	1,646	36,059		18,080	79
Villages	125	207	258	495	4,805	10,618		2,580	
County	646		7,473	57,621		11,523			
City (Toronto)	158,416	45,150	81,224	403,512		626,526		1,053,531	133,971
Totals:									
1901	160,240	51,067	90,568	466,515	50,220	768,928		1,078,108	165,100
1900	107,924	49,589	89,846	397,526	55,847	918,802		421,508	126,148
1899	207,478	44,380	98,036	377,242	50,706	617,935		1,716,631	182,897
1898	276,613	38,401	92,759	366,047	42,075	732,502		1,640,799	34,148
1897	385,384	42,339	95,750	358,134	42,013	607,754		1,535,464	17,763

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Disbursements.—*Continued.*								Assets, Dec. 31.		
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,650	692	3,564	7,453	2,012	.. ..	2,605	128,356	7,653	1,211	.....
1,396	.....	18,002	66,891	35,067	....	20,761	382,966	928	9,040	59,165
.....	.....	1,786	1,878	1,685	25	6,595	21,814	723	4,844	5,684
.....	.....	1,485	22,698	1,570	.....	906	65,800	274	.....	.....
3,046	692	24,837	98,920	40,334	25	30,857	598,936	9,578	15,095	64,849
2,909	511	22,033	93,226	36,745	366	17,896	543,383	14,198	11,999	91,844
3,174	612	63,521	99,771	36,534	.....	7,468	619,228	5,878	17,510	89,655
3,187	490	20,243	110,669	31,438	.....	14,920	628,533	9,686	11,314	83,286
2,864	759	16,009	97,097	30,973	.....	8,673	467,646	10,641	10,865	75,475
1,515	2,294	....	5,237	1,326	...	1,090	91,002	6,261	16,406	.....
2,388	....	12,648	69,717	26,534	1,521	7,710	242,377	31,629	19,042	16,338
156	.....	2,187	10,679	2,381	.....	2,121	46,087	5,811	2,573	.....
.....	.....	....	4,571	172	.....	6,013	47,816	.....	.....	.....
4,059	2,294	14,835	90,204	30,413	1,621	16,934	427,282	43,701	38,021	16,338
3,119	2,518	12,298	55,828	26,356	. ....	10,257	390,739	43,636	43,100	13,701
3,177	2,383	37,199	95,389	22,045	....	8,806	446,236	43,086	43,735	11,294
3,060	1,686	12,567	71,900	23,007	.....	9,728	346,445	22,561	45,627	35,057
3,584	2,477	9,936	216,870	18,633	.....	12,437	544,113	14,679	41,071	32,869
1,292	1,094	362	12,268	1,113	.....	986	170,102	15,457	30,874	216
80	....	3,419	68,822	9,743	....	1,291	131,104	4,155	7,457	15,304
571	.....	1,806	12,389	1,718	3	2,502	59,274	8,982	7,474	.....
.....	.....	....	26,000	208	.....	8,225	85,748	6,756	.....	....
.....	.....	22,400	10,000	28,889	.....	4,459	248,479	8,780	13,662	166,707
1,943	1,094	27,987	129,479	41,671	3	17,463	694,707	44,130	59,467	182,227
1,498	294	20,555	97,254	45,899	100	16,495	579,455	45,822	67,156	185,229
3,382	1,366	11,999	121,782	40,479	620	13,807	596,842	57,962	63,489	163,722
3 605	1,199	112,140	122,806	45,832	.... .	12,928	661,445	32,228	71,249	148,239
526	1,249	44,376	74,663	47,609	.....	14,810	590,506	35,518	74,191	155,489
1,105	265	.....	3,133	675	....	1,378	105,522	12,633	17,073	933
600	....	7,577	5,200	3,815	365	1,147	37,951	1,063	21,765	21,846
.....	.....	....	.....	3	.....	12	2,301	80	714	.. ..
.....	.. ..	1,039	.....	760	.. ..	2,752	40,176	22,913	....	... ...
18,071	.....	52,529	97,812	170,785	.....	39,752	1,157,131	5,469	327,968	326,839
19,776	265	61,145	106,145	176,038	365	45,041	1,343,081	42,158	367,520	349,618
13,984	265	53,219	153,541	165,212	5,731	40,403	1,664,685	38,439	372,183	302,435
15,364	957	40,244	129,248	158,124	.....	87,078	1,245,672	39,013	369,912	269,095
17,381	957	38,713	125,895	159,989	.....	27,042	1,159,657	22,202	893,028	219,422
11,612	1,056	49,074	126,348	160,676	.....	29,296	1,206,269	41,426	400,812	177,009
6,250	353	9,385	9,164	7,703	.....	10,491	281,975	29 607	55.721	13,681
1,385	.....	6,317	18,108	19,706	..	18,685	262,499	30,574	27,180	20,236
1,046	.....	3,074	9,135	6,710	.....	1,442	70,949	3,137	12,523	18,828
....	.....	4,961	31,930	2,448	....	3,029	142,091	.. ..	... ...	... ...
28,642	.....	773,663	1,101,162	897,581	25,401	42,054	7,247,340	292,365	864,223	5,540,072
37,323	353	797,100	1,169,799	934,148	25,401	75,701	7,944,854	335,085	959,647	5,592,817
9,217	295	1,088,596	372,060	933,727	...	116,557	8,816,807	213,013	997,729	5,495,733
9,345	288	1,017,045	1,205,936	951,380	8,672	94,421	8,351,140	488,909	977,593	5,504,724
73,895	380	1,556,950	540,322	1,012,141	2,730	218,429	8,423,699	769,704	1,095,028	5,626,810
19,564	273	1,765,765	95,423	956,963	2,594	197,953	7,724,667	561,347	1,152,057	5,261,244

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

Municipalities.	Assets.—*Continued.*						Liabilities, Dec. 31.	
	Clergy Reserve investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Waterloo:								
Townships	44,065	15,284		2,980	17,266	88,459		611
Towns		4,459	359,516	206,468	224,232	863,808		7,400
Villages		2,300		16,235	120	29,906		2,100
County				89,000	3,006	92,280		
Totals:								
1901	44,065	22,043	359,516	314,683	244,624	1,074,453		10,111
1900		29,519	347,054	303,774	195,892	994,280		7,905
1899		31,298	315,500	293,603	187,270	940,714		7,321
1898	35,738	37,926	258,460	289,837	49,427	775,674	19	9,890
1897	37,382	38,294	170,960	274,924	149,602	768,143	2,324	6,480
Welland:								
Townships	18,000	25,142		16,830	18,425	101,064	2,484	8,171
Towns			272,268	94,445	192,986	626,708		4,985
Villages		538	34,312	21,575	2,894	67,703		4,159
County				139,536	5,314	144,850		1,800
Totals:								
1901	18,000	25,680	306,580	272,386	219,619	940,325	2,484	19,115
1900	18,000	25,502	304,199	269,852	198,394	916,384	1,549	16,632
1899	18,000	25,516	300,236	264,071	166,405	872,343	67	16,964
1898		43,092	225,374	264,808	147,627	784,146	6,974	14,104
1897		64,070	196,677	259,242	142,424	751,032	10,788	17,280
Wellington:								
Townships		24,795		5,534	8,188	85,064	18,117	4,300
Towns		24,364	44,000	29,263	35,538	160,081	1,612	
Villages		9,250		41,337	1,335	68,378	1,228	3,168
County				80,000	31,365	118,121		3,400
City (Guelph)		193,000	150,551	134,193	53,417	720,310		372
Totals:								
1901		251,409	194,551	290,327	129,843	1,151,954	20,957	11,240
1900		243,947	177,711	282,974	128,616	1,131,455	26,595	9,746
1899		245,515	178,948	283,237	99,906	1,092,779	33,623	9,942
1898		220,389	173,099	282,977	95,607	1,023,788	29,953	13,229
1897		222,172	146,655	281,663	97,412	1,013,100	30,850	11,537
Wentworth:								
Townships	82,468	22,972		17,794	14,586	168,459		5,037
Town			46,326	68,711	11,700	171,411		
Village				1,075	113	1,982		
County				90,000	5,967	118,880		
City (Hamilton)		119,156	1,981,434	1,721,791	522,771	5,005,428		
Totals:								
1901	82,468	142,128	2,027,760	1,899,371	555,137	5,466,160		5,037
1900		311,835	1,998,196	1,881,369	382,291	5,286,748		5,020
1899		224,594	1,798,163	1,869,105	217,576	4,814,458		5,227
1898	37,842	186,042	1,771,763	1,840,154	195,732	4,666,185		5,047
1897		234,418	1,744,480	1,757,778	162,795	4,518,718		4,955
York:								
Townships		154,053		7,195	113,429	373,686	20,938	17,762
Towns		300	299,496	64,739	514,914	957,439	872	12,170
Villages		3,585	85,322	27,562	24,311	175,268	1,275	3,413
County				75,000	74,531	149,531		999
City (Toronto)		487	4,349,385	10,197,410	2,324,815	23,568,757		
Totals:								
1901		158,425	4,734,203	10,371,906	3,052,030	25,224,681	23,085	34,344
1900	21,745	118,372	4,698,893	10,395,087	2,606,683	24,547,855	21,046	33,193
1899	54,078	97,251	4,688,478	10,294,708	2,872,310	25,167,851	26,200	36,875
1898		153,464	4,685,678	10,284,063	2,837,464	25,516,211	26,079	26,827
1897		159,097	4,661,684	10,284,615	2,830,477	24,910,521	17,881	31,990

GROUPED INTO COUNTIES, FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1897—1901.

Liabilities.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
14,175	12,122	5,144	.....	.....	15,599	4,704	.....	975	53,330
.....	36,896	.....	326,308	16,664	417,906	54,534	.....	13,464	873,082
6,600	10,200	.....	.....	.....	12,675	685	257	1,782	34,299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,982	206	.....	358	36,546
20,775	59,128	5,144	326,308	16,664	482,162	60,129	257	16,579	997,257
22,700	62,174	5,836	.....	10,000	745,968	38,558	257	16,108	908,906
24,575	65,083	6,347	.....	.....	696,868	32,817	257	17,835	851,103
26,300	61,959	261,459	.....	.....	377,765	51,033	.....	7,266	795,691
27,975	56,896	7,449	.....	.....	494,571	44,981	.....	7,798	648,474
.....	9,731	5,761	.....	.....	.....	1,809	.....	1,376	29,332
.....	39,293	.....	109,295	77,383	235,737	29,773	.....	23,836	520,302
.....	2,694	.....	22,295	.....	23,442	3,200	.....	6,366	62,156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,774	.....	52	5,626
.....	51,718	5,761	131,590	77,383	259,179	38,556	.....	31,630	617,416
.....	55,777	6,346	135,394	73,164	190,950	65,184	1,359	36,917	583,272
.....	44,396	7,789	139,076	74,894	156,493	45,755	.....	35,120	520,554
.....	44,673	8,273	142,631	4,351	182,084	24,395	.....	5,235	432,600
.....	47,633	7,082	128,913	4,744	184,056	20,684	.....	9,825	440,955
3,626	6,513	10,981	.....	.....	.....	3,244	.....	1,380	48,161
.....	16,120	.....	.....	.....	210,793	35,027	.....	81	263,633
.....	8,151	.....	.....	.....	36,751	5,173	.....	2,818	57,289
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....	13,350	27,750
193,000	17,700	.....	57,300	.....	335,830	12,501	.....	6,445	623,148
196,626	48,484	10,981	57,300	.....	583,374	66,945	.....	24,074	1,019,981
196,988	45,327	12,075	59,700	.....	576,143	65,664	.....	21,852	1,014,090
202,334	42,225	7,374	67,900	.....	564,712	55,409	.....	26,622	1,010,141
202,664	42,957	8,740	93,400	.....	497,589	50,034	.....	10,498	949,064
299,979	43,562	9,939	74,500	.....	416,458	61,151	1,926	12,801	962,703
.....	13,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,018	.....	2,213	30,168
.....	2,400	.....	39,998	.....	38,387	.....	.....	439	81,224
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	44	244
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,962	.....	.....	1,969	19,931
250,000	248,034	.....	950,000	.....	2,516,292	201,581	.....	21,131	4,187,038
250,000	264,334	.....	989,998	.....	2,572,641	210,799	.....	25,796	4,318,605
250,000	284,110	265	989,998	.....	2,545,254	199,004	.....	15,978	4,289,629
250,000	258,094	530	990,333	.....	2,211,863	158,030	319	14,717	3,889,113
250,000	273,458	1,487	314,318	.....	2,829,313	134,004	.....	19,653	3,827,280
250,000	279,639	2,444	981,956	.....	2,184,534	131,797	86	18,837	3,854,248
3,703	66,218	430	.....	.....	56,197	6,045	7,250	16,559	195,102
.....	39,412	.....	85,778	17,845	1,094,702	17 000	.....	6,802	1,274,581
.....	29,173	.....	43,171	14,784	45,920	6,722	6,756	5,282	156,502
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,308	35,447	.....	4,585	68,080
1,143,718	1,645,011	.....	3,876,279	.....	14,936,814	840,784	.....	1,223,025	23,665,631
1,147,421	1,779,814	430	4,005,228	32,629	16,160,947	905,918	14,006	1,256,253	25,300,105
1,143,540	1,755,853	783	3,995,651	18,574	15,827,421	1,158,706	13,624	1,320,334	25,304,744
1,149,605	1,765,070	1,078	3,998,591	18,492	16,819,673	999,258	12,950	1,291,080	26,188,726
1,150,620	1,774,415	1,366	3,948,100	9,315	16,300,187	1,213,406	12,019	1,168,649	25,640,560
1,151,587	1,727,878	1,746	3,959,588	.....	16,247,812	535,474	11,999	1,527,750	25,213,705

THIRD REPORT

OF

THE BUREAU OF LABOR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st

1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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THIRD REPORT

OF

THE BUREAU OF LABOR

1902.

To THE HONORABLE F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

Sir.—I have the honor to submit herewith the third Report of the Bureau of Labor.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary.

INTRODUCTION.

The work of the Bureau for the past year, the third of its existence, has been similar in character to the two preceding years, that is, the scope of its operation being measured by the means and facilities at its disposal. The duties laid down for the Bureau under the Statute affords many lines of investigation. The future facilities placed at the command of the Bureau will doubtless afford opportunities which will permit of greater usefulness.

The experience of the past year is similar to that of the first two, in the unsatisfactory results of gathering data through the mail, and which, as has been pointed out in previous Reports, has been the common experience of other Bureaus who have employed this method at their inception, all of whom subsequently adopted the special agent system for collection of statistical matter in their various investigations.

During the past year the Secretary has visited as many industrial centres in the Province as time would permit. To the extent of his visits has the work of the Bureau been enhanced.

The Secretary, in his personal contact with labor organizations throughout the Province, has, beyond questions, removed much misapprehension existing in regard to the Bureau of Labor, its object and general purpose.

The apathy in making returns to the Bureau is due largely to the neglect of those deputed by the organization, rather than to the body itself. The effort to collect industrial statistics through the manufacturers has been, as last year, exceedingly unsatisfactory. We again venture the hope, expressed in last year's Report, that with time, full confidence will be established in the impartiality of the Labor Bureau, and that its value, as an adjunct of government, will be fully realized and measured at its true value, not only by wage-earners, but by employers of labor—and that all will recognize that "statistics" are the basis of the science of government, and legislation can never be anything but a bungling succession of experiments until legislators are regularly furnished with the data on which to establish remedies, revenues, and expenditure." The result of a single census is almost worthless for such a purpose, and it is only after the statistics have been collected for a considerable term of years that their scientific value becomes obvious.

During the past year I have had many enquiries for data on various subjects and their relation to the Province, notably that of the cost of living. I confidently hope that ere long sufficient interest will be manifested in the Bureau as to warrant the necessary facilities being placed at its disposal, which will permit of this and kindred investigations that will make history which will be invaluable to the future.

THE VALUE AND INFLUENCE OF LABOR STATISTICS.

By Carroll D. Wright.

There are now in the United States, besides the Federal Department of Labor, thirty-one State bureaus or departments devoted to the collection of statistics of labor by means of original investigations. Besides these the Federal Census Office, the Bureaus of Statistics of the Federal Treasury and Agricultural Departments, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State, the departments and boards of agriculture of the various States, and various other offices may be considered as publishing labor statistics in some degree. But I speak here of the value and influence of those offices first mentioned—those devoted specifically and technically to the investigations of social and industrial conditions and to the publication of distinctive labor statistics. These offices had their foundation in the establishment of the Massachusetts Bureau in 1869. Gradually other States created Bureaus of Statistics of Labor, and in 1884 the United States Government added its own office to those already in existence. All the offices, together, have published over 400 octavo volumes, covering a great variety of topics and the results of investigations relative to almost every condition and environment of the workingman.

The character and quality of the work of the different offices varies in some degree, due to a considerable extent to the short tenure of the heads of the different bureaus. Where the Governor of a State has allowed himself to ignore politics and insist upon scientific work, the bureaus have achieved the greatest success; but as a rule a Governor feels that the office of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of his State, must be filled by somebody from his party, without reference to the skill, the experience, or the integrity of the incumbent under the previous administration. Yet I am glad to say, as the result of pretty careful study of the reports of all the officials who have done duty in this country during the past thirty-two years, that no matter for what reason they were appointed, no matter how inexperienced in the work of investigation and of compilation and presentation of statistical matter, no matter from what party they came, and whether in sympathy with capital or with labor, and even if holding fairly radical socialistic views—the men have, almost without exception, at once comprehended the sacredness of the duty assigned them, and have served the public faithfully and honestly, being content to collect and publish facts without regard to their individual bias or their individual political sentiments. As soon as a man realizes that he is giving to the world a fact, he feels the necessity of accuracy, and that to distort the information collected would be to commit a crime worse than any ordinary lying, because it would mislead legislators and others and fix a falsehood in the history of the State. Many men, too, have come into the work of the statistical bureaus feeling that they could use them as the means of propagandism in some way, and in a few cases this has been attempted, but almost always with failure, because bureaus are looked to to furnish information relative to actual conditions surrounding industry.

That what I have said is true is illustrated by other countries following the example of the American States. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Austria, New Zealand, New South Wales, Canada, and the Province of Ontario, Canada, have established bureaus following in their duties very closely those assigned by law to the American bureaus and departments. In Germany, Italy, and Sweden labor statistics of the same character are

published by general statistical bureaus. A distinguished member of the House of Commons of England told me a few years ago that, whenever he wished to lay any facts relative to workingmen before his colleagues, he carried into the House some American report on the statistics of labor. In the Chamber of Deputies of France, in the German Reichstag, and in the legislative bodies of other countries the American labor reports have been freely used in economic discussions. Had not the work of the American offices been highly regarded, these things would not have occurred. It is true, of course, that the sentiment of the times is largely conducive to the successful operation of bureaus of statistics of labor. The general attention paid to social and industrial conditions and all conditions affecting the environment of men has fitted the soil for statistical seed. The altruistic spirit of this age calls for accurate information, that it may know how best to expend its efforts and not dissipate its energy. The question is constantly being asked: "What do social classes owe to each other?" and that any one class may not be deceived in the nature or magnitude of its debt, it must turn to statistics to ascertain the true situation.

The question is often asked, and by very intelligent people, Of what good is a bureau of statistics of labor? Does the workingman secure any direct benefits from its existence? This question cannot be answered very specifically, any more than could one asking for the direct benefits of the Public School. It would be a difficult process to show how a dollar more is made to enter the pockets of the working people through the existence of the Public Schools, or any other educational institution, and yet all men will admit that the sum of benefits is largely increased by the existence of schools. Personally, I have always contended that the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, wherever it exists, is simply a part of the educational machinery established by the community, through which it is enabled to know more of itself. "Know thyself" is an injunction which should be applied to communities as well as to individuals, and it is only through rigid, impartial, and fearless investigations that any community can know itself in many directions. Notwithstanding this general view of the educational influence of the offices I am considering, very many instances of their specific influence can be cited. These instances, I must, for purposes of convenience, draw largely from those which have come under my own observation or within my knowledge, for to enter upon a research of all the influences which have come in direct ways from the services of all the offices in existence in this country would take me too far afield.

One of the first results that I remember, as being traceable to a published report, related to the tenement-house system of the city of Boston. In the second, third, and fourth reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor there were many facts showing the condition of the tenement-houses in the city named. The public was fully apprised of the misery that existed in them, resulting from bad conditions, ill-construction, and all that tended to make tenement-house life an evil. Public attention was aroused through these publications, better laws were framed and passed, and a public sentiment created which crystallized in a reform movement, having for its purpose the improvement of the tenement-houses in Boston. Some of the worst places were improved, and the impetus then given is still active, as is shown by the existence of societies in that city and their influence in securing from the Legislature an appropriation to enable the bureau in that State to make a very exhaustive investigation covering every tenement of whatever grade in the city of Boston.

The bureaus everywhere, whenever conditions warranted it, have inves-

tigated the subject of child labor and shown to the public all the facts connected with such employment, the evils it entailed upon the community, and the methods which could be resorted to for its reduction, and everywhere, too, the results have been beneficial. If the bureaus had never accomplished anything else than the marked reductions in the number of young children—those under ten years of age—who are employed in factories and workshops, they would have amply repaid the public for its expenditure in their equipment and support.

The publication of information relative to the inspection of factories and workshops in England and other countries, together with statistics showing the necessity for such inspection in this country, has led in several States to the establishment of boards of factory inspectors. These boards have committed to them the execution of all laws providing in any way for the benefit of those who have to work in any kind of productive establishments. These inspectors enforce the laws concerning the hours of labor, the employment of women and children, the guarding of machinery so that the operatives may be more free from accidents, and in all ways undertake the enforcement of all laws of the character specified. Through these efforts (and they were largely induced by the reports of labor statistics) child labor has decreased, accidents have been reduced in number and severity, the hours of labor have been shortened and recognized, and so all long that line of facts the influence of the reports of the bureaus has been enormous; the value of their statistics cannot be expressed by figures.

The first ten-hour law in this country was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1874. The statistics published by the bureau of that State helped the passage of the law in a marked degree, and saved its repeal in later years. The manufacturers, finding that they were brought under the ten-hour law so far as minors and women were concerned, felt that the manufacturers in surrounding States ought to be brought under like laws or the law of Massachusetts should be repealed, for they claimed, as was claimed in England years ago, that in working under a ten-hour law the manufacturers of Massachusetts were placed at a decided disadvantage relative to the manufacturers in the surrounding States. The Legislature, therefore, directed the Bureau of Statistics of Labor to investigate the subject of the hours of labor in that State and in the other New England States. The result of the investigation showed that, under a ten-hour system, the Massachusetts manufacturers paid more wages than those in the other States, where eleven and twelve hours were the rule; that they produced more goods on any basis that could be named, whether per individual or per machine; in short, that in every respect the Massachusetts operatives were under better conditions than those of the surrounding States. There has been no attempt since that report was published to repeal the ten-hour law of Massachusetts. On the other hand, other States have followed suit, until now that system prevails generally in the United States.

The bureaus have been very influential in securing a modification of the old common-law rule relating to the liability of employers for accidents occurring to their employees. Under this rule a workman cannot recover damages for injuries received through the carelessness or negligence of a co-employee, although a stranger might recover damages for an injury following the same carelessness or negligence; as, for instance, under the old common-law rule, a brakeman on a train running perhaps 500 miles could secure no damages from a railroad corporation in consequence of injuries received through the carelessness or negligence of a switchman along any

part of the line, although the brakeman knew nothing of the switchman, had no knowledge of his skill or capacity when he engaged with the company, and in no sense of the word, so far as reason is concerned, could be considered the co-employee of the switchman; yet, although that common-law rule grew up before great industrial enterprises were established, Judges had adhered to it, and had ruled that in such a case as that just mentioned the switchman and the brakeman were co-employees, and therefore the employer could not be held liable. The agitation for a legislative change in this common-law rule in England resulted in the enactment of a law in 1880 changing or modifying the rule, and, in this country, the matter being taken up by Bureaus of Statistics of Labor, several Legislatures have been convinced of the justice of a change, and have therefore made it; the dire results which were predicted as sure to follow the change of the rule have not followed. In this direction the bureaus have done a great service, not only to the employees of railroads and corporations engaged in productive industry, but in securing the public against the employment of incompetent men.

Another very emphatic influence which the bureaus have exercised is in the abolishment or modification of what is known as the "truck-store" system, or, as it more popularly known in some parts of the country, the "pluck-me" method of store trading. This system consists in the establishment of a store by the proprietors of a works for the supply of its employees. Formerly, in many instances, the prices charged at these stores were much higher than those charged at other places, and so the employee of a concern having a truck store was almost compelled, and in many instances actually compelled, to purchase the necessaries of life for his family at an exorbitant price, whereby the employer made a second profit on the labor of the employee. In very many instances the workmen of such an establishment never saw any money from one year's end to another. The pay for the goods purchased in the store was secured by the payrolls, and the debts and credits left no margin on pay day. Early in the existence of Bureaus of Statistics of Labor this system was attacked through the statistical method, and the result has been that in very many States laws have been passed making it a criminal offence, in some cases, to carry on such a system, and in other cases making it the duty of the proper officers to see to it that they are regulated. The evils of the truck-store system have not yet been entirely eradicated in this country, but the change has been great, and the value to the wage receiver of the greatest importance.

In this connection, I might mention the influence which the bureaus have had in securing more frequent payments for the workingman. Formerly the payments were monthly. Under this system, the credit system grew also, because without ready money the wage receiver must secure credit of his grocer, and the grocer, under such circumstances, looks out that the charges are sufficient to cover the delay in receiving his money, or the losses which may come through his endeavors later on to collect the amount of his bill of the employer through the trustee or the garnishee system. Weekly payments have been shown by various bureaus to be beneficial in eradicating some of the evils of the credit system.

In some of the western States there have grown up during the past few years some of the most rascally practices on the credulity of the workingman that have ever been known. They are robberies of the meanest sort, for they not only rob a man of his money, but in many instances of his manhood. The practice I refer to is that of a certain class of employment offices, located usually in the rear of some beer saloon, which ad-

vertise that a large number of men are wanted for labor in a certain city, but almost always at a distance. In a western city one of these offices advertised for one thousand men to proceed immediately to Washington, D.C., where employment would be furnished at $1 per day. Hundreds of men responded to this advertisement. They were obliged to pay down $3 or $4, as the case might be, or as the rascality of the manager might demand, and then the men were put off by various excuses for several days, until they began to clamor for their contract. When they became too demonstrative, the manager would pay back part of the sum advanced, for the sake of integrity. Meantime, however, these hundreds of men, loafing about his beer-saloon, had expended more or less money for beer, in addition to the fee paid for the supposed employment. In one city an advertisement appeared for a large number of men to be shipped to Iowa, while in Iowa an advertisement appeared for a large number of men to be shipped to the very place of the first call. The bureaus in some of the States where such practices have been carried on collected the information relative to these offices, and exposed the swindle perpetrated upon the wage receiver. Much good was derived from these reports, and, in addition to the laws in existence, others of a more stringent nature followed.

These instances of the direct influence and value of bureaus of statistics of labor are sufficient, it seems to me, to prove beyond any question their right to exist, their right to the sympathy and support of the public, and their right to ample equipment and means for carrying on their beneficent work. But they have another office to perform, which is one of the leading offices of statistics in every direction, and this is the correction of false impressions and the removal of apprehension, and two or three instances of this kind may perhaps be of service.

The statement is usually made by writers on the labor question from the capitalistic point of view that the prosperity of the savings-banks of the country represents absolutely the prosperity of the working man—that the total amount of savings in such banks clearly indicates the prosperity of labor. I am not disposed to question this statement, so far as it applies as a principle, but I question the degree of accuracy contained in it, for the investigations have clearly shown that only about one-half of the deposits in the savings-banks belong to men and women engaged in manual labor or in the toil necessary to the production of goods. Such a fact, properly brought out, simply sets people's thoughts in the right direction, although it does not disprove the sentiment underlying the erroneous statements regarding the conditions involved.

In 1878 a great deal was said about the unemployed in this country. It was reported, and the report was very industriously circulated, that there were from 200,000 to 300,000 people out of employment in Massachusetts, 40,000 in the city of Boston alone, and 3,000,000 in the United States. These figures were quoted in newspapers, works on political economy, speeches in Congress, political resolutions, etc., until they came to be believed everywhere, and yet no attempt was made, officially or otherwise, to ascertain the real facts. The Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts undertook to make an investigation of the subject, and this it did in two separate canvasses, one in June, 1878, and the other in November of the same year. The result showed that in that Commonwealth, on June 1, there were 28,508 skilled and unskilled laborers, male and female, out of employment, seeking and in want of work, and that in November there were not more than 23,000 of the same class. On these bases, there could not have been over 460,000 unemployed able-bodied men and women in the United States, ordi-

narily having work, out of employment at the time mentioned. The report further showed that in the State mentioned there were in 1875 only 316,459 persons engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries, in occupations upon which they depended for support, whether actually employed or not, and the whole number actually employed in the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits of the State was 308,963. If, therefore, there had been 200,000 or 300,000 persons out of employment in the State in June, 1878, as the alarmists were in the habit of stating, there could have been hardly any left in the factories and work-shops of the community. The figures published by the report were used all over the country, and completely reversed the popular belief relative to the vast number of the alleged unemployed in the country.

But I think one of the most striking instances of the removal of false impressions from the public mind relates to mortgage indebtedness on real estate. In a speech made in Congress in May, 1888, the statement was quoted from an agricultural paper that the estimated mortgage indebtedness of all real estate in Ohio at that time was $701,000,000; in Indiana, $398,000,000; in Illinois, $620,000,000; in Wisconsin, $250,000,000; in Michigan, $350,000,000; in Iowa, $351,000,000; and statements were made from other States. The Ohio and Michigan Bureaus of Statistics of Labor undertook to investigate this subject, through the offices of the registers of deeds, the boards of assessors, etc., and in these two States the mortgage indebtedness, as established and estimated by the Commissioner of Labor, was, for Ohio, $330,999,205, and for Michigan, $129,229,553, instead of the amounts popularly claimed. Under the Federal census of 1890, an investigation was made relative to mortgage indebtedness, and the facts established with remarkable accuracy for the other States just named. By the investigation of the census it was shown that in Indiana the mortgage indebtedness is $110,730,643; in Illinois, $384,299,150; in Wisconsin, $121,838,168; and in Iowa, $199,774,171. It is a little remarkable that the sums accepted in a popular way for the mortgage indebtedness of the States named were in some instances exactly the valuation of all the property of the State. The extravagant figures quoted were used all over this country and in Europe, wherever capitalists were seeking investments in this country. The figures did immense harm; the wrong cannot be calculated; but as time goes on the statistics emanating from the bureaus of statistics of labor and from the Census Office are removing the apprehension which grew out of the original statements.

Another feature relative to mortgages relates to the causes for which mortgages are placed upon farms in the western country. It has been claimed in recent years that the great mortgage indebtedness of western States is due largely to disaster or adversity. The Commissioner of Labor of Nebraska undertook to satisfy himself, by positive investigation, as to the truth or falsity of such claims, and he took as the territory for his investigation the county of Sarpy, covering the period from December 31, 1879, to January 1, 1890. Sarpy is one of the oldest counties in Nebraska, and it therefore offered the best opportunities for investigation in that State. The result, as to the causes for the creation of the mortgage indebtedness of the county, is shown in the following statement, taken from Commissioner Jenkins' report for 1889-90.

Purchase money	58.00 per cent.
Permanent improvements	3.00 per cent.
Purchase of stock	4.00 per cent.
To meet personal obligations	.50 per cent.

To invest in real estate..... 7.00 per cent.
To invest in mercantile business ..... 20.00 per cent.
Sickness..... .25 per cent.
Unknown causes ..... 7.25 per cent.

Allowing that all the mortgages from sickness and from unknown causes were the result of misfortune or of adversity of some kind, the foregoing table shows that 92 1-2 per cent. were for legitimate causes, and such causes as indicated prosperity rather than adversity.

The investigation under the eleventh United States census comprehends the object of indebtedness for 102 selected counties in several States, the results being obtained by personal inquiry through the experts of the office. That investigation is a clear and emphatic corroboration of the results arrived at by Commissioner Jenkins of Nebraska. It shows that to legitimate objects, indicating clearly prosperity and advancement, 94.37 per cent. of all the mortgage indebtedness of the 102 counties considered must be attributed.

The convict labor question is one that has attracted a great deal of attention during the last quarter of a century, but it was not until various State bureaus and the United States Department of Labor collected exhaustive statistics relative to the productive employments in penitentiaries and other penal institutions ,and showed the effect of different systems of employing convicts, that the discussion took intelligent shape. There has been much reform along the lines of convict labor. Many States have made experiments which have been abandoned, while others have established new systems which are progressing favorably; in the whole work the contributions of labor statistics have been of the greatest possible value.

The advancement of technical science, too, has been greatly accelerated by the exhaustive publications of different departments and bureaus of statistics of labor relative to industrial education. It is only recently that the different States of the Union have felt it encumbent upon them, through their Legislatures, to study all the phases of industrial training, consisting of manual training, trade school instruction, and the higher technological or university work which is done in our institutes of technology. The United States Bureau of Education has aided the discussion and consideration of such matters, and its work has been grandly supplemented by the State bureaus and the United States Department of Labor. It is now possible to discuss the question of industrial education in all its phases, not only intelligently, but on the basis if practical experience in this and other countries.

These few instances show the enormous value of statistics in removing apprehension and in correcting erroneous views. The money value of such information is not easy to calculate.

In September, 1883, the heads of the few bureaus of statistics of labor then existing met at Columbus, Ohio, and organized the National Convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of Bureaus of Statistics of Labor. Since then these officials have met annually for the purpose of discussing statistical methods, and the best way of collecting information and of tabulating, analyzing, and presenting it. It was one of the early dreams of the founders of this convention that some uniform contemporaneous work could be undertaken by all the bureaus in co-operation, but this dream was fraught with many difficulties. States did not organize their bureaus at the same time. Many of the subjects which had been covered by those organized at earlier dates formed the subjects of investigation of those which had been established at later dates, and hence there was a conflict; for the earlier

bureaus did not wish to cover again what was new and important to the more recently established ones. Another difficulty arose in the fact that the industries and conditions of one State were not common to all States having bureaus of statistics of labor. Notwithstanding the fact that the original idea has not been, and cannot be, carried out, the convention has been of the greatest possible value to the different States. At each annual meeting each Commissioner of Labor reports the investigations he has in hand, the methods he has adopted for obtaining the information desired, and all the difficulties and complications attending his work. These matters are then discussed, and the experience of older Commissioners brought out for the benefit of those who have more recently come into the work of gathering statistics of labor. Thus great advantage is given to even the older Commissioners to gain fresh inspiration from the troubles and difficulties of those who are new to the work. The convention also helps to call public attention not only to the value but to the methods of the work being conducted.

Notwithstanding all that I have said relative to the value and influence of the statistics of labor, I am perfectly well aware that they could be made of far greater value; but that greater value can only be secured through the direct action of the legislative bodies behind the bureaus. They are very poorly equipped. They need more men and more money. They need experience, which can only come through the influence of the executives of the States. With a longer tenure of office and an increase in the equipment and means of the bureaus, their future usefulness can be made to far excel that of the past and of the present. The lines of work which they can undertake are numerous and inexhaustible. Knowledge of production is absolutely essential for the adjustment of many of the difficult questions we are facing to-day, and any contribution, through statistical investigation or otherwise, that will enable both the capitalist and his employee to more clearly understand the real conditions of production should be welcomed by all elements of the community. The bureaus must be kept in the future, as in the past, free from partisanship. The statistician is not a statistician when he is an advocate, no matter how skilful he may be in the manipulation of figures. He must be impartial, he must make his investigations without any reference to theories to be proved or disproved, and give to the world the actual results of his inquiries. This country lacks trained statisticians. We have no means for training them, except in the practical work of the statistical offices of the State and Federal Governments. These offices, therefore, become a school for the future, and the statisticians of this country that are to be of great service to the Governments must acquire their knowledge through the statistical offices; but no work can be accomplished successfully without money and without men. We must look, therefore, to the legislative branches of our various Governments for the increase of the usefulness and for recognized influence of our bureaus of statistics of labor.

LIST OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

That the utility and general value of accurate statistics in those branches of a nation's wealth, comprising subjects of mechanical and manual labor, is recognized by most civilized countries, is evidenced by the following list of existing labor bureaus, compiled from official records:

Ontario.—The Bureau of Labor was created by an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, April 25th, 1900, under the direction of the Hon. F. R.

Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works. R. Glockling, secretary of the Bureau of Labor.

Canada.—The Department of Labor was established in July, 1900, and practically supersedes the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Agriculture established in 1890, with Mr. George Johnson as chief clerk. The department is under the direction of the Minister of Labor, the Hon. William Mulock. The Act establishing the department provides for the monthly issuing of a Labor Gazette, the editor of which is W. L. Mackenzie King, B.A., Deputy Minister of Labor. The first number of the Gazette was issued in September, 1900.

Great Britain.—The Labor Bureau of the Board of Trade was established March 2nd, 1886. In 1893 the service was greatly enlarged, and given its present name, "Board of Trade Labor Department." H. Llewllyn Smith, chief secretary. It publishes monthly The Labor Gazette; also annual reports.

New Zealand Department of Labor.—The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labor. E. Tregear, secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

New South Wales.—Department of Labor and Industry. T. B. Clegg, chief clerk, Sydney, N.S.W.

Queensland Department of Immigration.—Government Labor Bureau and Relief. Chief clerk, J. O'Neil Brenan, Brisbane, Queensland.

South Australia Labor Bureau.—Chief clerk, A. C. H. Richardson. Adelaide, South Australia.

United States Department of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor, January 31st, 1885; made a Department of Labor, June 13th, 1888. Bimonthly bulletins. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D.C.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.—Established June 23rd, 1869. Quarterly bulletins. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Horace G. Wadlin, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics. Established April 12th, 1872. Annual reports. Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, James M. Clark, Harrisburg, Pa.

Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established July 12th, 1873. Abolished July 23rd, 1875. Re-established April 23rd, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Harry E. Back, Hartford, Conn.

Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics.—First established March 20th, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau were enlarged and the present name adopted April 2nd, 1892. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics, Lucas Moore, Frankfort, Ky.

Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection.—Established March 19th, 1879; enlarged March 23rd, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, William Anderson, Jefferson City, Mo.

Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 5th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, M. D. Ratchford, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.—Established March 27th, 1878. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, William Stainsby, Trenton, N.J.

Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 29th, 1879. Bien-

nial reports. Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, David Ross, Springfield, Ill.

Indiana Bureau of Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, B. F. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.

New York Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 4th, 1883; created a Department of Labor, 1902. Commissioner of Labor, John McMackin, Albany, N.Y. Annual reports.

California Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, F. V. Myers, San Francisco, Cal.

Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established June 6th, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Scott Griswold, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Halford, Erickson, Madison, Wis.

Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1884. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, E. D. Brigham, Des Moines, Iowa.

Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established March 27th, 1884. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Thomas A. Smith, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 5th, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.

Rhode Island Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry E. Tiepke, Providence, R.I.

Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 31st, 1887. Biennial reports. The Governor, ex-officio Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, C. E. Watson, Lincoln, Neb.

North Carolina Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established February 28th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry B. Varner, Raleigh, N.C.

Maine Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 7th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Samuel W. Matthews, Augusta, Maine.

Minnesota Bureau of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 8th, 1887; enlarged and changed to a Bureau of Labor, April, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, John O'Donnell, St. Paul, Minn.

Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 24th, 1887. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, James T. Smith, Denver, Col.

West Virginia Bureau of Labor.—Established February 22nd, 1889. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, I. V. Barton, Wheeling, W. Va.

North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor.—Established October 1st, 1890. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, H. U. Thomas, Bismarck, N.D.

Tennessee Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines.—Established March 23rd, 1891. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, R. A. Shiflett, Nashville, Tenn.

Montana Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry.—Established February 17th, 1893. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. A. Ferguson, Helena, Mont.

New Hampshire Bureau of Labor.—Established March 30th, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Lysander H. Carroll, Concord, N.H.

Washington Bureau of Labor.—Established June 11th, 1897. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Wm. Blackman, Olympia, Wash.

Idaho.—Commissioner of Labor, J. A. Czizek, Boise City, Idaho.

Argentine Republic.—Francois Latzina, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique Argentina (Ministere de l'Interieur), Buenos Ayres.

Austria-Hungary.—Commission Central of Statistics (Minister of Public Instruction). Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama Sternegg, President, Vienna. Department of Municipal Statistics, Dr. Sedlatzek, Chief, Vienna.

Bavaria.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Karl Rasp, Director, Munich.

Belgium.—Royal Bureau of General Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior and Public Instruction). Edmund Nicoali, Chief, Brussels.

Brazil.—Dr. R. Pompeia, Directeur de Bureau de Statistique des Etats Unis du Bresil (Minstere de l'Interieur), Rio Janeiro.

Bulgaria.—Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria (Minister of Public Instruction). F. Ivantchoff, Director, Sophia.

Chili.—Don Francisco S. Asta Buruaga, Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Chili, Santiago.

Denmark.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of Finance). Marius de Gad, Director, Copenhagen.

France.—Office du Travail (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie). C. Moron, Directeur, Paris.

Victor Furquan, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique General de France (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie—Office du Travail, Paris.

Germany.—Imperial Office of Statistics (Department of Interior), Dr. F. W. Hans von Scheel, Director, Berlin.

Herzegovina.—Bureau of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Ferdinand, Schmid, Director, Sarajevo.

Italy.—Luiai Bodio, Directeur General de la Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce), Rome.

Japan.—S. Ishibashi, Chef du Bureau General de Statisque (Cabinet Imperial), Tokio.

Mexico.—Antonio Penafiel, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique (Mexicaine du Fomento), Mexico.

Paraguay.—I. Jasquet, Directeur General de la Statistiane du Paraguay, Assumption.

Portugal.—Ernesto Madeira Pinto, Director General of Statistics of Commerce (Minister of Public Works, or Commerce and Industries), Lisbon.

Prussia.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior). Karl Julius Emil Blenck, Director, Berlin.

Office of Statistics of the City of Berlin. Dr. Richard Bockh, Director, Berlin.

Roumania.—C. E. Curpenski, Directeur de la Statistique General du Rouaume (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, du Commerce et des Domaines), Bucharest.

Russia.—Nicholas Troinitsky, Directeur du Comite Central de Statistique (Ministere de l'Interieur), St. Petersburg.

B. Grigorier, Chef du Bureau de la Statistiane Municipale, Moscow.

Saxony.—Bureau of Statistics of the Minister of State. Dr. Victor Bohmert, Director, Dresden.

Spain.—Ing. Francisco de Paula de Arrillaga, Director General of the Geographic Institute and Bureau of Statics of Spain, Madrid.

Styria.—Bureau of Statistics of Styria. Dr. Ernest Meschler, Director, Gratz.

Sweden and Norway.—Dr. Elis Sidenbladh, Directeur en Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Minister de l'Interieur), Stockholm.

Anders Nicoali Kiaer, Director du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Interieur), Christiana.

Switzerland.—Dr. Louis Guillaume, Directeur du Bureau Federal de Statistiane (Ministere de l'Interieur), Berne.

Uruguay.—Honore Roustan, Directeur du Bureau de la Statistique General, Montevideo.

CIRCULAR TO TOWN CLERKS.

The following circular was issued in April, 1902, to the Clerks of the cities, towns, and villages of the Province. In reply to the 263 circulars sent out, 187 answers were received. A record is herewith given of these answers, which includes a list of the new industries established in the various towns, the openings that may exist for other enterprises, and the remarks and suggestions that have been sent to the Bureau for publication regarding industrial development, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

Toronto, April 3rd, 1902.

Dear Sir,—The Bureau of Labor of Ontario purpose continuing the investigation begun last year of the industries of the Province, and beg to solicit your co-operation in ascertaining those started during the year 1901, together with your opinion as to the opportunities for others in your locality.

You are respectfully asked to answer the following questions as accurately and fully as possible. If the space for answer is insufficient, please use other paper. Thanking you in advance for courtesy, I am,

Respectfully yours,

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary Bureau of Labor, Ontario.

1. Name of industries started during 1901. Give name and nature of business and postoffice address.

2. Have any industries changed hands? Name them.

3. Do you consider there is any opening in your locality for new industries?

4. If so, what character?

Clerks of the following cities, towns, etc., responded to the enquiry of the Bureau.

Alliston.
Alvinston.
Amherstburg.
Almonte.
Arthur.
Aylmer.
Ayr.
Bath.
Bayfield.
Barrie.
Beaverton.
Beeton.
Berlin.
Beamsville.
Belleville.
Belle River.
Blyth.
Bobcaygeon.
Bolton.
Bowmanville.
Bracebridge.
Bradford.
Brantford.
Bridgeburg.
Brighton.
Brockville.
Brussels.
Burk's Falls.
Caledonia.
Cardinal.
Cannington.
Carleton Place.
Chatham.
Chesterville.
Chesley.
Chippewa.
Cobourg.
Colborne.
Clifford.
Clinton.
Cornwall.
Cobden.
Creemore.
Delhi.
Drayton.
Dresden.
Durham.
Dundas.
Dunnville.
East Toronto.
Eganville.
Eglington.
Elora.
Embro.
Erin.
Essex.
Exeter.
Fergus.
Forest.
Fort Erie.
Fort William.
Gananoque.
Glencoe.
Goderich.
Grand Valley.
Hagersville.
Hanover.
Harriston.
Hastings.
Havelock.
Hawkesbury.
Hespeler.
Hensall.
Hintonburgh.
Holland Landing.
Kincardine.
Kingston.
Kingsville.
Lakefield.
Lanark.
Lancaster.
Lappen Island.
Lindsay.
Listowel.
London.
Lucknow.
Lucan.
Marmora.
Markdale.
Markham.
Madoc.
Mattawa.
Meaford.
Merrickville.
Merritton.
Millbrook.
Milton West.
Mitchell.
Midland.
Morrisburg.
Mount Forest.
Napanee.
Newburgh.
Newcastle
New Hamburg.
Newmarket.
Newboro.
Niagara Falls.
Niagara.
Norwich.
Oakville.
Omemee.
Orangeville.
Oshawa.
Ottawa E.
Owen Sound.
Paisley.
Paris.
Picton.
Pembroke.
Peterboro.
Perth.
Portsmouth.
Port Arthur.
Port Carling
Port Colborne.
Port Dalhousie.
Port Dover.
Port Elgin.
Port Hope.

Port Perry.
Port Rowan.
Port Stanley.
Prescott.
Preston.
Rat Portage.
Renfrew.
Richmond West.
Ridgetown.
Richmond Hill.
Sault Ste. Marie.
Sarnia.
Seaforth.
Shelburne.
Simcoe.
Smith's Falls.
Southampton.
Springfield.
Sterling.
Stouffville.
Streetsville.
Strathroy.
Sudbury.
St. Catharines.
St. Mary's.
St. Thomas.
Sundridge.
Sutton West.
Tara.
Teeswater.
Thamesville.
Thedford.
Thornbury.
Tilsonburg.
Tilbury.
Tiverton.
Toronto Junction.
Toronto.
Tottenham.
Tweed.
Uxbridge.
Vankleek Hill.
Vienna.
Walkerville.
Waterford.
Walkerton.
Weston.
Wellington.
Whitby.
Winchester.
Windsor.
Wingham.
Woodville.
Woodbridge.
Wroxeter.
Wyoming.

REMARKS FROM TOWN CLERKS.

Alliston.—Opening for manufacturer of wooden-ware.

Alvinston.—Opening for new industries. Beet sugar, canning factory, button factory, flax mill, furniture factory, stone-ware, vitrified brick.

Amherstburg.—New industry started, machine shop, steam power. Good opening for a dry dock and a canning factory.

Almonte.—New industry—Municipal Electric Light System. There is excellent water power here, available for new industries.

Arkona.—There is a good opening here for a canning factory, as the town is situated in a fruit-growing district.

Arthur.—A flax mill has been started, and the Council offers liberal inducements to manufacturers.

Aylmer.—A new industry for the manufacture of scale trucks has been opened. There is also an opening for a flour mill and stove foundry.

Ayr.—A new hoop factory has been started. There is also openings for a white goods manufactory, sash and door factory and novelty wooden-ware.

Bath.—Mill for grinding all kinds of grain; power, gasolene. Coal depot, handling 800 tons per year. There is an excellent harbor here for shipping and there is an excellent opening for an electric light plant, canning factory, lumber yard, carrying wood, coal, lime, etc.

Bayfield.—There is a splendid opening for a flour mill.

Barrie.—This is a first-class railway centre. Good opening for carriage works, furniture factory, shoe factory, pork-packing establishment; first-class opening for a summer hotel for tourists. The town is beautifully situated at the head of Kempenfeldt Bay, a beautiful sheet of water. Manufacturing industries encouraged by free light and exemption from taxes.

Beeton.—New industry—creamery. Opening for sash and door factory, carriage factory and furniture factory.

Berlin.—Good opening for agricultural implement works, in fact any industry employing male labor is very much to be desired.

Beamsville.—Good opening for a saw mill and planing mill for any one with a capital of $3,000 or $4,000. There is also a good opening for a fruit-canning factory.

Belleville.—The Belleville Lock and Hardware Co., the W. B. Deacon Shirt and Collar Factory. There is also a fine opening for industries of almost every description, particularly in iron, as large deposits of iron ore are available just north of the town of Belleville.

Belle River.—There is a good opening here for almost any industry, as there is good railway and water facilities.

Blyth.—Handle factory and shingles. Good opening for any kind of industry, apart from what there is at present.

Bobcaygeon.—A small saw mill has been established in Harvey Township. Good opening for carbide works, also lime kilns, as there is lime stone, wood for charcoal, and water power.

Bolton.—Acetylene lighting plant.

Bowmanville.—Foundry and machine works. Good opening for furniture factory, and canning factory.

Bracebridge.—The Council purposes assisting a furniture factory, wooden-ware factory and foundry. By-laws for this purpose to be voted on 5th of May.

Brantford.—Adams Wagon Works, Canada Farmers' Cordage Co. There is a good opening for cotton mills and linen manufacture; in fact, manufactured goods of almost any description.

Bridgeburg.—Good opening for all kinds of industries.

Brockville.—Almost any kind of an industry would do well here.

Brussels.—Carriage building business. An opening for knitting factory or furniture factory.

Burk's Falls.—Almost any kind of industry requiring cheap water power—woollen mill, grist mill, foundry—would find a good opening.

Caledonia.—An excellent opening for manufacturing of any kind.

Cardinal.—There is a good opening for a foundry.

Cannington.—Knitting factory. Good opening for pork-packing and canning factory.

Carleton Place.—Almost any kind of an industry would do well here: good water power. Good opening for a furniture factory.

Chatham.—The Dowling Spring & Axle Co., the Victoria Steam Laundry, Mineral Baths, and the R. Martin & Sons' Carriage Works. There is a good opening for an agricultural implement manufactory, pork-packing factory, beet sugar factory, bent goods and handle factory, and cold storage.

Chesley.—Good opening for beet sugar and knitting factories.

Cobourg.—Opening for canning and pork factories.

Clifford.—The Village Council are soliciting correspondence from those seeking a location to start any industry employing labor.

Clinton.—There is a pork-packing and cold storage plant projected.

Cornwall.—Corn-broom factory. Almost any kind of manufacturing industry would do well here.

Cobden.—There is a good opening for foundry and machine repair shop.

Creemore.—There is a good opening for evaporator and fruit canning factory.

Delhi.—A manufactory for farm implements would do well here; also foundry and marble works.

Drayton.—Good opening for a planing mill, sash and door and builders' supplies, with lumber yard in connection; also for a wholesale and retail manufacturer of boots, shoes, and felt ware.

Dresden.—The Dresden Sugar Co., Ltd., manufacture of beet sugar; Strathroy Canning and Preserving Co., flax factory.

Durham.—National Portland Cement Co., Ltd. There is an opening for the manufacture of concrete, tiles, woolen mills, and any other industry that offers.

Dundas.—Any line of manufacturing would do well here.

Dunnville.—Carpet factory, planing mill, foundry in connection with machine shop. There are excellent facilities for ship yard, sugar beet factory, and good machine shop for iron work.

Elora.—Agricultural implement machine shop. A large addition to the Chair Factory has been built. There is a good building, with water power available, in which almost any industry might be opened.

Embro.—A good opening for a brick and tile business.

Essex.—Mr. A. H. Raymond, of Stratford, is about building a flax mill here, and promises later on to establish a binder twine factory. There is a good opening for a furniture or wagon factory, or both.

Exeter.—Good opening for sash, door and blind factory, canning factory, carriage factory, foundry and machine shop. Town might offer some inducement to any of these industries.

Fergus.—There is a good opening for any industry of staple goods, for which a permanent market may be obtained.

Forest.—Carpet factory, concrete, etc. Good opening for a woollen mill to manufacture yarns, fruit basket factory and furniture factory.

Fort Erie.—The Campbell Manufacturing Co., lubricating oils and greases; bakery. Excellent opening for a lumber yard and planing mill. There is an opening for several more stores, and a number of small factories would do well if located here. A bank is needed badly. In fact, there is a pretty fair chance for almost any small business.

Fort William.—Legislature having recently granted the town power to develop Kakabeka Falls, some 16 miles from the town, we are in a better position to offer unlimited water power for all kinds of manufacturing purposes. Added to this, we have unrivalled natural advantages that are worth considering by any manufacturer wishing to locate his business.

Gananoque.—Morden Manufacturing Co., special office and furniture fittings. Good opening for any kind of business with capital. Do not want hungry adventurers or bonus hunters.

Glencoe.—Good opening for canning factory, evaporating apples, etc., as this village is situated in the centre of an excellent farming country.

Goderich.—Lake Huron Milling Company. Good opening for a carpet factory and wooden-ware factory.

Gore Bay.—Good opening for woollen mill; a 50-barrel per day flour mill is needed; splendid opening for this mill here.

Grand Valley.—This village would be ready to loan, or perhaps bonus, an industry of some kind employing a number of hands.

Hagersville.—Steam laundry. Good opening for lumber yard. The owner of the Sash and Door Factory is dead, and the heirs want to sell. Good opening for a live man who understands handling lumber, shingles, etc., and could buy sash and door factory adjoining lumber yard.

Hanover.—Water Works System, costing $25,000. The Kneatbe Furni

ture Company rebuilt factory and warehouses, at a cost of $100,000. Other existing factories enlarged and improved. Good opening for any kind of industry not at present existing, as there is low taxation, good fire protection, and the whole Saugeen River for water-power.

Harriston.—Harriston Shoe Co., Ltd. Good opening for shirt factory or knitting factory, or both combined.

Hastings.—Good opening for woollen mills or almost any industry. The village has the best of water-power.

Havelock.—Good opening for a furniture factory, as lumber is cheap.

Hawkesbury. Good opening for match, pail and tub factories. There is room for a number of industries, as there is communication with outside points by rail and water. Mr. H. J. Clevan, a resident and large property-owner in the town, has recently had surveys made of his island and the water contiguous, and it is said that the civil engineer reports that 40,000 horse-power can be developed with a reasonable outlay. The damming of the Ottawa River at the head of the Long Sault Rapids, now talked of, would also be of immense benefit.

Hespeler.—The Hespeler Furniture Company.

Hensall.—Good opening for a furniture factory, canning factory and foundry.

Hintonburgh.—Good opening here for any manufacturing industry that could be run by electricity or steam. Being a suburb of the City of Ottawa, there is an excellent electric railway service to any from any part of Ottawa.

Holland Landing.—Good opening for any manufacturing business. Splendid water facilities.

Kincardine.—Good opening for a glass factory, canning factory, or almost any kind of business or industry.

Kingston.—Canadian Locomotive Co., Ltd., obtained charter, and runs works of old Locomotive Company. Good opening for iron smelter for Eastern Ontario, and kindred industries. Any good manufacturing concern should find Kingston location, rail and water connection and general conditions excellent for their purpose.

Kingsville.—Good opening for beet root sugar factory, tobacco factory and canning factory.

Lakefield.—The Lakefield Portland Cement Co., Ltd. Good opening for wood-working factory.

Lindsay.—A knitting factory has been added to a woollen factory. Good opening for any manufacturing industry using wood or timber in the production of their goods, such as farming implements, carriage factory, etc.

Listowel.—The Listowel Furniture Co., Ltd., and the Canadian Bent Chair Co., Ltd.

London.—Two new rug factories have been started. Good opening for almost any industry, as the city is centrally located for the whole western district.

Lucknow.—"Sepoy Washer" Company. Good opening for foundry, binder twine factory, and pork-packing factory.

Lucan.—Good opening for almost any kind of industry.

Marmora.—Good opening for pulp, lumbering, smelting, box factory, saw mill, veneering. There is good water-power, timber, and mines in abundance.

Markdale.—Good opening for furniture factory, beet root sugar factory, and pork-packing industry.

Markham.—Brush back factory. Almost any kind of industry would find here a good opening.

Madoc.—Good opening for cheese-box factory.

Mattawa.—A pulp mill has been started about three miles from the village.

Meaford.—The Meaford Manufacturing Co., manufacturing furniture, etc.; capital $50,000. Good opening for saw mill, large grist mill or flour mill, canning factory, cement works, coal yard for supplying lake vessels, and any manufacturing industry requiring large quantities of hardwood. Excellent shipping facilities.

Merrickville.—Sash and door factory. Good opening for manufacturers requiring water-power.

Merritton.—Good opening for any industry employing skilled labor, as there is plenty of water-power to be had at normal rental.

Millbrook.—Good opening for canning factory, woollen mill, and veneer factory.

Milton West.—Good opening for any iron industry.

Mitchell.—Any industry differing from what is already established would find an excellent opening.

Midland.—Almost any description of wood-working industry would find here a good opening.

Mt. Forest.—Good opening for carriage factory, upholstering and furniture factory.

Napanee.—Good opening for a canning factory.

Newburgh.—This village has considerable water-power undeveloped, and some good buildings in close proximity to said power. A Mr. Breese has invented a new process of spinning wool yarns, which is bound to revolutionize the spinning business all over the world. He would start the manufacture of machines and employ a large number of first-class machinists, had he the capital to back him. This is a good chance for the Department of the Bureau of Labor to interest capitalists and push this to a success.

Newcastle.—A bicycle and machinery repair shop. Good opening for any industry not requiring water-power. Good water and railway shipping facilities.

New Hamburg.—Good opening for iron foundry, pork factory, fruit canning, stave factory.

Newmarket.—Good opening for beet sugar factory, tannery, etc.

Niagara Falls.—Good opening for a machine shop.

Niagara.—Good opening for canning factory, basket factory.

North Bay.—Any sort of a manufacturing business would do well here, as this is a railway centre, and the building of the Temiscaming Railway will open up an enormous country, all of which is practically a virgin forest. Manufacturing industries should become a great success, especially in the line of lumber and its products.

Norwich.—Good opening for any industry using hardwood. There is a large flour mill, for which some one is required to buy or lease and operate.

Owen Sound.—Good opening for manufacture of agricultural implements, there being an abundance of timber, and also good shipping facilities. A novelty woodworking factory and carriage works would also do well.

Oakville.—Inducements offered for any good manufactory.

Omemee.—Good opening for any industry in which hardwood could be used.

Orangeville.—Good opening for almost any industry with capital.

Orillia.—Mattress factory, wooden ware and veneer factory, furniture factory, box factory, Standard Lumber Company, Spanish River Pulp Company. Special inducements in the way of cheap light, water and power, free sites, etc., offered to new industries.

Oshawa.—Wire Fence Manufacturing Co. Good opening for cabinet factory, agricultural implements, boiler and engine works, boot and shoe factory, sash, blind and door factory, etc.

Ottawa East.—There is a good opening for factories here, as rail and water connections are excellent.

Paisley.—Carpet factory. Good opening for foundry, woollen mill, wood-working factory, and canning and evaporating factory.

Paris.—Good opening for the manufacture of agricultural implements, machine shop, cold storage, etc.

Pembroke.—Saw mill has been constructed. Good opening for wooden-ware manufactory, as there is a great quantity of timber wasted by saw mills that could be used in the making of wooden-ware.

Peterboro'.—Good opening for beet sugar factory, iron industries of all kinds, industries utilizing wood, tannery, carpet factory, carriage factory, canning factory, cotton factory, biscuit factory, etc. Excellent water-power and good shipping facilities.

Perth.—This town is open for an industry of any character, and for a business that will employ a number of hands; would stand a good bonus.

Port Arthur.—Good opening for flour mill and foundry.

Port Colborne.—Excellent opening for smelting works, dry dock and ship yard.

Port Dover.—This village will give inducements to any good concern that might offer. There are two lines of railway and a fine harbor, so that material could be shipped by land or water.

Port Hope.—Canadian Radiator Co., Ltd. The opening for any kind of industry is excellent.

Port Perry.—Creamery. Good opening for beet sugar factory.

Port Rowan.—Good fruit-growing district, and the opening for a canning factory is excellent.

Port Stanley.—Good opening here for a drug store, canning factory, harness shop, etc., as the town is very deficient in industries of all kinds.

Prescott.—Imperial Starch Factory. Good opening for foundry business.

Preston.—The Castile and Mill Soap Co., Ltd. The Preston Glove Co.

Picton.—No better opening in any town in Canada in almost any line of industry. We have some business carrying on men, but few men carrying on business—opportunities are consequently going to waste.

Rat Portage.—Good opening for pulp manufactory and flour mills Unlimited water-power available.

Renfrew.—Power company. Good opening for a furniture factory, a pulp mill, and a large brick manufactory.

Richmond West.—Good opening for flour and provender mill.

Ridgetown.—Good opening for a canning factory, pork-packing factory, foundry.

Richmond Hill.—Good opening for boot and shoe factory, woollen mill, cheese factory.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Lake Superior Steel Plant, sulphide works, brewery, machine shop.

Shelburne.—Good opening for planing mill or other wood-working concern.

Simcoe.—The Maple Leaf Stone Paving Co., chimney caps, brick and tile. Opening for pork factory, beet sugar factory, wood turning factory.

Smith's Falls.—Good opening for brick and tile industry, woollen mills.

Southampton.—Wood-turning factory, chair factory, sash and door factory, broom factory. Good opening for foundry, flour mill.

Springfield.—Good opening for sash and door factory, in connection with a lumber yard, brick and tile factory, and machine repair shop.

Sterling.—Good opening for fruit canning industry.

Stouffville.—Pork Packing Co., Forsyth Acetylene Co. Good opening for almost any kind of industry.

Sarnia.—Industries started during 1901: British American Can Co., planing mill, boiler shop, glove and mitt factory, implement factory, cigar factory, skirt factory. The Northern Transportation Co. has been changed to the Northern Navigation Co. There is a good opening for saw mills, grain elevators, transportation companies, and almost any kind of an industry where a market is sought in the Northwest.

Sudbury.—Industry started during 1901: Steam laundry. There is a good opening for manufacturies, mills, foundry, machine shops, etc.

St. Catharines.—McKinnon Dash & Metal Work Co., Kinleith Paper Co. Excellent opening for beet sugar factory, knitting mills, wheel works, tin can factory (there are five canneries here, who have to procure the cans used from outside points), pork-packing, paper boxes. Good water and electric power.

St. Mary's.—The Horseshoe Quarry. Good opening for wagon factory, machine works, wood-working machinery.

St. Thomas.—Carpet factory. Good opening for almost any kind of industry.

Sutton West.—Good opening for a foundry or some large manufacturing business, the corporation being willing to assist such.

Sundridge.—Veneer factory. Good opening for woollen mills, planing mills, grist mill, and a manufactory of small wooden wares.

Teeswater.—Carriage factory. Good opening for a chair and furniture factory. Village will assist such an industry.

Thamesville.—Good opening for canning factory, creamery, foundry, beet sugar factory.

Thedford.—Good opening for fruit canning industry, as this is one of the leading small fruit growing districts in Ontario.

Thornbury.—Splendid opening for beet sugar factory, canning factory, paper mills, furniture, or any kind of woodworking industry.

Tilsonburg.—Harvesting tool manufactory, grill work manufactory.

Tilbury.—The Tilbury Flax Co., flax mill. Good opening for planing factory, canning factory.

Toronto Junction.—The Union Stock Yards Co., Ltd. Good opening for any industry kindred to the stock yards, such as meat packing, etc., furniture factory, smelting works, farm implements.

Toronto.—The industrial development of the manufacturing industries is exceptionally large. Quite a number of manufacturers were forced to make extentions to their factories, while others kept their staffs employed more than the usual working hours, in order to supply the demand; others erected new and more commodious buildings—all of which goes to demon-

strate the fact that Toronto is fast becoming the manufacturing metropolis of Canada. A greater development of steel shipbuilding is essential to the enormous demand. Also a large and well-equipped dry dock is of immediate necessity to the marine interests of this port. An up-to-date malleable iron foundry would not only be a boon to the iron-workers of this city and the surrounding municipalities, but would pay handsome dividends to the company venturing on this line.

Tweed.—This town offers a good opening for a woollen factory.

Uxbridge.—A good opening for a first-class creamery.

Waterford.—Good opening for foundry and repair shop.

Walkerton.—Binder Twine Company. Good opening for oatmeal mill and canning factory.

Wellington.—Good opening for canning factory and sugar beet industries.

Winchester.—Good opening for following industries: Canning factory, whip factory, pork-packing, and sugar beet factory.

Windsor.—The Mordyke Novelty Co., iron castings; the Detroit Leather Goods Manufacturing Co.; Hip Gore Corset Co.; the Caille Novelty Co., slot machines; the Louden Machine Co., farm implements, etc. Good opening for a tobacco factory, beet root sugar factory, and dry dock and ship yard.

Wingham.—Good opening for the manufacture of furniture and small wooden-ware. Good timber and excellent shipping facilities.

Woodville.—Good opening for foundry and machine shop.

Woodbridge.—Good opening for woollen mills and creamery.

Wyoming.—Good opening for canning factory or evaporating fruit.

CIRCULAR TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The following circular and accompanying schedule was forwarded to the labor organizations in the Province of Ontario:

Department of Public Works, Ontario.

The Bureau of Labor.

Dear Sir,—The Bureau of Labor of the Province of Ontario, for the present year (the third of its existence) will continue the investigation of the condition of wage-workers as to wages, hours of labor, and such other information as the Bureau may be able to gather, as will give an intelligent knowledge of the relations of capital to labor, and the progress or otherwise being achieved generally by the wage-earning class; together with the progress of organization of the workers for the betterment of their condition. The confidence of labor organizations in the Labor Bureau to assist them in gathering information that will be of value to them, is rapidly increasing and its true purpose becoming better understood. The suspicion existing in the minds of many that Bureaus of Labor, such as that of Ontario, are not in their interests, is fast passing away. The response to enquiries last year, while not complete, was a decided improvement on the previous year. There is no doubt that ere long the fullest confidence will be established, not only on the part of the wage-earners, but with manufacturers also; resulting in their fullest co-operation to assist the Bureau in the collection of such data as may be desired to present accurate conditions existing, that will enable our legislators and others to reach a solu-

tion of public questions that tend to the general prosperity of the Province.

Copies of the Report of the Labor Bureau for 1901 have been forwarded to Secretaries of all labor organizations whose addresses could be obtained. If none have been received by your body, would ask you to drop me a card, and a copy will be at once forwarded. The Bureau also cordially invites any remarks of a general character that in your opinion will be of benefit to other organizations.

In conclusion, I trust that you will answer as fully and as accurately as possible the questions on accompanying schedule, and return same in enclosed envelope—no postage is required.

I am respectfully yours,

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary Labor Bureau, Ontario.

If you are not now Secretary of your organization, will you kindly hand this to your successor as soon as convenient.

The Bureau respectfully asks that the name and address of the Corresponding Secretary of your organization be forwarded whenever a change of officers takes place.

Department of Public Works, Ontario.

The Bureau of Labor.

The following questions refer to the year ending December 31st, 1901 :

1. Location.
2. Trade or calling.
3. Title of organization.
4. Date organized.
5. Total membership, male female
6. Average earnings, per week, male female
7. No. of working hours first five days.
8. No. of working hours Saturday.
9. Average number of days idle per member during year.
10. General cause of idleness.
11. Total number employed at your business in your locality, male female
12. What difference in wages or hours of labor (if any) of those engaged at your business in your locality, between members and non-members of your organization, male , female
13. What cash benefits, if any, are paid in case of (a) lack of employment, (b) sickness, (c) death, (d) superannuation?
14. Do you carry on any special work for members, such as a reading-room, evening classes, etc.?
15. Name of President for current term.
    Address.
16. Name of Corresponding Secretary for current term.
    Address.
17. Nights of meeting.
18. Do the above named officers object to the publication of their names and addresses in the Bureau Report?

Organizations formed since December 31, 1901, are requested to return schedule, answering as many questions as possible, so that the Bureau's Directory of Labor Organizations may be complete.

Remarks.

Any remarks or suggestions bearing on the subjects under investigation, or anything that in your opinion will improve the condition of your craft, or any other suggestions that in the opinion of your organization may seem wise and proper, looking to such legislation or otherwise, as will, in its judgment, be of permanent benefit, are cordially invited, and will be most cheerfully received, and made the best use of by the Bureau.

In response to the 600 schedules sent out to the labor organizations, but 297 replies were received, many of which were very meagre in the information supplied. The number and location of the various organizations reporting available for use are as follows:

Berlin	11	Niagara Falls	4
Brantford	9	Ottawa	12
Brockville	8	Oshawa	3
Beamsville	1	Palmerston	1
Chatham	6	Preston	1
Carleton Place	2	Peterboro'	6
Collingwood	2	Prescott	1
Cobourg	1	Port Colborne	1
Crookston	1	Queenston Heights	1
Dundas	3	Rat Portage	1
Fort William	2	Smith's Falls	4
Galt	5	Stratford	8
Guelph	13	Simcoe	1
Hamilton	25	Sarnia	5
Kingston	11	Sault Ste. Marie	3
London	12	St. Catharines	9
Lindsay	2	St. Thomas	11
Lakefield	1	Thorold	1
Leamington	1	Toronto	63
Merritton	2	Trenton	1
Milles Roches	1	Welland	2
Midland	2	Woodstock	5
Mitchell	1	Wallaceburg	3
North Bay	3	Windsor	4

The nature of the organizations reporting is as follows :

Trades and Labor Councils	10	Trades and Labor Unions	257
Federation of Trades	3	Knights of Labor Assemblies	6

By trades and callings the labor organizations which have made returns available for use are as follows :

Brass Molders	1	Conductors (Order of Railroad)	4
Butcher Workmen	1	Cigarmakers	5
Brewery Workmen	2	Carpenters (Amal. Society)	2
Bakers and Confectioners	4	Carpenters (United Bro.)	15
Bartenders	4	Carriage and Waggon Workers	6
Builders' Laborers (Inter.)	2	Civic Employees	2
Bookbinders (male)	4	Cab and Expressmen	1
Bookbinders (female)	1	Car Workers	1
Blacksmiths	1	Coremakers	2
Boilermakers	3	Cork Workers	1
Broommakers	2	Engineers (Bro. of Locomotive)	6
Bricklayers and Masons	12	Engineers (Amalgamated Society of)	3
Boot and Shoeworkers	2	Engineers (Marine)	1
Barbers	11		

Electro and Stereotypers	1
Electrical Workers	3
Fire Department (Fed. Union T & L. C. of C.)	1
Firemen, Oilers, etc. (Marine)	1
Firemen (Stationary	1
Firemen (Bro of Locomotive)	3
Federal Labor Unions (mixed trades) A. F. of L.	8
Glass Workers (Amalgamated)	1
Garment Workers	3
Glass Blowers	2
Industrial Brotherhood (mixed trades)	1
Ironmolders	9
Knights of Labor (mixed trades)	1
Leather Workers (horse goods)	1
Leather Workers (Amalgamated)	1
Letter Carriers (K. of L.)	1
Laundry Workers	1
Longshoremen	4
Laborers' Fed. Union (T. & L. C. of C.)	2
Laborers, Fed. Union, A. F. of L.	11
Musicians	2
Metal Polishers	2
Machinists	14
Printing Pressmen	2
Printing (Web) Pressmen	1
Printing Press Assistants and Feeders	1
Plasterers	2
Plasters' Laborers	1
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters	4
Printers (Typographical)	11
Painters and Decorators	12
Pattern Makers	1
Piano and Organ Workers	2
Quarrymen	1
Rubber Workers	1
Retail Clerks	3
Suspender and Neckwear Workers, A. F. of L.	1
Street Railway Employees	2
Stonemasons	1
Stonecutters	7
Sheet Metal Workers	5
Stove Mounters	3
Saw Smiths	1
Switchmen	2
Trunk and Bag Workers	1
Theatrical Stage Employees	1
Tile Layers (S. M. & E.)	1
Tobacco Workers	3
Tanners and Curriers, A. F. of L.	1
Tailors (journeymen)	12
Textile Workers	2
Teamsters	1
Telegraph Operators (railroad)	2
Trainmen (railroad)	3
Upholsterers	1
Woodcarvers	1
Woodworkers	8

RETURNS OF ORGANIZATIONS IN DETAIL.

Central Organizations.

Brantford.

Name, Trades and Labor Council; date organized, Feb. 9th, 1897; number of organizations represented, 16; President, William Kerr, Nelson street; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Mather, 75 Greenwich street; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Brockville.

Name, Trades and Labor Council; date organized, Nov. 14th, 1900; number of organizations represented, 9; President, Charles Simpson, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, James Allan, Box 36, Brockville; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays.

Galt.

Name, Trades and Labor Council (Galt); date organized, July, 1902; number of organizations represented, 9; President, Edward Little, Galt; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Barnard, P.O. Box 100, Galt; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Guelph.

Name, Trades and Labor Council (Guelph); date organized, March, 1892; number of organizations represented, 15; President, Joseph Dandeno, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, William Drever; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Ottawa.

Name, Allied Printing Trades Council; date organized, January, 1902; number of organizations represented, 4; President, James Murphy, 412 McLeod street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, C. N. Carnochan, 651 McLaren street, Ottawa; nights of meeting, 3rd Friday in month.

Stratford.

Name, Trades and Labor Council; date organized, July 1st, 1900; number of organizations represented, 11; President, Alexander Abraham, Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, W. R. Bradshaw, P.O. Box 329, Stratford; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Sarnia.

Name, Trades and Labor Council; date organized, Nov. 9th, 1902; number of organizations represented, 7; President, J. B. Dagan, Sarnia; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Reeves, Box 716, Sarnia; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

St. Catharines.

Name, Trades and Labor Council; date organized, January, 1897; number of organizations represented, 14; President, W. H. Harvey, P.O. Box 557, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, James Carty, P.O. Box 193, St. Catharines; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Toronto.

Name, District Labor Council (Toronto); date organized, 1881; number of organizations represented, 67 local bodies, and 4 sectional Councils; President, R. H. Cox, 772 Markham street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday.

Name, Ontario District Boot and Shoe Council; date organized, October, 1901; number of organizations represented, 6; President, E. Wilson, 476 King William street, Hamilton; Secretary, Alfred Glockling, 176 Lippincott street, Toronto; night of meeting, quarterly.

Name, Amalgamated Woodworkers' Council of Toronto District; date organized, Jan. 3rd, 1901; number of organizations represented, 5; President, John Boland, 568 Brock avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, George N. Mitchell, 244 Lippincott street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday of each month.

Name, Allied Printing Trades Council; number of organizations represented, 8; President, Thomas Morton, 84 Margueretta street; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Bell, 79 Bellevue place; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

Woodstock.

Name, Trades and Labor Council (Woodstock); date organized, July 31st, 1902; number of organizations represented, 8; President, T. L. Sproule, Huron street, Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Starr, 416 Ingersoll avenue, Woodstock; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

RETURNS OF ORGANIZATIONS IN DETAIL.

Local Unions.

Berlin.

Name, Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 422; date organized, July 24th, 1899; total membership, male, 56; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 6; average number of days idle per member during year, 21; general cause of idleness, damp weather; total number of cigar makers in locality, male 40, female 6; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union members, union men $9.00 per week, non-union $7.00 per week; union men work 8 hours per day; non-union, 10; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3.00 per week; sickness, $5.00 per week; death, from $50.00 to $500.00; President, G. F. Correll, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Eng'ert, Box 224, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Tuesday of each month.

Name, Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 112, of America; date organized, March 14th, 1900; total membership, male 170; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; number employed at woodworking in this locality, 260; cash benefit, dues are paid, in case of death, $70.00; President, Edward Zinkarr, Berlin, Ont.; Secretary, Conrad Kuehner, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month, at 8 p.m.

Name, Broommakers' Local Union, No. 7 (Berlin and Waterloo); date organized, April 2nd, 1900; total membership, male 10; average earnings per week, members, $8.50; non-members, $6.12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours on Saturday, 8; general cause of idleness, production; total number employed, 12; President, E. Kuhn, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Volge, Box 507, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd of each month.

Name, Federal Union No. 17; date organized, April 9th, 1901; membership, male, 126; average earnings per week, $6.00; number of working hours first five days, 10 hours; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of idle days per member during year, 180; general cause of idleness, no work in winter; cash benefit paid in case of death, $25.00; President, Henry Shuetz, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Daniel F. Becker, Box 218, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, May 2nd and every 2nd Friday after.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 553; date organized, March 2nd, 1900; total membership, male, 39; average earnings per week, $10.00; average number of working hours first five days, 10; average number of working hours Saturday, 10; number of days idle per member during year, 75; general cause of idleness, on account of inclement weather in the winter; total number employed in this locality, about 75; cash benefits in case of, sickness, 50 cts. per week; death, $200.00; President, C. F. Brandt, Waterloo, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, P. Jacobs, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday.

Name, Local Union, No. 317, United Association Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers; date organized, February 19th, 1902; membership, male, 8; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of

working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; total number employed, 10; President, John Hainsworth, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Carl Hoelscher, Berlin, Ont.; night of meeting, 3rd Friday of each month.

Name, Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union, No. 129; date organized, March 8th, 1900; total membership, male, 100; average earnings per week, $8.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle during year, 14; cause of idleness, owing to slack season after Christmas; total number employed at business in this locality, 104; cash benefits are paid in case of sickness, $5.00 per week; death, $75.00; President, G. Fehrenbach, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Michael Koebel, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month.

Name, Rubber Workers' Union, No. 9785; date organized, April 1st, 1902; total membership, male, 33; female, 17; average earnings per day, male, $1.25 to $1.75; female, 75 cts. to $1.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours on Saturday, 10; number of days idle per member during year, 21, in winter, half ticket for month or two; general cause of idleness, working on orders, the firm does not want to carry much stock. It is comparatively a young firm; total number employed at business in this locality, male, 58; female, 27; President, L. A. Kuehner, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. O. Bender, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday in month.

Brantford.

Name, Typographical Union No. 378; date organized, June, 1900; total membership, male, 18; average earnings per week, male, $10.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; total number employed in this locality, 30; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members, members, 54 hours per week; non-members work 60; cash benefits in case of death, $65.00; President, Geo. M. Crooks, Courier Office, Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, E. Roy Sayles, 56 Albion street, Brantford, Ont.; nights of meeting, 4th Saturday in each month.

Name, Iron Molders' Union No. 29; date organized, ——; total membership, made, 154; average earnings per week, $13.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 15; cause of idleness, taking stock and necessary repairs; total number employed at our business in our locality, 210; cash benefits are paid in case of sickness, $5.00 per week; death, $150; President, Fred. Eastman, Victoria street, Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Hausch, 63 Colborne street, Brantford; date of meeting, every other Monday.

Name, United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 186; date organized, September, 1899; total membership, male, 7; average earnings per week, $13.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average time idle per member during year, 3 to 6 months; general cause of idleness, due to depression of building trade due to weather; total employed at our business in this locality, 16 to 20; President, Jas. Palmer, 105 Dundas street, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Ashton, Grand View P.O., Brantford; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month.

Name, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 98; date organized, April 3rd, 1900; total membership, male, 10; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, about 60; general cause of idleness, depression in trade; total number employed at metal work in this locality, male, about 20; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members, 2 1-2 cents an hour; cash benefit in case of death, from $50 to $150, according to length of time of membership; President and Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Skinner, 106 Arthur street, Brantford; night of meeting, 2nd Tuesday in each month.

Name, Brass Workers, Polishers, Platers and Buffers' Union No. —; date organized, November, 1895; total membership, male, 20; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, want of orders; total number employed at business in this locality, 25; President, John Drayton, 51 Albion street, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, E. Henderson, 242 Murray street, Brantford; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

Brockville.

Name, Tailors' Union No. 262; date organized, December, 1900; total membership, male, 6; female, 10; average earnings per week, male, $8.00 to $9.00; female, $5.00 to $6.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; general cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number employed at tailoring in this locality, male, 15; female, 19; difference in hours or wages between members and non-members in our organization, all members of union have free work-shop and free machine-work, non-members have to pay for both shop and machine work; cash benefit in case of death, from $25.00 to $100.00; President, Chas. Cato, Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, David Muirhead, Brockville; night of meeting, 1st Monday in every month.

Name, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union No. 13; date organized, September 4, 1900; total membership, male, 25; average earnings per week, $10.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at our business in this locality, 27; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members, one hour per day; President, Peter Dwyer, Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George Barclay, Box 74, Brockville; nights of meeting, every alternate Tuesday.

Name, Brotherhood Painters and Decorators' Union No. 321; date organized, April 20th, 1901; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $10.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of illeness, absence of work; total number employed at this calling in locality, 35; cash benefit in case of death, $100 on one year's membership, $150 on two years' membership, paid by the Brotherhood; President, Joseph T. Jackson, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, Robert H. Lindsay, Brockville; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of the month.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 118; date organized, 1868; total membership, 33; general cause of idleness, slackness of

freight traffic; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members of this organization, 85 cts. per day of 100 miles run; cash benefit in case of death, from $750 to $4,500; do you carry on any special work for members, such as evening classes, etc.? Yes, instruction on air brake and running of locomotive is given; President, W. Parsley, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, R. Wardrop, Brockville, Box 666; nights of meeting, 1st Monday and 3rd Saturday in month.

Name, Federal Labor Union No. 8656; date organized, August 31st, 1900; membership, 24; average earnings per week, $8.10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; general cause of idleness, wet weather; President, W. H. Boon, George street, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Algie, Dyer street, Brockville; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Beamsville.

Name, Journeymen Stone Cutters of B. N. America, No. —; date organized, ———; membership, 30; average earnings per week, $18.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; general cause of idleness, lock-out during January, February and March; cash benefit paid, $5.00 per week in case of lock-out; death, $100; President, Thomas Corcoreon, Beamsville; Corresponding Secretary, John Miller, Box 10, Beamsville; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month.

Chatham.

Name, Laborers' Protective Union; date organized, October 30th, 1902; total membership, male, 103; average earnings per week, male, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member per year, 60; general cause of idleness, unfavorable weather; total number employed at business in locality, 60; difference in wages or hours of labor (if any) between members and non-members of union, union men get a day's pay for nine hours' work; President, William Gandion, Chatham; Corresponding Secretary, James Le Ber, Chatham, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Thursday.

Name, International Typographical Union, No. 460. Average earnings per week, male $9, female $6; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; total number employed at the business in locality, male 16, female 3; cash benefits, in case of death, $60; President, R. J. Birch, Chatham, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. Sowerby, P. O. Box 55, Chatham, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Monday each month.

Carleton Place.

Name, Iron Moulders' Union, No. 362; date organized, June 10th, 1901; membership, 17; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; number of days idle per member during year, 45; general cause of idleness, hot weather and shut down during stock-taking; total number employed at this calling in locality, 25; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members, 50 cts. per day; cash benefit in case of sickness, $5.00 per week; President, Jas. Robertson, Carleton Place; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. McRostie, Carleton Place; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday in the month.

Collingwood.

Name, Labor Union No. —; date organized, May 1st, 1901; average earnings per week, male $6.10, female $1.50; number of working hours first

five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; number of days idle per member during year, 85; general cause of idleness, closing of navigation and saw mills; total number employed at this calling in locality, male 500, female 100.

Crookston.

Name, Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, No. —; date organized, May 26th, 1897; total membership, male, 25 to 50; average earnings per week, $21.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; general cause of idleness, work was practically at a standstill during past year; total number employed at this calling in locality, about 50; cash benefit in case of death, $100; President, Thos. R. Scott, Crookston; Corresponding Secretary, Caleb E. Rose, Crookston; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Dundas.

Name, Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union (International), No. 128; date organized, June 29th, 1900; total membership, male, 20; average earnings per week, $8.50; number of working hours first five days 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 14; general cause of idleness, repairing engine; total number employed at woodworking in locality, 35; cash benefit in case of death, $75; President, J. H. Elam, Dundas; Corresponding Secretary, S. C. Patterson, Dundas; nights of meeting, every 2nd Friday.

Name, Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 269; date organized, February 17th, 1900; membership 16; average earnings, 25 to 27 cts. per hour; number of working hours first five days, 10 1-2; number of working hours Saturday, 5 1-2; number employed at this calling in locality, 20; cash benefits paid in case of sickness or death, sickness $5.00 per week, death from $100 to $150, according to length of membership; President, Wm. Watts, Dundas; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. M. Foster, Box 75, Dundas, Ont.; night of meeting, 2nd Monday of each month.

Fort William.

Name, Machinists' International Local No. 309, Association of; date organized, Nov. 25th, 1900; total membership, male, 16; average earnings per week, $16.20; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle during the year, work all the year round; total number employed at business in locality, male, 20; difference in wages or hours of labor (if any) of those engaged at your business in locality, between members and non-members of organization, none; President, E. C. Smith, Pruden street, Fort William; Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Carvell, Pruden street, Fort William, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday.

Galt.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 15; date organized, June 1st, 1900; membership, 46; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, cold weather; number employed at this calling in locality, 35; President, C. Oliver, Galt; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Sterzik, Box 561, Galt; nights of meeting, Wednesdays.

Guelph.

Name, International Association Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, No. 186; date organized, October, 1901; total membership, 14; average earnings per day, $1.65; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 15; cause of idleness, slackness; number employed at this calling in locality, 17; President, Jas. T. Hughes, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, I. A. McGill, Guelph; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in month.

Name, Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local No. 78; date organized, July, 1901; membership, 16; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; total number employed at this calling in locality, male 150, female 20; President, Richard Powers, 208 Neeve street, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Parker, 109 Neeve street, Guelph; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday.

Name, Typographical Union, No. 391; date organized, July, 1900; membership, 25; average earnings per week, $9.00 to $11.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 8; number employed at this calling in locality, 25; cash benefits in case of death, $65.00; President, O. R. Wallace, Box 574, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Phil. J. Golds, Box 574, Guelph; nights of meeting, 1st Thursday in each month.

Name, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union, No. 602; date organized, March 26th, 1902; membership, 20; average earnings per week, $9.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average time idle per member during year, 4 months; total number employed at this calling in locality, 22; cash benefit in case of sickness, death, or superannuation, death $100 to $150, superannuation, $100 to $150; President, Emil Brann, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, A. Dempsay, Box 419, Guelph; nights of meeting, 1st Wednesday and 3rd Saturday.

Name, Court Perseverance, Laborers' Union, No. 28; date organized, April 14th, 1892; membership, 18; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; general cause of idleness, slackness in the different branches of unskilled labor; total number employed at this calling in locality, over 200; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members in locality, union men receive 15 to 20 cts. per hour, work 9 hours; non-union received 12 1-2 cents per hour, and work 10 hours; President, I. T. Duggan, 86 Toronto street, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Walker, Duflin street, Guelph; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday in month.

Name, Textile Workers' Union; date organized, 15th May, 1902; total membership, male 16, female 13; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; general cause of idleness, lack of material; total number employed at the business in locality, male 50, female 140; President, Jas. Sanderson, 189 Waterloo street, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Agnes Smith, corner Elizabeth and Morris streets, Guelph; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday of each month.

Name, Local 67, U. A. Plumbers and Gasfitters; date organized, July 1st, 1899; total membership, male, 37; average earnings per week, male, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; cause of idleness during year, slack season in building

operations; total number employed at the business in your locality, male, 38; difference in wages or hours of labor (if any) of those engaged in your business in your locality, between members and non-members of your organization, 25 cents per day; cash benefits in case of sickness, $3.00 per week; President, Arthur L. Smith, 102 Bay street south, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Harris, 28 Smith avenue, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 3; date organized, May, 1900; total membership, male, 22; average earnings per week, male, $18; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle during year, 140; general cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at the business in locality, 22; President, Henry Thatcher, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, F. K. Johnston, Box 104, Guelph; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

Hamilton.

Name, Teamsters' Association, No. 1; date organized, June, 1900; membership, 102; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member, 75; general cause of idleness, little work in this business during winter time, when coal is about all that is being teamed; President, Amos Potts, King street east; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Taylor, 139 Macnab street south, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday.

Name, Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 205; date organized, June 26, 1900; membership, 60; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 59; cause of idleness, a tendancy to have no work done in residences in cold weather; number employed at this calling in locality, 120; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members in locality, from 3 to 5 cents per hour; cash benefits paid in case of death, $150 on one year's membership, $200 after two years' membership; President, James Smith, 70 Napier street, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Turk, 519 James street north, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month.

Name, International Longshoremen's Union, No. 120; date organized, June, 1899; membership, 41; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, none; cause of idleness, no work; number employed at this calling, in locality, 41; benefit in case of sickness, doctor; President, P. J. Tyne, 603 John street north, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Jones, 18 Guise street, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 151; date organized, December, 1873; average earnings per week, $12.00 to $15.00, number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; number employed at this calling in locality, 80; cash benefits in case of death, $500, $1,000, $1,500, or total disability; do you carry on any special work for members, such as evening classes, etc.? Yes, occasionally air brake instructions are given; President, M. Cummings, 267 Bay street north, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, John Pitt, 13 Pearl street north, Hamilton; nights of meeting, first and third Sundays.

Name, Electrical Workers' Union, No. 105; date organized, January 28th, 1900; membership, 50; average earnings per week, $10.00; number of

working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; general cause of idleness, lack of work and rainy weather; cash benefit in case of sickness or death,—sick benefit has been dropped for six months, death $100; do you carry on any special work for members, such as evening classes, etc.? discussion of electrical subjects is held at regular meetings; President, John Mitchell, 138 Breadalbane street, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Griffith, 47 Cannon street north, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month.

Name, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 234; date organized, Nov. 24th, 1901; membership, female, 102; average earnings per week, female, $3.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number of days idle per member during year, 10; general cause of idleness, depression of trade; total number employed at this business in this locality, 102; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, sickness or death, lack of employment, dues are paid, sickness $5.00 per week, death $50 membership for one year, $100 membership for two years; President, L. Catlin, 185 Wentworth street north, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, A. Gibson, 149 Hess street north, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 2nd Thursday in month.

Name, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 18; date organized, June 4th, 1860; membership, 27; average earnings, 22 1-2 cts. per hour, union rate; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; general cause of idleness, no work; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, sickness, death, or superannuation, lack of employment $2.50 and dues per week, sickness $3.00 and dues per week, death $60.00, superannuation $1.75 per week; President, Chas. Gleadow, 207 Murray street east, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Disher, 80 Catharine street north, Hamilton; nights of meetings, 25th of April and every alternate Friday.

Name, Cutters and Stock Fitters' Union, No. 232; date organized, November 1st, 1900; membership, 45; average earnings per week, $8.80; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number of days idle per member during year, 14; cause of idleness, change of season and stock-taking; total number employed at this business in locality, 45; cash benefits in case of sickness or death, sickness $5.00 per week, death $100; President, L. Stewart, 100 Walnut street south, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, W. Snider, 83 Jackson street west, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month.

Name, Federal Labor Union, No. 11; date organized, January, 1900; membership, 41; average earnings per week, $12.00; number employed at this calling in locality, 41; cash benefit in case of sickness or death, death $50.00; President, L. Clark, 55 Napier street, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, R. Aitchison, 52 George street, Hamilton, night of meeting, 1st Monday in month.

Name, Journeymen Barbers' Union, No. 131; date organized, Nov. 8, 1900; membership, 51; average earnings per week, $9.50; number of working hours first five days, 10 1-2; number of working hours Saturday, 14 1-2; total number employed at barbering in this locality, 100; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members, 2 hours per day; cash benefits in case of sickness or death, sickness $5.00 per week for 16 weeks, death $60.00; President, Chas. Condon, York street, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Halford, 59 York street, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in month.

Name, Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, No. 35; date organized, April 18th, 1899; membership, 31; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, from six to eight weeks; general cause of idleness, repairing machinery; number employed at this business in locality, 50; President, Jas. Ball, McNab street north, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Bevers, 106 Murray street east, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday.

Name, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 73; date organized, May 17th, 1901; membership, 15; average earnings per week, $7.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; number employed at leather working in locality, 50; cash benefit in case of sickness, $5.00 per week; President, Wm. Berry, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Norman Creen, 109 Main street east, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.

Name, Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 79; date organized, June 2nd, 1900; membership, 40; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9 1-2; number of working hours Saturday, 12; total number employed at this calling in locality, 60; difference between members and non-members in locality, non-members receive $7, $8, and $9, and work 12, 13, and 14 hours per day; President, Ernest Kelly, 310 Robert street, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Burton Normandy, 192 South Bay street, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month.

Name, International Tobacco Workers' Union, No. 48; date organized, Sept. 7th, 1899; membership, male 95, female 61; average earnings per week, male $9.00 to $10.00, female $5.00; number of working hours first five days, 9 1-2 in winter and 10 in summer; number of working hours Saturday, 7 1-2 in winter and 5 in summer; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, stock-taking and warm and wet weather; total number employed at this business in locality, male 95, female 61; cash benefits paid in case of lack of employment, sickness or death, lack of employment (strike), $3.00 per week; sickness, $3.00 per week; death, $50.00; President, George Harris, 210 Lock street north, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, D. L. McLean, 316 Hunter street west, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 1; date organized, July 7, 1881; membership, 98; average earnings per week, $8.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, cold and rainy weather; cash benefit in case of death, $100; do you carry on any special work for members, such as evening classes, etc.? hall is open all day in winter, with morning papers and games; President, John Seaman, 28 West avenue north, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. J. Whitelock, 39 West avenue north, Hamilton; nights of meeting, every Thursday.

Name, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, No. 107; date organized, April, 1899; membership, 108; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members in locality, one and two cents per hour; cash benefits paid in case of sickness or death, sickness $2.00 per week, death $75.00; President, J. W. Sahli, 192 Hannah street west, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Jas.

McIlwraith, 35 Chatham street, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Saturday.

Name, Amalgamated International Woodworkers' Union of America, No. 37; date organized, May, 1900; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $9.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number of days idle per member, 10; general cause of idleness, public holidays, and some have more at time of stock-taking; total number employed at this calling in locality, 200; cash benefit fund in case of death $75, disability fund, $250; President, Jas. Sullivan, 200 East Hannah street, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Hopper, 298 West Jackson street, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Name, Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 25; date organized, May 25th, 1900; membership, 25; average earnings per week, $9.10 and $12.60; number of working hours first five days, 14; number of working hours Saturday, 12; total number employed at this business in locality, 30; cash benefits in case of sickness or death, sickness, $3.00 per week, death $250, that is from the Grand Trunk Provident Insurance Co.

Name, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 55; date organized, Nov. 1st, 1879; membership, male 168, female 5; average earnings per week, male $10, female $10; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness, factory taking stock: total number employed at this calling in locality, male 168, female 5; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, sickness or death, lack of employment $3.00 per week, sickness $5.00 per week, death, from $50.00 to $550.00; President, Jas. Delaney, 11 Strachan street north, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. O'Dowd, 137 Simcoe street east, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 2nd Wednesday; Executive Board, Saturday.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Union, No. 133; date organized, ——; membership, 33; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours, paid by mileage; total number employed at this calling in locality, 50; cash benefits in case of death, an insurance is connected, from $750 to $4,500, as a member chooses; President, Jas. Oliver, 198 Locke street north, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, W. L. Baines, 288 Bay street north, Hamilton; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons.

Name, Machinists' International Association, Lodge 414; date re-organized, September, 1902; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; general cause of idleness, repairs and stock taking; total number employed at the business in locality, 300; difference in wages or hours of labor (if any) of those engaged in this business in locality between members and non-members of your organization, none; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, dues remitted, in case of sickness, dues remitted; in case of death, from $50 to $200; President, E. Mulvale, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. W. Yeager, Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 3rd Thursday in each month.

Kingston.

Name, Masons, Builders' Laborers' Union, No. 7448; date organized, May 22nd, 1899; total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; general cause of idleness, cold weather; number employed at this calling in locality,

75; President, Earnest Villard, Place De Armes, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, John Donovan, 97 Bagot street, Kingston; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 263; date organized, April 1, 1901; membership, male 29, female 59; average earnings per week, male $12.00, female $5.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; total number employed at tailoring in locality, male 31, female about 80; cause of idleness, no work; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members in locality, members receive from $1.50 to $2.00 more per week than non-members; cash benefits in case of death, after six months' membership $25, after one year $40, after two years $50, after three years $60, after four years $75, after five years $100; President, Wm. James, 203 University avenue, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Bucknell, 402 Montreal street, Kingston; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Name, Laborers' Protective Union, No. 8663; date organized, September 15th, 1900; total membership, about 60; average earnings per week, $7.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, scarcity of work during winter months; total number employed at this business in locality, should say about 700 or 800; cash benefits in case of sickness or death, we assist our members when needed; President, John O. Saunders, 159 Nelson street, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Walter S. Shufflebotham, 466 Montreal street, Kingston; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.

Name, Journeymen Stonecutters' Union of North America, No. ——; date organized, December, 1900; membership, 30; average earnings per week, $18.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, lack of work and inclemency of weather; total number employed at stonecutting in locality, 10; cash benefit in case of death, $100; President, W. G. Simpson, Windsor Hotel, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Robert A. Arniel, 109 Stuart street, Kingston; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners' Local, No. 249; date organized, June 26th, 1899; membership, 78; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 8; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, no building and bad weather; total number employed at carpentering in locality, about 100; difference in wages or hours between union and non-union men, union men receive $2.00 per day, non-union $1.75, union men work 9 hours per day, non-union 10; cash benefits in case of sickness or death, sickness $2.80 per week, death $200; is there any special work carried on for members, such as evening classes, etc.? yes, there is a reading-room; President, Thos. Copley, 9 Pine street, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Reid, Frontenac street, Kingston; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday of each month.

Name, International Association of Machinists, No. 368; date organized, August 19th, 1899; membership, 90; average earnings per week, $11.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at this calling in locality, 100; President, J. McWater, Frontenac street, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, R. Stockill, 135 Stewart street, Kingston; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays.

Name, Tanners' and Curriers' Union, No.—; date organized, April 1st, 1901; membership, 38; average earnings per day, $1.05; number working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; President, Wm. Cunningham, 298 Montreal street, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Eagan, 10 James street, Kingston; nights of meeting, every other Wednesday.

Name, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, No. 117; date organized, August 24th, 1900; membership, 24; average earnings per week, $10.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 24; general cause of idleness, slack season; number employed at metal working in locality, 30; President, E. J. Mitchell, 10 Dufferin street, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. L. Babcock, corner Chatham and Elm streets, Kingston; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday.

London.

Name, International Bartenders' League, Local No. 137; date organized, November, 1900; membership, 38; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; total number employed at this calling in locality, 31; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5.00 per week; President, Fred Harding, Oriental Hotel, London; Corresponding Secretary, Eugene Ducknoether, Dominion House, London; time of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday afternoon.

Name, Builders' Laborers' Union, No. 8; date organized, Oct. 21st, 1895; membership, 75; average earnings per week, $8.00; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 7; number of days idle per member during year, about 75; general cause of idleness, rough weather and frost, also wet weather; total number employed at building in locality, about 100; difference in wages or hours of labor between union and non-union men in locality, one hour per day and 2c per hour; President, Jas. Hiscock, Lorne avenue, London; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Burleigh, 206 Adelaide street, London; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday.

Name, International Association of Machinists, No. 383; date organized, ——; average earnings per week, $10.80; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9 1-2; cause of idleness, dullness of trade; total number employed at this calling in locality, 250; cash benefits in case of sickness or death, sickness $2.00 per week, death, from $50.00 to $200.00; President, Walter S. Tardy, 293 Wolfe street, London; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Watson, Queen's Hotel, London; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday.

Name, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. ——; date organized, 1871; membership, 27; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 9 in summer; number of working hours Saturday, 7 1-2 in summer; cause of idleness, rough weather and dullness in trade; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, sickness, death, or superannuation, lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $3.00 per week, death $60.00, superannuation $2.00 week, and tools insured; President, J. H. Ward, 82 Albion street, London; Corresponding Secretary, John Lanton, 379 Waterloo street, London; nights of meeting, alternate Wednesdays.

Name, Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 206; date organized, March, 1902; membership, 12; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; total

number employed at sheet metal working in locality, about 35; difference in wages or hours between members and non-members of organization, about 40 cts. per day; cash benefits in case of death, $150; do you carry on any special work for members, such as evening classes? no, we do not at present, but are going to start a special instruction department; President, T. Maker, London; Corresponding Secretary, P. A. Cheevers, 311 South street, London; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays.

Name, Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers of America, No. 97; date organized, 1895; membership, 40; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 8; number employed at this business in locality, about 75; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, 2 1-2 to 5 cts. per hour; cash benefit in case of death, $50 to $150; President, James Dunn, 665 Princess avenue, London; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. McCandless, 560 William street, London; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.

Name, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 561; date organized, 1850; membership —; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; cause of idleness, slackness and dark days; difference between members and non-members, 10 cts. per day; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, sickness or death, lack of employment $2.50 per week, sickness $2.50 per week, death $6.000, superannuation from $1.75 to $2.50 per week, according to the time of membership, from 25 to 40 years; President, Wm. Mowat, Charlotte street, East London; Corresponding Secretary, George Storey, 667 Princess avenue, London; nights of meeting, alternate Friday evenings.

Name, Stove Mounters and Steel Range Mounters' Union, No. 33; date organized, March 11th, 1899; membership, 49; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10 1-4; number of working hours Saturday, 5 3-4; average number of days idle per member during year, cannot say; cause of idleness, shop closed down; number employed at stove mounting in locality, 56; President, Joseph Samwell, 415 Hamilton road, London; Corresponding Secretary, W. Petrie, 424 Horton street, London; night of meeting, 2nd Thursday of each month.

Name, Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 46; date organized, ——; average earnings per week $6.00 to $9.00, female $3.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9, 9 1-2, and 10; number employed at carriage working in locality, male 125, female 4; President, Joseph Hardy, 40 Saunby street, London; Corresponding Secretary, James Smelser, 78 Blackfriar street, London; nights of meeting, first Friday of each month.

Name Industrial Brotherhood; date organized, 1891; total membership, 38; President, T. C. Thornhill, Talbot street, London; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph T. Marks, 427 Grey street, London; nights of meeting, 3rd Monday each month.

Lindsay.

Name, Typographical Union, No. 296; date organized, January 10th, 1901; membership, 11; average earnings per week, $8.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; number employed at printing in locality, 20; cash benefit in case of lack of employment (when on strike), $7.00 per week, death $65.00, superannuation, Printers' Home; when apprentices serve time they receive union scale; President, H. Brown, Watchman, "Warden Office," Lindsay; Corresponding Secretary, Walter A. Leigh, Box 176, Post Printing Office, Lindsay; nights of meeting, Monday once a month.

Lakefield.

Name, Federal Labor Union, No. 9677; date organized, March 11th, 1902; membership, 60; average earnings per week, $7.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member, perhaps 50; cause of idleness, lack of work; number employed at this business in locality, about 50; President, A. Northey, Lakefield; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Madill, Lakefield; nights of meeting, 1st and 15th of month.

Leamington.

Name, International Tobacco Workers' Union, No. 62; date organized, August 20th, 1901; membership, male 11, female 17; average earnings per week, male $8.00, female $4.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; cause of idleness, run out of stock; total number employed at tobacco working in locality, male 11, female 14; cash benefits in case of sickness or death, sickness $3.00 per week, death $50.00; President, John Moore, Leamington; Corresponding Secretary, Mandi Kitchen, Leamington; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday in the month.

Merritton.

Name, Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union, Local No. 91; date organized, March, 1902; total membership, male 41; average earnings per week, male $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle during year, steady work all year round; total number employed at business in locality, 41; difference in wages and hours of labor (if any) of those engaged at this business in locality, between members and non-members of your organization, only works of this kind in locality, and only union men employed; President, John Dundas, Merritton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William Darling, Merritton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 4th Tuesday in each month.

Mille Roches.

Name, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, No. ——; date organized, March 2nd, 1894; membership, 35; average earnings per week, $14.00 to $18.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, not obtainable; cause of idleness, unfavorable weather and sickness; number employed at stonecutting in locality, 23; cash benefits in case of death, $700; President, Wm. W. Brownell, Moulinette, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. E. Rombough, Mille Roches; nights of meeting, 6th of each month.

Midland.

Name, International Longshoremen's Union, No. 199; date organized, August 2nd, 1900; membership, 100; average earnings per week, 30 cents per hour (time broken); number of working hours first five days, work to best advantage; number of hours Saturday, give boats quick despatch; average number of days idle per member during year, not obtainable; cause of idleness, close of navigation; President, Wm. Clegg, Midland, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, D. A. Hall, Midland, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Name, Carpenters' Union, No. 817; date of organization, May 23rd, 1901; membership, 20; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average

number of days idle per member during the year, 75; President, W. S. Dyker, Midland, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Beaudoin, Midland, Ont.

Mitchell.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 330; date organized, Feb. 1st, 1902; membership, male 3, female 4; average earnings per week, male $9.00, female $6.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, no work; number employed at tailoring in locality, male 3, female 4; President, A. R. Gatenby; Corresponding Secretary, R. Botterill, Mitchell, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Monday in the month.

Niagara Falls.

Name, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 713; date organized, Jan. 17th, 1901; membership, 57; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, none; total number employed in locality, 77; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, 5 cents per hour less and one hour more per day to non-members of organization; nights of meeting, every Monday evening.

North Bay.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 308; date organized, August 17th, 1864; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours first five days, 7 to 12; total number employed in locality as engineers, 50; Secretary, James E. Young, Box 12, North Bay; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Name, International Association of Machinists, No. 413; date organized, July, 1900; membership, 20; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; cash benefits in case of death, $50 to $200; President, D. W. Watson, North Bay; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Hinds, North Bay; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors, No. 242; date organized, 1887; membership, 17; President, John Larry, North Bay; Corresponding Secretary, Adam Torrance, North Bay; nights of meeting, 1st and 2nd Mondays in month.

Ottawa.

Name, Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 5; date organized, January, 1879; membership, 24; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 8 1-2; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number employed at this business in locality, 30; what difference in wages or hours of labor is there between members and non-members of your organization in locality, about half; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred J. Larden, 327 Bell street, Ottawa; night of meeting, second Monday in each month.

Name, Barbers' Protective Association, No. —; date organized, May, 30th, 1898; membership, 65; average earnings per week, $8.00; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 16; number employed at barbering in locality, 125; President, A. Potvin, 159 Rideau street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, A. Bouthillier, 220 1-2 Sparks street, Ottawa; nights of meeting, 2nd Tuesdays in month.

Name, Stereotypers' Union, No. 50; date organized, October, 1900; membership, 8; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours

first five days, 8 1-2; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at this calling in locality, 8; President, Isidore Coti, 356 St Patrick street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph H. Wallace, 174 Sussex street, Ottawa; night of meeting, 1st Wednesday in each month.

Name, Machinists' Lodge, I. A. M., No. 412; date organized, December, 1899; membership, 68; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; general cause of idleness, strike; number employed at this calling in locality, 75; difference in hours of labor or wages between members and non-members in your organization in locality, wages, 5 per cent., hours the same; cash benefit in case of death, $50.00 to $100.00; President, S. J. Frik, 97 Preston street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Anderson, 231 Gloucester street, Ottawa; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month.

Name, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 65; date organized, October, 1900; membership, 52; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days 8 1-2, Friday 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at bookbinding in locality, male 75, female about 150; President, J. E. Pender, 141 Bodelier street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, G. A. White, 660 Rideau street, Ottawa; night of meeting, 3rd Friday in each month.

Name, Letter Carriers' Assembly, No. —; date organized, March 4th, 1901; membership, 19; average earnings per month, $30 to $50; total number employed at this calling in locality, 34; President, M. H. Fagan, Hintonburg, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. J. Cantwell, 136 Water street, Ottawa; night of meeting, 1st Tuesday of each month.

Name, Order Railroad Telegraphers, Div. 15; date organized, November, 1897; membership, 80; average earnings per week, $16.00; number of working hours, agents and operators 12, despatchers 8 hours, seven days per week; number employed at this business in locality, 95; cash benefit in case of death, $300, $500, $1,000; President, G. W. Shepherd, Alexandria street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, R. E. Allison, Glen Robertson, Ont.; night of meeting, 4th Sunday of each month, at Glen Robertson, Ont.

Name, Typographical Union, No. 102; date organized ——; total membership, 300; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; total number employed at this business in locality, 300; cash benefits in case of sickness $4.00 per week, death $100; President, J. A. Murphy, 412 Macleod street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Cleary, 25 Daly avenue, Ottawa; night of meeting, 1st Saturday of each month.

Name, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 81; date organized, May 13th, 1895; average earnings per week, $11.40; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; general cause of idleness, slack business on road; number employed at your business in locality, 75; cash benefit in case of death, $500 to $1,500; President, Hector H. Legate, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Grendal, 478 Lewis street, Ottawa; time of meeting, every alternate Sunday morning.

Name, Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 143; date organized, 1889; membership, male 60, female 7; average earnings per week, male $10.00, female $4.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; general cause of idleness, slackness of trade, which occurs generally in the months of January, February, July, and August; cash benefit in case of death, from $25.00 to $100.00; President, E. Sedvall, 41 Dalhousie street,

Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, E. Empey, 265 Clarence street, Ottawa; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month.

Name, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, No. —; date organized, March 10th, 1893; membership, 68; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 180; general cause of idleness, winter weather and lack of work; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men receive a dollar less per day, and work an hour more than union men; cash benefit in case of death, $100; President, Albert Gosselin, Cumming's Bridge; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Kirk, 30 Second avenue, Ottawa; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in month.

Name, Plasterers, Operative, International Local Union, No. 124; date organized, August, 1892; membership, 30; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 78; difference in wages and hours of labor between member and non-members of organization, from 20 to 25 cts. a day, and from 4 to 9 hours a week; cash benefit in case of death, $50; President, Harry Hornshaw, 16 Third avenue, Ottawa, Ont., Corresponding Secretary, Alex. F. Walsh, 248 Queen street, Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Oshawa.

Name, Iron Moulders' Union, No. 136; date organized, Feb. 30th, 1899; membership, 32; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; cash benefits in case of sickness $5.00 per week, in case of death $100.00; President, R. J. Gray, Oshawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, R. Rogan, P.O. Box 47, Oshawa; nights of meeting, 1st and 2nd Thursdays of each month.

Name, Amalgamated Woodworkers, No. 148; date organized, Feb. 28th, 1902; membership, 50; number of working hours first five days, 10; average earnings per week, $7.50; number of working hours Saturday, 9; number employed at the business in locality, 125; President, John Brown, Oshawa; Corresponding Secretary, Frederick Hobbs, Box 164, Oshawa.

Name, Federal Union, A. F. of L., Laborers; date organized, June 2nd, 1902; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; total number employed at the business in your locality, 35; President, F. D. Galbraith, Oshawa; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Allin, Oshawa; nights of meeting, 1st and 2nd Mondays in the month.

Palmerston.

Name, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, No. 61; date organized, Aug. 1st, 1900; membership, 10; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; number employed at the business in locality, male 50, female 3; President, J. Wisham, Palmerston; Corresponding Secretary, G. Gadsby, Palmerston, Ont.; night of meeting, 1st Friday of each month.

Preston.

Name, Iron Moulders' Union, No. 314; date organized, May 1st, 1899; membership, 40; average earnings per week, $16.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 8; number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, repairing and stock-

taking and hot weather; total number iron moulders in locality, 60; difference in wages between union and non-union men, about $1 a day; cash benefits in case of sickness $5.00 per week, in case of death $100; name of President, William Foster, Preston; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Yansen, Preston; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

Peterboro'.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union, No. 672; date of organization, October 11th, 1900; membership, 101; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, winter (slack season); difference in hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, 1 hour; cash benefits at death, $50 to $200; President, A. F. Dugan, Peterboro'; Corresponding Secretary, James E. Haggart, Box 119, Peterboro'; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month.

Name, American Federal Union, No. 9204; date organized, June 1st, 1901; membership, 795; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; cause of idleness, no work in winter; total number employed as laborers in locality, 500; President, Wm. Henry, Peterboro', Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Redfern, Box 50, Peterboro', Ont.; night of meeting, every Friday.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 17, of Ontario; date organized, November, 1901; membership, 47; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; time idle during the year, 5 months; cause of idleness, bad weather and lack of material; number employed at the business in locality, 47; President, T. M. McFadden, Peterboro', Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James J. Goodwin, P. O. Box 497, Peterboro'; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Prescott.

Name, Longshoremen's Association, No. 244; date organized, May, 1901; membership, 100; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 10 to 12; number of working hours Saturday, 10; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, members 25 cents per hour, non-members, 15 cents per hour; President, G. M. Harris, Prescott, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Huntington, Prescott, Ont.; night of meeting, every Monday.

Port Colborne.

Name, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' of America, No. 1168; date organized, June 7th, 1902; membership, 20; average earnings per week, $10.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; number employed at the business in your locality, 30.

Rat Portage.

Name, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 270; date organized, Oct. 1, 1887; membership, 56; average earnings per week, $12.42; number of working hours, subject to call; number employed at business in locality, 70; difference in wages between union and non-union men, $2.00 for 9 hours, non-members, $1.75; cash benefit in case of death, $100; President, S. B. Leuty, Rat Portage, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Gambel, Box 109, Rat Portage, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month.

Sarnia.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors, Div. 189; date organized, Aug. 27th, 1886; membership, 27; no regular hours of working; number employed

in locality, 45; cash benefits in case of death, from $1,000 to $5,000; President, Hugh Cameron, Tunnel P.O., Sarnia; Corresponding Secretary, H. Bell, Tunnel P. O., Sarnia, Ont.: nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month.

Name, Local No. 253, International Longshoremen's Association; date organized, July 1st, 1901; membership, 130; average earnings per week, $12.00; average number of days idle per member during year, 125; cause of idleness, close of navigation; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, from 5 cents to 15 cents per hour; President, Wm. Feeney, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. McRury, Point Edward, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.

Name, Local Union, 241, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; date organized, Sept. 1st, 1901; membership, 8; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10 hours; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; cause of idleness, slack season; President, Thomas Knapp, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Gibson, Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Monday of each month.

Name, Stonecutters' Association of North America; date of organization, May, 1901; membership, 16; average earnings per week, $18.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; time idle during year per member, 4 months; cause of idleness, cold weather; cash benefit in case of death, $100; President, W. Thomas, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. J. Murray, Arlington Hotel, Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Smith's Falls.

Name, Iron Moulders' Union, No. 201; date of organization, June 20th, 1899; membership, 128; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; average number of days idle per member during year, 14; cause of idleness, repairs; number employed at business in locality, 100; cash benefits in case of sickness or death, $5.00 per week in case of sickness, and in case of death from $100 to $200; President, Alex. Kidwood, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John W. Garret, Box 263, Smith's Falls; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month.

Name, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 1152; date organized, May 29th, 1902; membership, 32; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number of carpenters employed in locality, 60; cash benefit in case of death $200, superannuation or disability, $400; President, John Jones, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, B. G. Byram, Smith's Falls, Ont.; night of meeting, every Friday.

Stratford.

Name, Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 424; date organized, August, 1899; membership, male 19, female 3; average earnings per week, male $8.00, female $8.00; number of working hours first five days, 8, number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of days idle per member during year, 21; cause, continuous damp weather, preventing stock from drying; number employed at business in locality, male 23, female 8; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, $3.00 per week; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, $3.00 per week, in case of sickness $5.00 per week, death $20.00 to $500.00, strike,

$5.00 per week and a loan of $20 to assist in finding employment; President, R. Maddie, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. Laughton, Box 5, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, 3rd Monday of each month.

Name, Federal Union (mixed), No. 9886; date organized, May 10th, 1902; membership, 100; average earnings per week, $7.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; cause, holiday; number employed at business in locality, 250; President, John Maxwell, 207 Gore street, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Connolly, Brant street, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday each month.

St. Catharines.

Name, St. Catharines' Barbers' Union, No. 1; date organized, Oct. 1st, 1886; membership, 18; average earnings per week, $9.00; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 16; number employed at this business in locality, 18; cash benefits in case of sickness $3.00 per week, death $25.00; President, Wm. Randy, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Adam Haynes, St. Catharines; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday each month.

Name, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 140; date organized, Aug. 24th, 1881; average earnings per week, male $8.00 female $6.00; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 7; average number of days idle per member during year, 21; cause, dull season in winter; number employed at business in locality, male 25, female 4; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, $3.00 per week for six weeks, sickness $5.00 per week, death $50.00 to $60.00, superannuation after 15 years; $500 for total disability; President, Wm. Weise, Box 153, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Gunn, Box 153, St. Catharines; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Name, United Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners of America, No. 38; date organized, February 26th, 1883; membership, 33; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 95; cause, bad weather and lack of employment; number employed at business in locality, 130; difference in wages between members and non-members, 1 hour per day; cash benefits in case of death, $50 to $200; President, Thos. Irvine, Box 417, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, James Carty, Box 193, St. Catharines; nights of meeting, every Friday.

Name, Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 4; date organized, 1882; membership, 27; average earnings per week, $11.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 110; cause, weather and scarcity of work; number employed at this business in locality, 27; President, W. Bell, Box 26, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. G. Patey, Box 53, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month.

Name, International Association of Machinists, No. 268; date organized, April, 1900; membership, 21; average earnings per week, $10.25; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number employed at business in locality, 22; cash benefit in case of death, $200; President, Archibald Grass, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Hall, Box 1013, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month.

Name, St. Catharines Typographical Union, No. 416; date organized, May 7th, 1901; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $10;

number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; cause of idleness during the year, two being on sub list; total number employed in locality, 22; cash benefits in case of death, $60; President, Robert McGlashan, care of "Star," St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Nelligan, Box 763, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Saturday each month.

Name, Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators' Brotherhood of America, Union 407; date organized, August 1st, 1901; total membership, 29; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 90 to 120; cause of idleness, slackness in building trade during winter months; total number employed at business in locality, 33; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, about 25 cents per day; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, sickness or death, in case of death, after one year's membership $100, two years' membership, $150, and in case of death of wife $50; President, John Sinclair, St. Catharines P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, William D. Outram, St. Catharines P. O.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

St. Thomas.

Name, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 47; date organized, Sept. 26th, 1883; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 11; number employed in locality, 200; cash benefits in case of sickness $5.00 per week, death $400, $800, $1,200; President, T. G. Courtenay, 32 Locust street, St. Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Hookway, Box 519, St. Thomas, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday and 2nd and 4th Monday.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors, Div. No. 13; date organized, August 1st, 1882; membership, 91; average earnings per week, $20; President, Peter Stewart, Condr. C. P. R., St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, John Mackenzie, St. Thomas, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sundays.

Name, Locomotive Firemen, Charity Lodge; date organized, May 10th, 1882; membership, 168; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; number employed at business in locality, 300; cash benefits, in case of death, $500, $1,000, $1,500; President, John McCormick, Box 1273, St. Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Andrew Stewart, Box 1273 St. Thomas, Ont.; time of meeting, every Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Name, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 222; date organized, May 12th, 1900; membership, 17; average earnings per week, $10.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 14; number employed at business in locality, 23; cash benefits in case of sickness $5.00 per week, in case of death $60.00; President, Frank J. Oxford, St. Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James W. Lodge, 352 Talbot street, St. Thomas; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of the month.

Name, Federal Labor Union, No. 8329; date organized, April 30th, 1900; membership, 265; average earnings per week, $7.50; number of working hours first five days, 10 hours; number of working hours Saturday, summer, 5 hours, winter 10 hours; number employed at this business in locality, 540. President, Thomas Venning, St. Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Courtland L. Shaw, 5 Miller street, St. Thomas; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month.

Name, Journeymen Tailors of America, Local Union No. 14; date organized, 1886; membership, 25; average earnings per week, $8; average number of idle days per member during year, 75; number employed at business in locality, 30; cash benefits in case of death, $50; President, John Roberts, St. Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. Roberts, P. O. Box 719, St. Thomas, Ont.; nights of meeting, 4th Monday each month.

Name, International Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Div. 132; date organized, 1883; membership, 130; average earnings per week, $25; number employed at the business in locality, 175; cash benefit, an insurance from $750 to $5,000; President, C. Lawrence, Box 1162, St. Thomas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, E. Cowles, Box 1313, St. Thomas, Ont.; time of meeting, every Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

Toronto.

Name, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 171; date organized, Nov. 23rd, 1900; membership, 51; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number employed at the business in locality, 130; President, Daniel Slattery, 36 Sullivan street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, James Beaton, 50 Princess street; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month.

Name, International Association of Machinists, No. 235; date organized, ——; membership, 270; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number employed at business in locality, 500; 10 per cent. in hours and wages in favor of members; cash benefits, sickness $3.00 per week, in case of death $50.00; President, R. H. Dee, 42 Grange avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Watson, 21 Afton avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Name, International Plasterers' Association, Union No. 48; date organized, 1881; membership, 110; average earnings per week, $13.00; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; time idle during year, 2 months; cause, cold weather; number employed in the business in locality, 105; members receive 34 cents per hour; non-members receive 25 cents per hour; members will receive, after the 1st of May, 38 cents per hour, having signed an agreement with bosses for 1 year; cash benefits in case of death, $100; President, Thomas Hannah, 210 Brunswick avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. J. Hamilton, 42 Foxley street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month.

Name, Civic Employees' Benevolent Union, No. 2; date organized, 1895; membership, 33; average earnings per week, $9.73; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; cash benefits in case of sickness $3.00 per week, death $30.00; President, John Jordon, 43 Argyle street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd Wednesday each month.

Name, Glass Blowers' Association, United States and Canada, No. 66; date organized, 1893; membership, 50; number of working hours first five days, 8 1-2; number of working hours Saturday, 8 1-2; average number of idle days per member during year, 100; number employed at the business in locality, 75; cash benefits in case of death, $500; President, Charles McNichol, 68 Dovercourt road, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, George A. Bard, 15 Brookfield street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday.

Name, Stonemasons' Local Union of Toronto; date organized, ——; membership, 65; average earnings per week, $8.50; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of

days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, lack of work or stormy weather; number employed at the business in locality, 75; President, Joseph Frame, 578 Manning avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, David Colman, 64 Elm street, Toronto; nights of meeting, alternate Thursdays in each month.

Name, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 540; date organized, March 1st, 1901; number of working hours first five days, 12 to 13 hours; number employed at the business in locality, over 5,000; cash benefits in case of death, $100; President, H. Brett, 284 Manning avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John Morrow, 136 Shuter street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month.

Name, Patternmakers' Association of Toronto; date organized, Nov. 3rd, 1891; membership, 50; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number employed at the business in locality, 60; cash benefits in case of sickness $4.00 per week, in case of death $40.00, superannuation, from $12.00 to $16.00 per month to members over 60 years old; President, William Reid, 65 Beaconsfield avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. T. Gaston, 119 Wellington street west, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.

Name, Broommakers' International Union, Local No. 55; date organized, January, 1901; membership, 20; average earnings per week, $7.00 to $8.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, about 40; number employed at the business in locality, 32; President, James Pigeon, 236 Simcoe street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, James M. Lang, 205 Victoria street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday in each month.

Name, United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, Local Union No. 46; date organized, 1894; membership, 253; average earnings per week, $14.40; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, unseasonable weather; number employed in the business in locality, 260; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, exemption from dues, in case of death, $700, superannuation, after 20 years an honorary member; President, J. A. Dougan, 280 Westmoreland avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. N. Braybon, 332 Seaton street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday each month.

Name, Toronto Printing Pressmen's Association, No. 10; date organized, 1882; membership, 85; average earnings per week, $14.00; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours and 50 minutes; number of working hours Saturday, 4 hours and 50 minutes; number employed at the business in locality, 85; cash benefits, in case of death, $50; President, E. H. Randall, 44 Scollard street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Davey, 51 Bellevue place, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Monday of each month.

Name, Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 113; date organized, 1893; membership, 200; average earnings per week, $6.00; number of working hours first five days, 6; number of working hours Saturday, 6; cash benefits in case of sickness $3.00 per week, death $75.00; President, F. Marshall, 30 Cottingham street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. McKenna, 17 Balmuto street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 4th Sunday of each month.

Name, Brotherhood Trainmen, No. 322; date organized, 1888; average earnings per week, from $9 to $20 per week; cash benefits in case of death from $250 to $1,200; President, Joseph Wilson, Colabie street, Toronto; H. T. Meredith, 125 Givens street; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday.

Name, Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union of America, Local 204; date organized, February, 1898; total membership, 125; average earnings per week, male, $11.00; number of working hours first five days 9, number of working hours Saturday 14; President, Arthur Somers, 78 McCaul street; Corresponding Secretary, John Gardiner, 209 Borden street; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month.

Name, Garment Workers, No. 185; date organized, May 30th, 1902; total membership, 162; average earnings per week, male $8.50; number of working hours first five days, 9 1-2; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle during the year, 9; general cause of idleness, stocktaking and slackness of work; total number employed at the business in your locality, 225 male and 10 female; difference in wages or hours of labor (if any) of those engaged at your business in your locality, between members and non-members of organization, male $2.00 per week; President, William Harrison, 390 Rusholme road, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas O. Sweet, 20 Olive avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month.

Name, Stove Mounters, No. 14; date organized, July 16th, 1901; membership, 23; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; number employed at the business in locality, 29; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, $4 per week; President, Charles Curtin, 194 Farley avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Harrington, 193 Howland avenue; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays each month.

Name, Plasterers' Laborers' Union, No. 1; date organized, 1884; reorganized, 1896; membership, 73; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; number employed at business in locality, 60; President, J. Ballantyne, 159 Brunswick avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Frederick Englefield, 548 Givens street; nights of meeting, every two weeks.

Name, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 70; date organized, 1850; membership, 77; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of hours idle per member during year, 6 1-2; cash benefits paid in case of lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $2.50 per week, death, $60; superannuation $1.75 to $2.50 per week; President, W. Roberts, 39 Olive avenue; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Clement, 29 Bellevue avenue.

Name, Journeymen Stonecutters' Union of North America; date organized, 1840; membership, 60; average earnings per week, $18.92; working hours first five days 8, Saturday 4; difference between members and non-members, 40 cents per day; cash benefits, death, $100; President, Alex. Bruce, 830 Manning avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, James D. Skinner, 218 1-2 Adelaide street west, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.

Name, Order of Railway Conductors, No. 17; date organized, 1881; membership, 70; President, Wm. I. Gray, 27 St. Andrews street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Mitchell, 23 Rose avenue; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month.

Name, Excelsior Assembly, Knights of Labor, No. 2805; date organized, October 4th, 1882; membership, 29; President, John Francis, 19 Caer Howell street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Gilmour, 7 Walton street; 2nd Saturday of every month.

Name, Builders' Laborers' International Union; date organized, March 1881; average earnings per week, $11.00; number of working hours first

five days, 8 ; number of working hours Saturday, 4 ; number of days idle per member during year, 90 ; cause of idleness, cold weather ; number employed at the business in locality, 550 ; cash benefits, in case of death, $75 ; President, A. Lusty, 118 Wilton avenue, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, James Drew, 23 Robinson street, Toronto ; nights of meeting, every Tuesday.

Name, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 27 ; date organized, 1882 ; membership, 137 ; average earnings per week, $9.00 ; number of working hours first five days, 9 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 70 ; cause, no work ; number employed at the business in locality, 1,200 ; cash benefits, in case of disability, $400 ; death, $200 ; President, Wm. Irvine, Braeondale P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, John Tweed, 250 Palmerston avenue, Toronto ; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Name, National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 570; date organized, 1868, reorganized, Jan. 11th, 1900 ; membership (city), 80 ; average earnings per month, $50 to $80 ; work 7 hours every day ; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, on account of steamers not running during winter months ; number employed at the business in locality, 30 ; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, from $5.00 to $10.00 ; cash benefits in case of death, $30 ; President, James A. Findlay, 18 Cummings street, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Woodward, 28 Eden place ; nights of meeting, Thursday evening.

Name, Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91 ; date organized, 1844 ; membership, 657 (male), female 3 ; average earnings per week, $13.00 ; number of working hours first five days, 49 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; number employed at the business in locality, male 800, female 50 ; difference in wages paid to members and non-members of organization, male $3.00 to $4.00 per week, female $5 to $6 per week ; cash benefits in case of sickness, $3 per week; death, $100 ; President, James Wilson, 464 Parliament street, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, Ed. M. Meehan, Box 543, P.O., city ; nights of meeting, 1st Saturday in month.

Name, Metal Polishers, Platers, Buffers, Brass Moulders, etc., No. 21 ; date organized, May 22, 1900 ; membership, 26 ; average earnings per week, $12.92 ; number of working hours first five days, 10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; number employed at the business in locality, 33 ; cash benefits, in case of death, $100 ; President, Luke Hozack, 92 Alexander street, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, Norman A. Montgomery, 31 Dunedin avenue, Toronto ; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month.

Name, Bricklayers' Union, No. 2 ; date organized, 1869 ; membership, days, 8 ; number of working hours Saturday, 4 ; cash benefits, in case of death, $150 ; President, D. S. McCurdy, 848 Dovercourt road, Toronto ; 325 ; average earnings per week, $12.00 ; number of working hours first 5 Corresponding Secretary, James C. Claxton, 754 Queen street west, Toronto ; nights of meeting, every Tuesday.

Name, Upholsterers' International Union, Local No. 30 ; date organized, 1894 ; membership, 30 ; average earnings per week, $11.00 ; number of working hours first five days, 9 1-2 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; time idle during the year per member, 8 weeks ; number employed at the business in locality, 45 ; difference between members and non-members of organization, $4.00 ; President, A. R. Hosier, 93 Woolsley street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Kenneth Mundy, 110 Claremont street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday each month.

Name, National Association of Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders of Canada, No. 323 ; date organized, April 22nd, 1902 ; membership, 47; number employed at the business in locality, 100 ; President, Alex. S. Johnson, Toronto Junction ; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Johnston, 610 King street east, Toronto ; nights of meeting, every Monday.

Name, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association ; date organized, June 6th, 1896 ; membership, 105 ; average earnings per week, $9.00 ; number of working hours first five days, 8, 9, 10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 to 10 ; number of days idle per member during year, 60 ; cause of idleness, dullness of trade ; President, W. Jose, 89 Esther street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Chapman, 75 Foxley street, Toronto ; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday in the month.

Name, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union, No. 114 ; date organized, April 1st, 1900 ; average earnings per week, $10 ; number of working hours first five days, 9 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; average number of days idle per member during the year, 50 ; cause, lack of employment ; number employed in the business in locality, male 250, female 50 ; cash benefits in case of death, $100 ; President, J. A. Morgan, 132 Spruce street, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Clark, 346 Sackville street ; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Name, Brotherhood of Engineers (Locomotive), Div. 295 ; membership, 62 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 30 ; cause, engine being repaired ; number employed at the business in locality, 75 ; cash benefits, case of death, insurance from $750 to $4,000 ; President, John Neilson, Cowan avenue, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, Fred A. Sproule, Toronto Junction ; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month.

Name, Butcher Workmen's Union; date organized, April 21st, 1902; membership, 21 ; average earnings per week, $9 to $12 ; number of working hours first five days, 10 to 12 ; number of working hours Saturday, 10 to 14 ; number employed in the business in locality, about 400 ; President, Wm. Bell, 796 Euclid avenue, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, Sampson Cubbidge, 15 Givens street, Toronto ; nights of meeting, every Monday.

Name, Bindery Women's Union, No. 34 ; date organized, June 26, 1901; membership, 273; average earnings, $3.50; number of working hours first five days, 9 1-2 ; number of working hours Saturday, 4 1-2 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 30 ; cause, slackness of work ; number employed in the business in locality, 500.

Name, Carworkers' Association ; date organized, July 9th, 1901 ; membership, 190 ; average earnings per week, $8.00 ; number of working hours first five days,10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 9 ; President, W. H Blewett, Toronto Junction ; Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Wallace, 201 Maria street, Toronto Junction ; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday of each month.

Name, Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union, No. 11 ; date organized, February, 1902 ; membership, 40 ; average earnings per week, $11 ; number of working hours first five days, 9 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 12 ; cause, stocktaking ; number employed at the business in locality, 122 (male), female 34 ; difference between members and non-members in wages and hours of labor, 10 hours and $2.50 per week in favor of organization ; President, A. Trenwith, 35 Defoe street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Mottram, 222 Brock avenue, Toronto ; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month.

Name, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 27 ; date organized, May, 1869 ; membership, male 213, female 5 ; average earnings per week, male $9, female $9 ; number of working hours first five days, 40 ; number of working hours Saturday, 4 ; average number of days idle per member per year, 21 days ; cause of idleness, wet weather, causing trouble in drying prepared stock ; number employed in the business in locality, 218 ; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all union men in Toronto ; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, $3 per week ; sickness, $5 per week ; death, from $50 to $550, from two to fifteen years' membership; in case of death of wife or widowed mother, $40; strike benefit, $5 per week ; President, Richard Walsh, 13 McCaul ; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Haberstock, 61 McGill street ; nights of meeting, 3rd Monday of each month.

Name, Printing Press Assistants and Feeders, No. 1 ; date organized, June, 1890 ; membership, 165 ; average earnings per week, $8.50 ; number of working hours first five days, 49 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5; number employed at the business in locality, 235 ; President, Wm. J. Shaw, 61 Trinity square, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough avenue,Toronto ; nights of meeting, 2nd Wednesday of each month.

Name, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 3 ; membership, 400 ; average earnings per week, $12.50 ; number of working hours first five days, 9 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 90 ; cause, dull season in this line of business ; number employed at the business in locality, about 700 ; cash benefits, in case of death, $150 for a member ; for wife's death, $50 ; superannuation, $150 ; President, George Harris; Corresponding Secretary, E. W. Hylton, 366 Dupont street, Toronto ; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

Name, Theatrical Stage Employees ; date organized, October 4th, 1894 ; membership, 54 ; number employed at the business in locality, 54 ; President, George Jackson, 17-19 Adelaide street west ; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Meredith, care Grand Opera House ; nights of meeting, 2nd Sunday in each month (afternoon).

Name, Mayflower Assembly, Longshoremen, K. of L., No. 6564 ; date organized, April 19, 1886 ; membership, 33 ; average earnings per week, $15 ; number of working hours first five days, according to circumstances ; number of working hours per day will average from 10 hours to 12 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 120 ; cause of idleness, close of navigation ; number employed at the business in locality, 45 ; cash benefits in case of death, assistance is given; superannuation given according to circumstances ; President, Samuel Stalford, 27 Hamilton street; Corresponding Secretary, D. S. McCartney, 128 George street ; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month at 2.30 p.m.

Name, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 28 ; date organized, 1893 ; members, 165 ; average earnings per week, $12.75 ; number of working hours first five days, 9 1-2; number of working hours Saturday, 4 1-2 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 18 ; cause of idleness, slack season ; number employed at business in locality, 225 ; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, exemption of dues ; President, Joseph Pritchard, 68 Albert street, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Goldsmith, 115 Claremont street, Toronto ; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday.

Name, Amalgamated Woodworkers' (Cabinet Making) Union of America, No. 157 ; date organized, June, 1901 ; membership, 88 ; average earn

ings per week, $12.37 1-2; number of working hours first five days, 10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; cash benefits in case of death, $75 ; President, Fred E. Cluskey, 2 Wyatt avenue, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, James Barron, 50 Markham street, Toronto ; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.

Name, Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' Association ; date organized, May 21st, 1900 ; total membership, 60 ; average earnings per week, $8.40 ; number of working hours first five days, 10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; total number employed at business in locality, 60 ; difference between members and non-members of organization in wages 10 cents per day ; President, J. Miller, 12 Stanley Park, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Norris, 113 Niagara street ; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Name, Toronto Musical Protective Association, No. 149 ; date organized, Dec. 2nd, 1887 ; total membership, 300 ; cash benefits in case of sickness, $3.00 per week ; death, $25 ; President, Ed. Jarrott, 48 Euclid avenue ; Corresponding Secretary, Claude Keay, 69 Vanauley street ; nights of meeting, 1st Sunday in every month.

Name, Iron Moulders' Union of North America ; date organized, July 5th, 1859 ; total membership, 220 ; average earnings per week, $12 ; number of working hours first five days, 10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 5 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 8 ; total number employed at business in locality, 500 ; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization ; non-union receive $2.25 per day, union men $2.50, non-union men work 60 hours per week, union men work 55 hours per week ; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5.00 a week for 13 weeks any year ; death, $100 to $500 ; President, William Worrell, 178 Sumach street, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. A. Haigh, 163 Niagara street, Toronto ; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday each month.

Name, Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 107 ; organized March 1st,1902 ; total membership, male 90, female 150 ; average earnings per week, male, about $9.50 ; female, about $4.50 ; number of working hours first five days, 9 ; number of working hours Saturday, about six and one-half hours; President, W. J. Atherly, 68 William street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John W. Shier, 315 Wilton avenue ; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in month.

Windsor.

Name, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local Union No. 629 ; date organized, April 19th, 1902 ; membership, 38 ; average earnings per week, $12 ; number of working hours first five days, 9 ; number of working hours Saturday, 9 ; number employed at the business in locality, 60 ; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, none ; cash benefits in case of death, $100 ; President, W. R. Donaldson, Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. Beall, P.O. Box 347, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month.

Name, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 689; date organized, January 27th, 1902 ; membership, 95 ; average earnings per week, $10 80 ; number of working hours first five days, 9 ; number of working hours Saturday, 9 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 25 ; cause, cold weather ; number employed at the business in locality, 120 ; cash benefits, in case of death, $25 to $400 ; President W. F. Demsouchelle, Lillian street, Windsor, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Thorn, 137 Church street,, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday in each month.

Name, Bricklayers' and Masons', No. 6, Ontario ; date organized, April 12, 1895 ; membership, 28 ; average earnings per week, $21.60 ; number of hours first five days, 9 ; number of working hours Saturday, 9 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 60 ; cause, cold weather ; number employed at the business in locality, 38 to 40 ; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members, only union men employed; cash benefits, in case of death, $50; President, A. Post, Walkerville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Mathew Rapson, P.O. Box 615, Windsor, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Tuesday.

Wallaceburg.

Name, Journeymen Tailors'Association, No. 114; date organized, April 4, 1902; membership, male 8, female 4; average earnings per week, male $11, female $5; number of working hours first 5 days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10 ; time idle per member during year, 1 month ; number employed at the business in locality, male 9, female 8 ; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, male $2.00 per week, female 80 cents per week ; cash benefits, in case of death, $25; Corresponding Secretary, Corel Murray, Wallaceburg, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Thursday each month.

Welland.

Name, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 969; date organized, January 17, 1902 ; membership, 20 ; average earnings per week, $10.50 ; number of working hours first five days, 10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 10 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, cold weather; number employed at the business in the locality, 25 ; difference in wages between members and non-members, members receive about $1.50 per week more than non-members ; cash benefits in case of death, $200 ; total disability, $400 ; President, Henry Hedrick, Welland, Ont.; Secretary, Wm. N. Spencer, Welland, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday of each month.

Name, Federal Labor Union, 9659, A. F. of L.; date organized, February 28, 1902 ; membership, 50 ; number of working hours first five days, 10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 10 ; President, F. R. Cambray, Welland, Ont ; Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Green, care of "Tribune," Welland, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday.

Woodstock.

Name, Woodstock Typographical Union, No. 317; date organized, Nov 1901 ; membership, 18 ; average earnings per week, $9.00 ; number of working hours first five days, 10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 9 ; number employed at the business in locality, male 25, female 6 ; cash benefits in case of death $60 ; President, B. J. Rae, care of Express Printing Company, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Frank McKay, care of Express Printing Company, Woodstock, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Monday of each month.

Name, Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 1201 ; date organized, July 21, 1902 ; membership, 20 ; average earnings per week, $10 ; number of working hours first five days, 10 ; number of working hours Saturday, 9 ; average number of days idle per member during year, 30 ; cause, bad weather ; number employed at the business in locality, 30 ; difference in wages between members and non-members of organization, $1.50 to $1.75 per week ; President, John H. Beattie, Woodstock, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Lamb, 76 Bay street, Woodstock ; nights of meeting, 1st and 4th Monday in each month.

DIRECTORY OF CENTRAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Name of organization.	Date organized.	No. of organizations represented.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of Meeting.
Berlin:							
Trades and Labor Council	....	....	.....	....	J. H. Kressler.....	P.O. Box 118, Berlin..	....
Brantford:							
Trades and Labor Council	1897	16	Wm. Kerr.....	Nelson St., Brantford.	F. Mather.....	75 Greenwich St., Brantford	1st &3rd Wednesday
Brockville:							
Trades and Labor Council	1900	9	Chas. Simpson.....	Brockville.....	James Allan..... ..	Box 36, Brockville....	1st and 3rd Friday.
Galt and Preston:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902	9	Ed. Little.....	Galt	Thomas Barnard....	Box 100, Galt.....	2nd and 4th Friday.
Guelph:							
Trades and Labor Council	....	.....	Jos. Dandeno	Guelph.....	W. Drever.....	Guelph.....	2nd and 4th Friday.
Hamilton:							
Trades and Labor Council	....	.....	.....	.. ..	H. Obermeyer	95 Walnut St , S. ..	....
Kingston:							
Trades and Labor Council	....	.....	....	....	James O Reilly	William St. ,Kingston	....
London:							
Trades and Labor Council	....	.....	W. Burleigh.....	206 Adelaide St.....	Jos. Heintzman	BernardHouse,London	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Ottawa:							
Trades and Labor Association	....	.....	V. H. Annable.....	374 Gloucester St.....	C. S. O. Boudreault.	5 Mosgrove St..... .	2nd and 4th Friday.
Allied Printing Trades Council.....	1902	4	Jas. Murphy.....	412 McLeod St... ..	C. M. Carnochan...	651 McLuren St.....	3rd Friday.
Peterborough:							
Trades and Labor Council.	1902	.....	Chas. P. Murty....	Box 75, Peterborough.	F. F. Garden.....	Printer, Peterborough	.....
Stratford:							
Trades and Labor Council.....	1900	11	Alex. Abraham.....	Stratford..... ...	W. R. Bradshaw ...	Box 329, Stratford....	2nd and 4th Friday.
Sarnia:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902	7	J. B. Dagan.....	Sarnia	Charles Reeves....	Box 716, Sarnia.....	2nd&4th Wednesday
Smith's Falls:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902	.....	....	.. ..	James Hopkins.....	Smith's Falls.....	....
St. Catharines:							
Trades and Labor Council	1897	14	W. H. Harvey....	Box. 557,St.Catherines	James Carty	Box 193,St. Catharines	1st&3rd Wednesday.
St. Thomas:							
Trades and Labor Council	1901	10	.....	....	A. J. Lawson.....	St. Thomas...	....
Toronto:							
Toronto District Labor Council	1883	71	R H. Cox.....	772 Markham St.....	D. W. Kennedy ...	59 Edward St.....	2nd & 4th Thursday.
District Assembly No. 180 K. of L.....	....	...	I. H Sanderson.. .	75 Adelaide St., E....	Patrick Shea.....	216 Bathurst St.....	4th Wednesday.
Allied Printing Trades Council	1895	8	Thos. Morton	84 Marguerite St	Thomas Bell.....	79 Bellvue Place.....	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Federated Council of Building Trades . ..	....	....	F. J. Wilson.....	91 Palmerston Ave....	J. A. Dougan	280 Westmoreland Ave	2nd and 4th Monday
Amalgamated Woodworkers Council	1901	5	John J. Boland.....	568 Brock Ave.....	Geo. N. Mitchell....	244 Lippincott St....	2nd and 4th Monday
Federated Council of Metal Trades.....	....	.....	John Atcheson.....	378 Adelaide St., W.	J. J. Bliss.....	141 Portland St.....	2nd and 4th Monday

Boot and Shoe Workers Council	1901	6	Eric Wilson	476 King William St., Hamilton	A. Glockling	176 Lippincott St. Tor.	Quarterly.
Woodstock:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902	8	T. L. Sproule	70 HuronSt, Woodstock	Arthur E. Starr	416 Ingersoll Ave, Woodstock	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Windsor:							
Trades and Labor Council	1902	13	Jas. Northcote	Walkerville	D. C. Lamb	Windsor	2nd and 4th Friday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Allandale:					
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 486	D. Cameon	Box 112, Allandale	George Lawrence	Box 24, Allandale	1st Sunday ; 3rd Tues.
Railway Conductors, Div. 355	Thos. Paton	Box 107, "	George Clark	" 23, "	3rd Sunday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, Lodge 377	L. G. Poucher	P.O. "	Walter Barry	P.O., Allandale	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, Lodge 442	James Pirie	Essay Road, Allandale	John Little	"	2nd Tues. &4th Sunday.
Amherstburg:					
Bartenders' Union, No. 305			James H. Kirtley	Gen. deliv. Amherstburg	
Aurora:					
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 235			Jno. J. Kerr	Aurora	
Berlin:					
Wood Workers' Union, No. 112	Ed. Zinkan	Berlin	Conrad Kuehner	Berlin	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Typographical " 366	C. Delion	"	Wm. Besserer	"	2nd Tuesday.
Cigarmakers' " 422	G. F. Correll	"	Henry Englert	Box 224, Berlin	"
Journeymen Tailors' " 264	Geo. Riehl	"	C. C Hahn	Berlin	4th Monday.
Bricklayers & Masons' " 12	A. May	"	Jacob E. Cook	11 Church st, Berlin	Every Thursday.
Tanners, etc., A.F. of L. Union, No. 8231	F. Ackernicht	"	Herman Shallhorn	Berlin	
Bro: Carpenters & Joiners " 553	C. F. Brandt	Waterloo	Jacob Fenner	"	1st and 3rd Friday.
Wood Carvers' Association	Geo. Zappe	Berlin	Albert S. Heller	Box 166, Berlin	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Woodworkers' amalgamated, Union No. 129	G. Fehrenback	"	Michael Koebel	Berlin	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Ironmoulders' Union	Paul Wenat	Waterloo	Jacob Niergardt	Waterloo	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Steam Engineers' Union		Berlin	Wm. Olschlager	Box 323, Berlin	
Laborers' Union, No. 17, T. & L C. of C	Henry Shultz	"	Daniel F. Becker	" 218, "	May 2, &ev'ryFri. after
Clerks' Retail Protective Asso. No. 28	A. Sippel	"	Albert K. Levan	Berlin	2nd and last Friday.
Team Drivers' Union, No. 194	Julius Luft		Fh. Webber	"	2nd Saturday.
Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers' No. 334	Julius Ritz	Berlin	George H. Stahl	Box 392, Berlin	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Broom-makers' Union, No. 7	E. Kuhn	"	A. J. Volge	" 507, "	2nd of each month.
Upholsterers' Union					
Bartenders' Union, No. 205			Geo. Englert	Box 419	
Plumbers' Union	Jno. Hainsworth	Berlin	Carl Hoelscher	Berlin	3rd Friday.
Bakers' Union, No. 200					
Rubber Workers, No. 9785	L. A. Kuehner	Berlin	H. O. Bender	Berlin	1st and 3rd Tuesday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Berlin.—*Continued :*					
Laundry Workers					
Glove Makers					1st and 3rd Friday.
Shoe Workers, No. 206	L. B. Albrecht	Berlin, Ont	Anth. Miller	Berlin	2nd and 4th Friday.
Belleville:					
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 189	John Muir	Station P.O. Belleville.	W. J. Logue	Station P.O. Belleville.	1st and 3rd Sunday.
" " Firemen, Lodge 66	Chas. Orrill	" "	F. G. Edwards	" "	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Iron and Steel Workers					
Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 130	M. R. Doyle	P.O. Belleville	J. McCarthy	Murney st. Belleville	
Stonecutters' Union					1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Bartenders' Union, No. 298			David Kerr	Box 483, Belleville	
Brantford:					
Ironmoulders' Union of N.A. No. 29	Fred. Eastman	Victoria st. Brantford.	John Hausch	63 Colborne st. Brantford	Every other Monday.
Wine Clerks' Union, No. 182			G. Roach	City Hotel, "	
Machinists' Association, Lodge 382			G. J. Toners	116 George st. "	
Metal Polishers, Brass Workers, No. 47	John Drayton	51 Albion st. Brantford	C. Henderson	242 Murray st. "	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Teamster's Union			J. Burns	Box 365, "	
Sheet Metal Workers, amalgamated, No. 98	Thos. Skinner	106 Arthur st. Brantford	Thos. Skinner	106 Arthur st. "	2nd Tuesday.
Typographical Union, No. 378	Geo. M. Crooks	*Courier* office, "	E. Roy Sayles	56 Albert st. "	4th Saturday.
Cigarmakers' " 59			F. Mather	Box 365, "	
Journeymen Tailors' Union of A. No. 117	R. Belcher	Pearl st. Brantford	S. W. Stedman	73 Chatham st. "	4th Tuesday.
Plumbers' Association Union, No. 186	Mr. Jas. Palmer	105 Dundas st. "	J. H. Ashton	Grand View P.O. "	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Bricklayers and Masons' " 9			G. H. Tidman	60 Northumberland st	
Bro. Carpenters' " 498			J. J. Fisher	280 Darling st.	
" Blacksmiths' " 115			R. Taylor	6 Foster st. Brantford	
Plasterers' " 164			John A. Whelan	151 Rawdon st. "	
Coremakers' " 63					
Laborers A. F. of L. " 7370			W. F. Lyle	215 Darling st. Brantford	
Bicycle Workers' Union			M. Arnold	Box 365, "	
Bakers, Journeymen, No. 173	John White	181 Wellington st.	Clark Lutes	175 Drummond st. "	Alternate Saturdays.
Painters and Decorators, No. 313			J. R. Fowler	183 Sheridan st. "	
Stove Mounters' Union, No. 36					
Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 298	Edward Rice	5 George street	H. G. Sou's	218 Colborne st Brantford	Last Thurs. in month
Retail Clerks' Protec. Association, No. 134	Jay Y. Wood	American Hotel	L. C. Law	Care Grafton Co. "	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Fed. Asso. Letter Carriers, No. 13					
Brockville:					
Painters and Decorators, No. 321	Joseph T. Jackson	Brockville	Robert H. Lindsay	Brockville	1st and 3rd Monday.
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 118	W. Parsley	"	R. Wardrop	Box 666, Brockville	1st Monday & 3rd Satur.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, Lodge 208	J. H. Kelly	"	Chas. R. Kerr	Brockville	1st Sunday; 3rd Tues.
Railway Conductors, Div. 366	Geo. Pennock, G T R.	"	R. McConachie	Station P.O. Belleville.	1st Monday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, Lodge 69	John Ford	"	F. W. Logan	Box 358, Brockville	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Inter. Typographical Union, No. 393	Lewis E. Murphy	P.O. Box 492, Brockville	Thos. W. Major	Care *Recorder*, "	1st Monday in month.

Bro. Carpenters' " 799	W. A. Fitzimmons	Brockville P.O	Thos. Keilty	Box 200, "	Every Thursday.
Barbers' " 387	Jos. Potvin	Court House square	Wm. H. Quigg	Bull st. "	2nd and 4 h Monday.
Federal Union, A. F. of L. No. 8656	W. H. Boone	George st. Brockville	Edward Algie	Dye st. "	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Inter. Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 13	Peter Dwyer	Brockville	Geo. Barclay	Box 74, "	Every alternate Tues.
Inter. Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 262	Charles Cato	"	David Muirhead	Brockville	1st Monday.
Bartenders' " 308			Edward Dwyer	Strathcona Hotel	
Bowmanville:					
Woodworkers' Union, 194			D. Morrison	P. O. Bowmanville	
Bridgeburg:					
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, Lodge 471	M. R. Harvey	Bridgeburg	Alex. McIntyre	Amsgari, Ont	1st and 4th Tuesday.
Beamsville:					
Journeymen Stonecutters' Union	Thos. Corcoron.	Beamsville	John Miller	Box 10, Beamsville	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Carleton Place:					
Bro. Railroad Trainmen No. 527	J. S. Alexander	Carleton Place	R. J. Willoughby	Carleton Place	1st Mnday; 3rd Wed.
" Locomotive Firemen, No. 518	James Fanning	"	C. F. Towsley	"	2nd and 4th Monday.
Inter. Machinists' Asso. " 211	J. S. Burney	" P.O	Patrick Kennedy	Box 317 Carleton Place	1st and 3rd Monday.
Federal Labor Union A. F. of L. No. 9293			James Bain	Carleton Place	
Ironmoulders' Union, No. 362	Jas. Robertson	Carleton	Frank Donald, jr.	" (Box 354)	2nd and 4th Friday.
Chapleau:					
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 319	Ernest M. Crier	Chapleau	Jas. D. McAdam	Chapleau	1st & 3rd Monday.
Railway Conductors, No. 315	F. Hartley	"	A. Langis	"	1st & 3rd Saturday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, Lodge 246	Wm. Armstrong	"	J. C. O'Donald	"	Every Saturday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, Lodge 321	W. L. Best	"	W. L Loomis	"	1st & 3rd Monday.
Chatham:					
Typographical, No. 460			Fred Sowerby	Box 55, Chatham	
Bro. Carpenters, No. 1006	Eugene Heiss	Chatham	E. Courtney	Chatham	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Tailors' Union, No. 82	Jas. Aitken	" P. O	John Bruce	"	1st & 3rd Monday.
Bricklayers & Masons Inter. Union	John S. Patterson	" P. O	John E. Stephens	"	Every Tuesday night.
Longshoremen's Union			David Yeomans	"	
Fed. Union A.F. of L. Laborers, No. 390	F. A McKinsey	Chatham	James LeBar	"	Every Thursday ev'ng.
Painters and Decorators	Frank Kelly	"	Thomas Stanton, jr.	"	
Barteaders			James S. Beikie	"	
Carriage and Wagon-makers	Herbert Randall	Chatham	Chas. Reed	"	
Cobourg:					
Inter Iron Moulders, No. 189			H. J. Payne	Cobourg	Alternate Mondays
Fed. Labor Union, A.F. of L., No. 9185	Thomas Andrews	Cobourg P.O	T. J. McGuire	Perry st., Cobourg	3rd Monday.
Cornwall					
Journeymen Tailors, No. 355			J. B. Ouelette	Cornwall	
Collingwood:					
Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, No. 645			Frank Thrift	Collingwood	
Longshoremen's Asso'n., No. 196	James Wild	Collingwood	N. Bell	"	
Journeymen Tailors', No. 356			J. L. Johnson	Box 122, Collingwood	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 19			Edwin Chamberlain	Box 769, "	
Crookston:					
Stonecutters Union	Thos. R. Scott	Crookston	Caleb E. Rose	Crookstown, Ont	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Dundas:					
Inter. Ironmoulders, No. 269	William Watts	Dundas	Chas. M. Foster	Box 75, Dundas	2nd Monday.
" Machinists' Lodge 69			George Paton	Box 203, "	
" Woodworkers of America, No. 128	J. H. Elam	Dundas	S. C. Patterson	Dundas,	Every 2nd Friday.
Garment Workers, No. 30	Roy Buchanan	"	Fred W. Austen	"	3rd Tuesday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Depot Harbor:					
Bro. Railway Trainmen, No. 563	R. L. Moore	Depot Harbor	S. Choat	Depot Harbor	1st Sunday & 3rd Wednesday.
Fort William:					
Locomotive Engineers, Div. 243	Wm. Blennerhassett	Fort William	John Whithurst	Box 157, Fort William	Every Tuesday.
Railway Conductors, No. 286	L. L. Peletier	"	Robt. McGregor	Fort William	" Saturday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, No. 306	A. A. Blennerhassett	"	F. J. Way	Box 183, Fort William	" Monday.
Locomotive Firemen, No. 225	J. B. Chambre	"	Henry Mills	Fort William	" Wednesday.
Int. Machinists, No. 309	E. C. Smith	Pruden St., Fort William.	H. C. Carvell	"	1st & 3rd Friday.
Fenelon Falls:					
Fed, Union, A. F. of L	P. F. Clark	Fenelon Falls	Albert Brokenshire	Fenelon Falls	
Galt:					
Painters and Decorators	G. M. Williard	Galt P.O	P. H. Moyer	Water st, Galt	1st & 3rd Mondays.
Int. Machinists Ass'n., No. 120			S. R. McLean	Box 463, Galt	
Int. Bricklayers & Masons, No. 15	C. Oliver	Galt	Joseph Sterzik	Box 561, Galt	Wednesdays.
Typographical, No. 411	Frank Dorchell	Box 193, Galt	J. D. Reid	Box 193, "	1st Friday in each month
Bartenders Union, No. 307			James Patrick	Albion Hotel, Galt	
Inter. Retail Clerks, No. 602	Walter A. McCutcheon	Galt	W. C. McGill	Galt	Alternate Mondays.
Bro. Carpenters			John Handley	Richardson st., Galt	
Barbers Int. Union	C. B. Gorth	Galt	Wm. Little	345 Water st., "	Last Thursday.
Journeymen Tailors			A. A. Deeton	Box 167 "	
Shoe Workers Union	B. Whitney	Galt	Thos. Dickenson	Galt	
Gananoque:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers			R. Cliffe	Gananoque	
Guelph:					
Fed. Labor Union, No. 28			J. J. Teeple	Guelph	1st & 3rd Friday.
Int. Ironmoulders Union, No. 212	Wm. B. Parker	Cambridge st	Wm. Heatley	" Box 208	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Int. Woodworkers Amal., No. 111	W. R Watson	Guelph	E. A. Noice	"	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Int. Typographical, No. 391	O. R. Wallace	Box 574, Guelph.	E. J. Warner	"	1st Thursday
Journeymen Tailors of America, No. 297	L. Stewart	Guelph	R. T. Beemer	"	1st & 3rd Monday
Int. Bricklayers and Masons, No 3	Edward Simpson	Ontario st., Guelph	Frank R. Johnson	" Box 104	2nd & 4th Thursday.
Upholsterers Union, Int	J. A. Johnson	Guelph	Frank Horne	"	1st Tuesday.
Textile Workers Union, No. 340	Jos. McGinnis	Farquen st., Guelph	Miss Agnes Smith	Elizabeth st., Guelph	2nd & 4th Monday.
Bakers Union, No. 131			Geo. Kirby	Guelph	
Carriage Workers, No. 78	Richard Powers	208 Neeve st., Guelph.	J H. Parker	109 Neeve st., Guelph	2nd & 4th Monday.
Carpet Weavers Ass'n., Guelph, No. 277	John A. Theward	35 Toronto st., Guelph.	Albert Theward		Last Friday in month
Federal Labor Union, A.F. of L. No. 8913	T. Duggan	86 Toronto st., Guelph	Wm. Walker	Duflin st., Guelph	1st & 3rd Friday.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 186	J. L. Hughes	Guelph	I. A. McGill	Guelph	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Teamsters and Drivers (Int.) No. 351	P. Hartnett	"	A F. Farley	"	2nd & 4th Thursday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 602	Emil Fraun	"	A. Dempsey	" Box 419	1st Wedns'dy, 3rd Sat.
Brewery Workers Union, No. 300	Alex. Munnie	"	Thos. H. Fallis	" Box 582	1st & 3rd Monday.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12, T. & V. C. of C			J. K. Doherty	" Box 153	
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 34	T. Janes	Guelph	Joseph Smith	"	
Barbers Int. Union, No. 310	August H. Mogk	Wellingt'n H'tl. Guelph	W. H. Fairly	"	Last Tuesday in month

Bartenders Union, No. 104	Charles Faltz	Guelph	Harry Lansing	Empress Hotel, Guelph.	1st Friday.
Retail Clerks Ass'n					
Machinists Union	John Dryden	Guelph	Frank Egan	Guelph	2nd & 4th Thursday.
Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 663			Geo. A. Scroggie	"	
Hamilton:					
Inter. Journeymen Bakers No. 79	Ernest Kelly	310 Robert st., Hamilton.	Burton Normandy	192 Bay st., Hamilton	1st & 3rd Saturday.
" " Barbers, No. 131	Chas. Condon	York st., Hamilton	H. J. Halford	59 2nd st. S., "	1st & 3rd Monday.
" League Bartenders, No. 197	Wm. J. McKeown	Hamilton	John Blake	Central Hotel "	1st & 3rd Sunday.
Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 234	L. Catlin (Miss)	185 Wentworth st. N., Hamilton.	A. Gibson	149 Hess st. N "	2nd Thursday.
Boot and Shoe " 228	E. Wilson	476 King William st., Hamilton.	J. W. Goodson	94 Hunter st. E "	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Boot and Shoe " 232	L. Stewart	100 Walnut street S., Hamilton.	W. Snider	83 Jackson st. "	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Broommakers Union, No. 9	Walter Rollo	74 East ave. N. Hamilton.	H. P. Walker	74 East av. N "	2nd Monday.
Int. Builders & Laborers Local No. 1	W. Brown	68 West ave., Hamilton	George Pierce	303 Hunter st. W "	Every Tuesday.
Int. Bricklayers & Masons, No. 1	John Leaman	28 West ave. N. Hamilton.	Wm. J. Whitelock	39 West av. N "	Every Thursday.
United Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, No 18	D. Barnard	280 King st. W. Hamilton.	W. Brass	176 Market st. "	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Amal. Soc. of Carpenters & Joiners No. 750.	Chas. Gleadow	207 Murray st. E. Hamilton.	Wm. Disher	80 Catharine st. N., Hamilton.	25th April every other Friday.
Cab and Carters Asso. of Hamilton			M. Rymal	57 Market st, Hamilton.	
Civic Employees Union of Hamilton			R. J. Hancock	Orchard Hill "	
Inter. Cigarmakers, No. 55	James Delaney	11 Strathcona st. W., Hamilton.	Thos. O'Dowd	137 Simcoe st. E "	2nd Wednesday, Ex'e Board Saturdays.
Amal. Society of Engineers, No. 559	Thos. Clay	405 Mary st., Hamilton	R. C. Patterson	84 Lock st. N "	
Int. Bro. Electrical Workers, No. 105	John Mitchell	138 Bredelbane street, Hamilton.	W. J. Griffith	266 Catharine st. N "	2nd & 4th Thursday.
Federal Labor Union, T. of L.C. (Fire Dep't), No. 11	L. Clark	55 Napier st. Hamilton	R. Atcheson	52 George st "	1st Monday.
Fed. Labor Union, No. 8982 A.F. of L. (Wire drawers)			Thos. Marsh	13 Florence st. "	
Garment Workers United Union, No. 124	Roy Buchanan	Hamilton	Fred Austen	Hamilton	1st & 3rd Friday.
Int. Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 72	Charles Groves	40 York st., Hamilton	Roland Roberts	108 John st. N. Hamilton	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Hatters Union (Int.)	A. Letzinger	243 Wellington st. N., Hamilton,	R. Dow	Hamilton	1st & 3rd Friday.
Int. Iron Moulders, No. 26	Thomas Church	Hamilton	Wm. Hugo	287 Mary st., Hamilton	Every Wednesday.
United Bro. Leather Workers, No. 73	Wm. Berry	"	Norman Creen	109 Main st. E "	Every Wednesday.
Bookbinders Union, No. 114	John Maguire	473 Ferguson ave, N., Hamilton.	C. H. McKay	118 Robinson st "	3rd Mondays in month
Inter. Asso. Longshoremen, No. 120	P. J. Tyne	603 John st. N., Hamilton.	Chas. Jones	18 Guise st. "	1st & 3rd Monday.
Int. Asso. Machinists, Lodge 414	H. V. Munro	289 Bay st. N., Hamilton.	W. W. Yeager	287 Bay st. N "	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Smelter Workers					
Inter. Buffers, Metal Polishers & Platers, 26	James Lennox	Hamilton	James Bronson	140 Elgin st. Hamilton	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Inter. Bro. Painters Dec'tors, Paperhgrs, 205.	James Smith	70 Napier st. Hamilton.	W. A. Turk	5.9 James st. "	1st & 3rd Monday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Hamilton.– *Con.*					
Inter. Printing Pressmen, No. 11			John Savage	32 Simcoe st. W H'ton	
United Ass'n. Plumber, Steam & Gas fitr's, 67.	Arthur T. Smith	236 Duke st. Hamilton.	A. W. Harris	28 Smith ave. "	1st & 3rd Wed.
Inter. Ass'n., Sheet Met l Workers, No. 61	L. Weaver	Hamilton	W. H. Dennis	270 East ave. N "	2nd & 4th Friday.
Inter. Stove Mounters & Steel Range W'krs, 35	James Bell	McNab st. N, Hamilton	Thos. Bevers	106 Murry st. E "	1st & 3rd Friday.
Amalgt'd Assoc'n Street Ry, Employees, 107	J. W. Sahli	192 Hannah st. W. "	Jas. McIlwraith	35 Catharine st. "	1st & 3rd Saturday.
Inter. Journeymen Tailors, No. 149	Wm. Geisel	236 Robinson st. H'ton	Chas. McGuire	5 King William st "	Last Monday of month
Inter. Tobacco Workers, No. 48	Geo. Harris	210 Lock st. N. "	D. I. McLean	316 Hunter st. W "	2nd & 4th Monday.
Teamsters Assoc'n, Hamilton, No. 1	Amos Potts	King st. E. Hamilton	J. R. Taylor	139 MacNab st. S "	2nd & 4th Thursday.
Inter. Typographical Union, No. 129	R. J. Robb	Hamilton	John J. Burns	230 John st. N "	2nd Saturday.
Woodworkers Union, No. 37	Jas. Sullivan	200 E Hannah st. H'ton	H. H. Hopper	298 W Jackson st "	1st & 3rd Tuesdays
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, Div. 133	Jas. Oliver	198 Lock st. N. "	W. F. Eames	288 Bay st. N "	2nd & 4th Sun. aft.
Bro. of Lomotive Firemen, Lodge, No. 151	M. Cummings	267 Bay st. N. "	John Pitt	13 Pearl st. N "	1st & 3rd Sunday.
Railroad Trainmen, (Bro. of) Lodge, No. 226.	H. Grace	297 Bold st. W. "	Geo. Ferguson	397 Hunter st. W "	2nd and last Sunday.
Order of Conductors Railway, Div. 27	J. E. Oldfield	97 Catharine st. S "	A. Cameron	18½ Market sq "	1st & 3rd Sunday.
Stone Cutters Union,			Hector Junor	Hamilton	
Fe'd. Ass'en Letter Carriers					
Jewelery Workers					
Letter Carrier Assembly K of L					
Brewery Workmen, No. 312	Alex. Donald		J. Ahrens	259 York st. Hamilton	2 & 4th Friday.
Butcher Workmen, No. 288	Chas. Vosper		James Freelorn	32 Clark ave. "	
Theatrical Stage Employees			E. W. Lavis	Grand Opera house "	
Hanover:					
Amalgt'd Woodworkers Inter. Union, No. 63.			D. Gorman	Hanover	
Hawkesbury:					
Fed. Union, No. 22, T. & L.C. of C					
Kingston:					
Amalgt'd Loc. Engineers, No. 575	Richard Bunt	Cor Bay st & North sts	John Lovick	152 Gordon st. Kingston	Com'ing Jan. 7th 1903.
Iron Workers Helper, A.F. of L., No. 8412.			Albert Meredith	52 Division st. "	Every other We'day
Builders Laborers, A. F. of L. No. 7448			John Donoghue	97 Bagot st. "	
Laborers Union, A.F. of L No 8663	John O. Saunders	159 Nelson st. Kingston	Walter S Shufflebotham	166 Montreal st. "	2nd & 4th Thursday:
Amalgt'd Assoc'n. of St. Car emp'lys, No. 150			M. McCann	Lakeview House. "	
Bakers Union, 133			Thos. Baird	12 Main st. "	
Inter. Longshoremen's Union, No. 229			R. M. Hughes	176 University st. "	
Broommakers Union			H. Bennett	Cr P. Lawless Market sq	
Stonecutters Union	W. G. Simpson	Windsor Hotel, K'ston	Robert A. Aritell	109 Stewart st Kingston	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Inter. Bro. Blacksmith's Union, No. 187			Wm. Aurteil	25 Upper Charles st "	
Bartenders Union, No. 301			Geo. Goodwin	Cr Kennedy house K'stn	
Inter. Ironmoulders, No. 252	Wm. Reynolds	8 Frontenac street	Wm. Varney	29 King st. W Kingston	2nd Monday.
Tanners	Wm. Cunningham	298 Montreal st. K'ston	Wm. Egan	10 James st. "	Every alternate Wed.
Inter Asso'c. Machinists Lodge, No. 368	J. McWater	Frontenac st. "	R. Stockill	135 Stewart st. "	1st & 3rd Friday
Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, No. 114			F. G. Goyett	12 Rideau st. "	

Amalgt'd Assoc. of Sheet Metal Wkrs. No. 117	E. J. Mitchell	10 Dufferin st. K'ston	Geo. L. Babcock	Cor Chatham & Elm sts	2nd & 4th Friday.
Typographical Union, No. 204	James Chatterton	Barrie street, "	A. Stroud	Rideau st. Kingston	1st Monday.
Boiler M'krs. & Iron Ship B'ldrs of A. No. 210	R. Carswell, Senior	Kingston P.O.	Henry T. Patterson	157 Bagot st. "	2nd & 4th Fridays.
Inter. Cigarmakers, No. 343			P. Sullivan	285 Albert st. "	
Team Drivers Union, 302			Jas. McFadden	32 Patrick st. "	
Inter. Journeymen Tailors, No. 263	Wm. James	202 Uni'sity ave K'ston	Wm. Bucknell	402 Montreal st. "	1st & 3rd Monday.
Plumbers & Gas Fitters U Ass'n Jry'men, 221			C. Veale	Box 45 Kingston	
Inter. Bricklayers & Masons, No. 10	Ernest Villard	Place De Armes	J. Wilson	Cor Rideau & Bay streets	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Carpenters & Joiners (United Bro. of)	Thos. Copley	9 Pine st. Kingston	W. J. Reid	Frontenac st. Kingston	2nd & 4th Monday.
Barbers Union, No. 292.					
Fed. Asso. Letter Carriers, No. 8					
Marine Engineers National Asso. No. 4					
Kingsville:					
Inter. Tobacco Workers, No. 71			David Lancaster	Kingsville	
London:					
Builders Laborers Union	Jas. Hiscock	Lorne ave. London	Wm. Burleigh	206 Adelaide London	1st & 3rd Monday.
Brass Workers Union	Albert Weston		F. Bright	501 Hamilton rd. "	Call of Chairman.
Amalgt'd Soc. Carpenters & Joiners	J. H. Ward	82 Albion st. London	John Tanton	379 Waterloo st. "	Alternate Wednesdays
Milkmens Protective U. A.F. of L. No. 8791	Alf. Pack	492 English st. "	A. E. Hourd	732 Queens ave. "	1st Thursday.
Metal Polishers Union, No. 31	F. Higman	35 Mills st. "	Chas. Bailey	508 Hill st. "	2nd 4th Friday.
Electrical Workers, No. 120	T. Brown	George st. "	Lou Foley	Wellington st. "	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 528	Jas. Roddick	562 Central ave. "	G. Dowling	588 Central ave. "	1st & 3rd Sunday.
Plumbers, S. & G.F.	Wm. Butler	491 Partridge st. "	Geo. Stinson	484 Elizabeth st "	
Order of Railway Conductors, Div. 16	Adam Douglas	475 Talbot st. "	John McAuliffe	317 Simcoe st. "	1st & 3rd Sundays.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 240	Joseph Hill	231 Grey st. "	Chas McFadden	151 William st. "	2nd & 4th Sunday.
Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No 415	Jas Murdock	670 Adelaide st. "	Sylvester Pitt	684 " "	2nd & 4th Sunday.
Inter Cigarmakers, No. 278	J. R. Delaney	Morkin House, "	W. Crossland	62½ Wharncliffe rd "	1st & 3rd Friday.
Inter. Journeymen Tailors, No. 30	W. Bowman	213 Queens ave "	A. S. Johnson	122 Simcoe st. "	3rd Monday.
Plasterers Union, No. 159	Henry Coughtry	808 William st "	Wm. Tyler	43 Saunby st. W "	
Switchmens Union, No. 131	R. Gould	York street "	A. Dunn	268 Clarence st. "	Call of Chairman.
Stovemounters Union, No. 33	Joseph Samwells	382 Hamilton rd "	Wm Petrie	424 Horton st. "	2nd Thursday.
Inter. Bicklayers & Masons Union, No. 5	W. J. Mitkus	London Ont. "	H. Rymill	491 Oxford st. "	2nd & 4th Monday.
Amalgt'd Soc. of Engineers, Branch No. 561	Wm. Mowat	497 Charlotte st. "	Geo. Storey	667 Princess ave. "	Alternate Fridays.
Amalgt'd Soc. of St. Car Employees, No. 97			J. Garnett	Duke of York H'tl "	
Fd'l U. of A.F. & L. No. 7843 (Coal Employ's)	Jas. Davis	Colborne st London	J. Brown	63 Becher st. S "	Alternate Fridays.
Teamsters Union No. 4			Wm. Fox	793 Nelson st. "	
Railway Teamsters Union	Oakley Ryan	435 Oxford st London	Wm. Michael	Bathurst st. "	1st Monday.
Bartenders Union, No. 137	Fred. Harding	Oriental Hotel "	Eugene Dicknoether	Dominion House "	1st & 3rd Sunday aft.
Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge, No. 117.	W. J. Walton	227 Maitland st. "	John Brown	92 Cartwright st. "	1st Tuesday 3rd Sun.
" " " No. 468.	Geo. Burr	521 Pall Mall st. "	W. H. Davis	577 Central ave. "	2nd & 4th Sunday.
Inter. Association Machinists, No. 383	Walter Davey	293 Wolfe st. "	Frank Watson	Queens Hotel "	2nd & 4th Monday.
Inter. Ironmoulders Union, No. 37	Geo. Davis	900 Queens ave. "	Geo. Grant	22 Edward st. S "	1st Wednesday.
Inter. Metal Polishers Buffers, Etc. No.32	Ed. Bathurst	London Ont. "	James Conn	King st E "	2nd & 4th Friday.
Bro. of Painters, Decorators & Paper'hgrs, 97.	Jas. Dunn	665 Princess av. "	J. W. McCaudless	121 Albert st. "	2nd & 4th Thursday.
Typographical Union, No. 133	B. L. Parkinson	531 Bathurst st. "	W. A. Hunter	196 Rectory st. "	1st Saturday.
Boiler Makers & Iron Ship Builders, No. 203.	J. J. Fitzgerald	178 Maitland st. "	J. E. P. Jones	427 Simcoe st. "	2nd & 4th Mondays.
Linemens Union			Augustin Aljoin	62 Dundas st. "	
Carriage & Waggon Makers, No. 46	Joseph Hardy	40 Saunby st. London	John Smelser	78 Blackfriars st. "	1st Friday.
Tobacco Workers Union, No. 61			Benjamin F. Rogers	470 Dufferin st. "	
Stage Employees Association					

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of Meeting.
London.—*Con.*					
Brewery Works	S. H. Wood	168 Wharncliffe rd L'dn	Joseph Liddell	309 Oxford st. London	
Garment Workers Union, No. 33	L. Paladino	58 Dundas st London	Miss G. Duval	432 Charlotte st. "	Last Thursday.
Hackmens Protective Union	Alex. McRae	690 Maitland st "	P. O. Meara	151 Kent st. "	Call of Chairman.
Industrial Brotherhood	T. C. Thornhill	402 Talbot st. "	Joseph T. Marks	427 Grey st. "	3rd Monday.
Stonecutters Union			Wm. A Wright	Box 724 St. Thomas	
Sheet Metal Workers	T. Maker	London	P. A. Cheevers	311 South st. London	1st & 3rd Friday.
Barbers Inter. Union, No. 366	Chas. T. Chrystler	Tecumseh house brshop	John Fortner	585 Elizabeth st. "	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Broom Makers Union, No. 74	Jos Petfield	28 St Andrew st L'don	Geo. Land	577 Princess ave. "	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Musical Protective Association	St. John Huttenranch	Richmond st. Ont., Lon.	C. M Perrin, London	London	4th Saturday.
Order of R'y. Telegraphers, Div. No. 1	William Faskin	Ayton, Ont.	D. L. Shaw	London	At call of Chairman.
Fed. Asso. Letter Carriers, No. 4					
Locomotive Engineers, No. 68	Geo. Phipps	433 Simcoe st London	H. E. Crouch	387 Waterloo st. London	1st Sunday & 3rd Tues.
Lindsay:					
Team Drivers	Thos. Ryant	Lindsay	John Chambers	Lindsay	3rd Thursday.
Bro of Locomotive Engineers, Div. 174	L. McIntosh	Box 205 Lindsay	T. Wilkinson	Box 205 Lindsay	Alternate Sundays.
Federal Labor Union, No. 9826	James McElroy	Lindsay	Weldon Brown	Lindsay	Each Wednesday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, Lodge, 308	W. G. McCarty	"	G. E. Ramsay	"	2nd & 4th Sundays.
Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge No. 136	W. H. Lytle	Box 322 Lindsay	G. A. Topley	Box 322 Lindsay	Alternate Sundays.
Journeymen Tailors Union, No. 327	Thos. Hadder	Lindsay	W. T. Rodman	Lindsay	4th Thursday.
Typographical, No. 296	Allan Newton	"	C. H. Reid	59 Wellington st. Lindsay	1st Monday.
Order Railway Conductors, No. 322	John R. Way	"	W. Mercer	Lindsay	1st & 3rd Sunday.
Bro. of Carpenters, No. 1240	Jos. Harris	"	Robert Patterson	46 Bertie st. Lindsay	2nd & 4th Monday.
Plumbers Steam & Gas Fitters					
Brewery Workers					
Lakefield:					
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 9677	A. Northey	Lakefield	J. W. Madill	Lakefield, Box 47	1st & 15th of Month.
Listowel:					
Woodworkers Union, No. 27			F. Vipont	Listowel, Ont	
Fed. Labor Union, A. F. of L.			Fred Hone	"	
Leamington:					
Inter Tobacco Workers, No. 62	John Moore	Leamington	Manda Kitchen	Leamington	2nd and 4th Friday.
Mille Roches:					
Stone Cutters Union	Wm. W. Brownell	Moulinette	C. E. Ronbough	Mille Roches	6th of each month.
Mitchell:					
Tailors Union No. 330	A. R. Gatenby	Mitchell	A. R. Gattenby	Mitchell	1st Monday.
Midland:					
Int. Union Longshoremen, No. 199	Wm Clegg	Midland	D. A. Hall	Midland	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Bro. Carpenters, No. 817	W. S. Dyker	"	J. L. Beaudoin	"	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 20			F. H. Gregory	"	
Merritton:					
Carriage Workers Union, No. 91	John Dundass	Merritton	Wm. Darling	Box 145, Merriton	4th Tuesday.

Stonecutters Union					
Fed. Labor Union			Richard Carroll	Merritton	
Milton:					
Federated Labor Union					
Niagara Falls:					
Retail Clerks Union	Chas. V. Bradford	Niagara Falls, Ont	Chas. Hoeschel	Niagara Falls	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, No. 379	James W. Collins	" "	John J. Whittaker	Windsor	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Bro. Locomotive Fireman, No. 487	John Whittaker	" "	Jas. Rhyand	Box 393, Niagara Falls	1st Wednesday
Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 16	H. G. Wiltse	" "	B. Knight	Niagara Falls	1st Sunday.
Bro. of Carpenters, No. 713	Wm. McFaul	" "	Hewlett Green	Box 405, Niagara Falls	Every Monday night.
Painters and Decorators	Howard L. Luke	" "	W. H. Day	Box 247, "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Suspender & Neckware Workers Union A. F. of L., No. 10363	Miss Rose Murphy	" "	Miss N. Peir	Niagara Falls	2nd and 4th Friday.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	Hermann Webber	" "	H. J. Wismer	"	
North Bay:					
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 308	John Morris	North Bay	Jas. E. Young	Box 12, North Bay	1st and 3rd Monday.
Order of Railway Conductors, Div. 242	John Larry	"	Adam Torrance	North Bay	1st and 2nd Monday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 249	John Russell	"	D. Dewan	Box 97, North Bay	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Bro. of Locomotive Fireman, Lodge 234	Joseph Silverthorn	"	Robt. H. Sayer	Box 110, North Bay	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Inter. Assoc'n Machinists, No. 413	D. W. Watson	"	Thomas Hinds	North Bay	1st and 3rd Monday.
Ottawa:					
Printing Pressmen, No. 5			Alfred J. Larden	327 Bell st., Ottawa	2nd Monday.
Inter. Bricklayers and Masons, No. 14	Wm. Turner	Larkin Ho'se, Y'k st	T. Smith	30 Waverly st	
Street R'y. Employes, No. 34	Alex. Anderson	231 Gloucester st	Louis Routier	148 Waverly st	1st and 3rd Friday.
K. of L. No 2588, Musicians	John E. McGillicuddy	86 Water st	Geo. O'Connor	26 Bottlier st	1st Sunday each month
Inter. Bricklayers and Masons, No. 7	H. McCullough	130 Queen st	Alf. Ambridge	226 Albert st	
Operative Plasterers Union, No. 124	Harry Hornshaw	16 Hurd ave	Alex. F. Welsh	248 Queen st	
United Bro. of Carpenters, No. 674	W. G. Adamson	156 Friel st	Wm. McDonald	615 Gilmore st	1st and 3rd Monday.
Inter. Bro. Electrical Workers Union, No. 93	Chas. Atkens	Bank st	R. Cook	30 Albert st	
Inter. Blacksmith Union, No. 191			D. B Bethune	474 Lewis st	
Bro of Bookbinders, No. 65	J. E. Pender	141 Botelier st	G. A. White	660 Rideau st	3rd Friday
Builders Laborers Union, No. 4	G. A. Poundel	645 Somerset st	Wm. Driscoll	82 Percy st	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Journeymen Stone Cutters Assoc	Albert Gosselin	Cumming's Bridge	Arthur Kirk	30 Second ave	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Newspaper Writers Union			J. E. Kieley	Care Free Press	
Commercial Union, Ottawa No. 277	Nap. Mercier	Water st	A. Leclere	277 Clarence st	2nd and 4th Monday.
Household Workers Ass'n			D. A. Doris	7 First ave.	
Laborers Union, Ottawa			Noble Harper	15 Crawford st	
Union Nat. Steel & Copper Plate Print., No. 6	D. Fraser	Amer. Bank Note Co.	T. Atcheson	41 Argyle ave	
Can. Assoc. Stationery Engineers			F. G. Johnston	557 Wellington st	
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 469	James Casey	44 McLauren st	James Suddaby	27 Third ave	Alternate Sundays.
Railway Conductors, Div. 29	J. B. Morris	Ottawa	A. E. Wright	625 Somerset st	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 129	Robert Yule	129 Percy st	W. A. Perry	541 Lyon st	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 185	Thos. W. Kennedy	327 Catharine st	W. G. Kervevil	178 Pretoria ave	Alternate Sundays.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, No. 172	W. A. Fletcher	39 Lorne ave	W. J. Marshall	31 Lorne ave	Alternate Sundays.
Ironmoulders, No. 280	John Thompson	91 Cambridge st	V. H. Annable	374 Gloucester st	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, No. 81	Hector H. Legate	Ottawa	Frank H. Grendal	478 Lewis st	Alternate Sundays.
Inter. Assoc. of Machinists, No. 412	S. J. Prick	67 Preston st	Alex. Anderson	231 Gloucester st	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Bro. Painters, Decor. & Paperhan's, No. 200	Joseph Beland	ttawa	John F. Martin	264 Queen st	1st and 3rd Monday.
Inter. Assoc. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 11	R. A. Duckworth	"	T. A. Wood	118 Emmet st	
Inter Typographical Union, No. 102	J. A. Murphy	41 Macleod st	T. H. Cleary	Box 436, Ottawa	1st Saturday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Ottawa.—*Con*					
Inter. Journeymen Tailors, No. 143	E. Sedwall	41 Dalhousie st	Geo. Walsh	241 Kent st., Ontario	1st and 3rd Monday.
United Bro. Plumbers, Steam & Gasfitters, 71	M. O'Connell	204 Somerset st.	S. Daughtry	12 Peter st	2nd and 4th Monday.
Inter. Bakers and Confectioners, No. 101	C. Muir	315 Nepean st	H. E. Sutton	Cumming's Bridge	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Railroad Telegraphers, Div. 15	G. W. Sheppard	Alexandria, Ont	R. E. Allison	Glen Robertson	4th Sunday.
Int. Lathers Union, No. 57			George Maitland	295 Albert st	
Bartenders Assoc'n, No. 321	Chas. Keyes	Russell House	Robert Robier	Moore's H'tel, Well'g'n st	3rd Sunday.
Int. Barbers Union, No. 130	A. Potvin	159 Rideau st	A. Bothillier	220½ Sparks st	2nd Thursday.
Letter Carriers Assembly, K of L	M. H. Fagan	Hintonburgh	Wm. J. Cantwell	136 Water st	1st Tuesday.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 50	Isidore Coti	356 St. Patrick st	Joseph H. Wallace	174 Sussex st	1st Wednesday.
Stonemasons Union, No. 14	Thomas Smith	Elgin st	T. Smith	Elgin st	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Cabmens Union	N. Helmer	381 Lisgar st	H. Bristou	304 Lisgar st	1st Monday.
K. of L. Assembly	G. Watson	Almonte House, Wellington st	A. R. McDonaid	O'Connor st	
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 168	M. J. Doherty	63 Rochester st	John Thebarge	70 Spruce st	Alternate Sundays.
Oshawa:					
Federal Labor Union	F. D. Galbraith	Oshawa	W. A. Allin	Oshawa.	1st and 3rd Monday
Inter. Ironmoulders, No. 136	R. J. Gray	"	R. Rogan	Box 47, Oshawa	1st and 2nd Thursday.
Core Makers Union, No. 67	Jas. Collins	"	Albert Crandall	Oshawa	2nd and 4th Friday.
Woodworkers Union, No. 148	John Brown	"	Fred Hobbs	Box 164, Oshawa	
Carriage and Wagon Workers Union, No. 99	Grant Edwards	"	Will A. Kerby	Box 45, "	Alternate Tuesdays.
Owen Sound:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 11			W. J. French	Box 821, Owen Sound.	
Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, 626			James Gardner	Owen Sound	
Palmerston:					
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 518	Fred Heslewood	Box 67, Palmerston	James F. Drummond	Box 53, Palmerston	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, No 39	R. Morice	Palmerston	R. J. Henderson	Palmerston	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bro. Locomotive Fireman, No. 181	Walter Everett	"	John Ward	Box 35, Palmerston	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Int. Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 61	J. Wickham	"	G. Gadsby	Palmerston	1st Friday.
Preston.					
Inter. Ironmoulders, No 314	Wm. Foster	Preston	Joseph Jansen	Box 85, Preston	1st and 3rd Friday.
Amalgtd Assoc. Woodworkers, No. 51			George Weiberg	Preston	
Varnishers and Polishers, A.F. of L., No. 8275			E. A. Roesgen	"	
Stove Mounters			M. J. Haller	Lock box 163, Preston	
Federal Labor Union			John Hoffman	Preston	
Peterborough:					
Inter. Ironmoulders Union, No. 191			John Robertson, jr	96 Bona Cord st	1st and 3rd Friday.
Inter. Association of Machinists, No. 286			J. H. Craft	Box 610, Peterboro	2nd and 4th Monday.
United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 672	A. T. Dugan	Peterboro	Jas. E. Haggart	Box 119, "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Bro. Painters and Decorators			S. C. Sharpe	144 London st	
Pattern Makers Union			J. Y. Gerard	Box 255, Peterboro	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Federal Labor Union, A. F. of L., No. 9240	Wm. Henry	Box 50, Peterboro.	W. A. Redfern	Box 50, "	Every Friday.
Bricklayers and Masons Union, No. 17	T. M. McFadden	203 Dublin st	Jas. J. Goodwin	Box 497, "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 194	W. R. Turner	Peterborough	W. Welsh	Peterboro	
Typographical Union, No. 248			T. J. Begley	Box 319, Peterboro	
Musicians Union			J. A. Harper	Box 484, "	
Team Drivers' Union			T. Williams	459 South street	
Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 23			J. C. Anderson	Box 860, Peterborough	1st and 3rd Monday.
Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 402	Arthur Mitchell		M. H. Gainey	178 Hunter street	Last Monday in m'nth
Bartenders' Union, No. 293	John Jayes	Peterborough	Harry H. Roaf	Box 659, Peterborough	1st Sunday.
Metal Polishers	Hildas Archambault	"	James O'Brien	" 260, "	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Port Colborne:					
Carpenters' Union	W. D. Morgan	Humberstone	H. L. Augustine	Port Colborne	
Federal Union, A. F. of L	Fred. Cronmiller	Port Colborne	Matt Gordon	"	
Port Dalhousie:					
Rubber Workers, A.F. of L. No. 8753			W. H. Halliwell	Box 58, Port Dalhousie	
Pembroke:					
Journeymen Tailors, No. 354			James Duncan	Pembroke	
Point Edward:					
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, No. 240	J. McNaughton	Tunnel P.C.Lamberton	Ed. J. Everett	Sarnia	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Prescott:					
Inter. Longshoremen, No. 244	G. M. Harris	Prescott	J. S. Huntington	Prescott	Every Monday.
Parry Harbor:					
Inter. Longshoremen, No. 245			John Kelly	Parry Harbor	
Rat Portage:					
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 535	G. J. Daly	Box 163, Rat Portage	Fred. C. Munt	Box 48, Rat Portage	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Railway Conductors, Div. 352	A. Belbeck	Rat Portage	W. C. Risteen	Rat Portage	1st Sunday & 3rd Fri
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, 270	S. B. Lutz	"	J. H. Gambel	Box 109, Rat Portage	2nd and 4th Monday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, 305	R. H. Phillips	"	L. A. Roach	Rat Portage	1st and 3rd Thursday
Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, 255			F. Mercier	"	
Federal Union, No. 2, T. & L. C. of C			G. L. Alcock	Box 318, Rat Portage	
Rockland:					
Stonecutters' Union			Andrew Shurie	Rockland	2nd Saturday.
Sarnia:					
Team Drivers' Inter. No. 84			Geo. Wilkinson	Sarnia	
Barbers	Wm. S. Allaire	Sarnia	Isaac Burley	90 Essex street	
Railway Conductors, Div. 189	Hugh Cameron	Tunnel P.O	H. Bell	Tunnel P.O	1st & 3rd Tues.; 2 p.m.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, 227	A. Wadham	Sarnia	B. Young	Lock box 429, Sarnia	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, 221	T. J. Bulman	"	J. W. Gray	Tunnel P.O	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 241	Thos. Knapp	"	Chas Reeve	Box 716, Sarnia	1st Monday.
Stonecuttors' Union	W. Thomas	Arlington Hotel, Sarnia	C. J. Murray	Arlington Hotel, Sarnia	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Inter. Longshoremen's Union, No. 253	Wm Feeney	Sarnia	D. J. McRury	Point Edward	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Bricklayers and Masons					
Painters and Decorators, No. 422	D. Z. Van Alstine	Sarnia	G. H. Watson	8 Queen street, Sarnia	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Fed. Labor Union A.F. of L	J. B. Dagan	"	Wm. Mercer	Sarnia	1st and 3rd Friday.
Carpenters' Union	B Kerr	"	Alf. W. Atkins	"	Each Monday.
Machinists' "	Thos. McAllister	Point Edward	J. J. Harrison	Point Edward	1st and 3rd Friday.
Bartenders' "	C. C. Luck	Western Hotel, Sarnia	P. Kenney	Sarnia	1st and 3rd Friday.
Schrieber:					
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 562	Wm. Hedge	Schrieber	James Presson	Box 78 Schrieber	1st and 3rd Friday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, Lodge 419	W. Bartlett	"	A. N. Patterson	Schrieber	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, 387	Angus McDonald	"	C. Gorman	"	1st Sunday & 3rd Wed.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Smith's Falls:					
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 381	Daniel Bert	Smith's Falls	James Currie	Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Monday.
Railway Conductors, Div. 199	R. B. Jarvis	"	George E. Peck.	Box 209, Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, Lodge 245	John McCall	"	J. A. Tobin	Smith's Falls	Every Tuesday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, 479	J. T. Scott	"	G. T. McGlaughlin	"	2nd and 4th Monday.
Inter. Union Ironmoulders, No. 201	Alex. Ridewood	"	John W. Garrett	Box 263, Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 352			Reginald Simpson	Smith's Falls	
Federal Union, No. 13, T. & L.C. of C.			E. E. Stewart	"	
Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, 1152	John Jones	Smith's Falls	B. G. Byram	Brockville street	Fridays.
Coremakers' Union	Clifford McLean	" P.O	Ed. McGee	Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Machinists' Union, No. 376	John McKenchine	"	Wm. Ryan	Main street	
Bartenders' " 303			Robert Hill	McLaren House	1st & 2nd Wednesday.
Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 21			Wm. H. Rathwell	Smith's Falls	
Stratford:					
Bakers' Inter. Association, No. 135			Isaac Allies	Stratford	
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 188	James Roberts	Stratford	John Battley	Box 337, Stratford	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Railway Conductors, Div. 15	John Collinson	"	R. T. Buchanan	" 488, "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, 38	John F. Spencer	Box 318, Stratford	H. M. Paton	" 318, "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, 8	N. McQuade	" 117, "	T. Curtis	" 117, "	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Federal L. Union, A. F. of L. 9886	J. Morris	Stratford	W. Morrice	Stratford	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Inter. Machinists, Lodge 103	P. Bromdutt	"	F. Castner	"	1st and 3rd Monday.
Painters' Union, No. 681	William Bowling	Louise st. Stratford	J. E. Bowling	Railway avenue	2nd and 4th Monday.
Woodworkers' Amalgamated Asso. No. 107	J. Boothby	Stratford	John Doherty	Albert street	
Typographical Union, Inter. No. 139	Alex. Abraham	"	James Shannon	Stratford	1st Saturday
Barbers' Union, No. 136	Wm. Bremer	Wellington street	G. J. Spriggs	Ontario street	Last Wednesday.
Inter. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 424	A. Smith	Stratford	J. Laughton	Downie street ; box 5	3rd Monday.
Bro. Carpenters, No. 560	W. R. Bradshaw	"	H. J. Jacobs	Stratford	
Engineers (Amalgamated) Branch 569	H. Dickie	G.T.R. shps, Stratford	C. McLellan	Box 4, Stratford	Alternate Saturday.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Union, No. 112			Chas. Wingfelder	" 244, "	
Boilermakers' Union	Thomas Daws	Stratford	F. Mallion	Stratford	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Garment Workers' Union, No. 97	H. D. Sheran	"	Lizzie Halpin	"	
Bricklayers and Masons					
Sault Ste. Marie:					
Inter. Association of Machinists, No. 285	L. E. Diver	Sault Ste. Marie P.O.	J. A. Cumbers	Care West End P.O., Sault Ste. Marie	2nd and 4th Friday.
Railroad Trainmen, Lodge 611	Wm. Newell	Box 100, Sault S. Marie	J. W. Montgomery	Box 100, Sault Ste. Marie	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 16	Fred. Clark	Station P.O. "	John B. Reid	" 446, "	Every Wed. evening.
Electrical Workers, No. 85	Ed. M. Rickinson		Harry Lamberton	Sault Ste. Marie	2nd and 4th Friday.
Bro. Carpenters, No. 1169			J. R. Johnston	"	
Journeymen Barbers, No. 283	W. McConnell	Cor. Pilgrim & Herri'k st	J. W. Carroll	Queen east	1st Monday.
Fed. Labor Union, No. 10061			S. Lawrence	Box 420, Sault Ste. Marie	
Simcoe:					
Fed. Union A. F. of L	Fred. Robinson	Simcoe	Robt. Rutledge	Simcoe	Each Monday.

St. Davids:					
Quarrymen's Union, A. F. of L. No. 8626	Wm. J. McElroy	Box 78, St. Davids	Frederick Griffith	Box 78, St. Davids	1st and 3rd Thursday.
St. Marys:					
Tailors' Union, No. 340	Ernest Thompson	St. Marys	John Hyland	Box 4. St. Marys	1st Monday.
Delivery Boys Union					
St. Catharines:					
Painters and Decorators, No. 407	John Sinclair	St. Catharines	Wm. D. Outram	St. Catharines	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Inter. Machinists Asso No. 268	Archie Grass	Niagara street	W. E. Hall	Box 1013, St. Catharines.	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 96	H. Harper	St. Catharines	H. Kennedy	St. Catharines	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Inter. Cigarmakers, No. 140	Wm. Weire	Box 153 St. Catharines	Wm. Gunn	Box 153, St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Monday.
Inter. Journeymen Tailors, No. 235	F. Coyle	St. Catharines	T. H. Semmens	" 933, "	
Electrical Workers, No. 249	Fred. Crawford	"	Thos. McIntosh	P. O. "	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Inter. Bricklayers and Masons, No. 4	W. Bell	Box 26, St. Catharines.	C. G. Patey	Box 53, "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 38	Thomas Irvine	" 417, "	Jas. Carty	" 193, "	Friday.
Inter. Bakers Union, No. 127	J. D. Wright	Geneva street	J. A. Gillespie	29 Court st. "	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Plumbers and Gasfitters Union, No. 244	J. McGlashan	St. Catharines	P. O. Gorman	St. Catharines	4th Thursday.
Laborers Protec. Union A. F. of L. No. 9030.	Wm. Smith	St. Catharines	J. McIntosh	St Catharines	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Journeymen Barbers	Wm. Rand	"	Aslam Haynes	"	1st and 3rd Monday.
Typographical Union, No. 416	Robt. C. McGlashan	" Cr. Star	J. A. Scott	" "Star"	1st Saturday.
Carriage and Wagon Makers, No. 87	W. Richardson	"	H. J. Carrick	" Box 342.	Each Thursday.
Brewery Workers	F. Whitten	"	C. Goodliffe	"	4th Monday.
Saw Smiths	Robt. Reay	"	Hillyard Scott	"	2nd & 4th Friday.
Fed. Union (Saw Workers)	R. Hodgins	"	Almond Smail	"	Weekly.
Fed. Union Harvest Tool Finishers	E. Evans	"	J. S. Carlisle	"	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Metal Polishers	R. Shannon	"	Chas. Welby	"	4th Tuesday.
St. Thomas:					
Federal Union A.F. of L. No. 8329	Thomas Venning	118 Ross st. St. Thomas	Courtland L. Shaw	5 Miller st., St. Thomas	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Int. Journeymen Barbers, No. 222	Frank J. Oxford	Duke House "	James W. Lodge	352 Talbot st. "	1st & 3rd Monday.
Street Railway Employees			Fred Lumley	St. Thomas	
Farmers Union			John Burton	Fingal P.O.	
Typographical Union, No. 459			G. T. Williams	Box 911, St. Thomas	
Bro. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 132	Calium Lawrence	Box 1162, St. Thomas	E. Cowles	" 1313 "	Tuesdays 2.30 p m.
" " " 529	D. Brown	" 937 "	Wm. Burnip	Cr. G.T.R. "	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Railway Conductors, Div. 13	Peter Stewart	Cond'ctr. C.P.R "	John MacKenzie	St. Thomas	2nd & 4th Sunday.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, No. 47	T. G. Courtney	32 Locust st. "	A. E. Hookway	" Box 519	1st & 3rd Sunday & 2nd & 4th Monday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, No. 5	John McCormick	Box 1273, "	Andrew Stewart.	" " 1273	Tuesdays at 2 p m.
Int. Asso. Machinists, No 294	S. Vincen	St. Thomas	D. McNichol	" " 1131	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Painters, Paperhangers, Decorators, No. 494.	John Jones	59 Myrtle st.	Harold Pink	39 Isabella st.	" "
Inter. Cigarmakers, No. 420			Francis A. Hart	Box 754, St. Thomas	
Int. Tailors (Journeymen) No. 141	John Roberts	West ave., St. Thomas	A. Roberts	" 719 "	4th Monday.
Bricklayers and Masons Int., No. 8	E J. Evans	22 Yarwood st. "	A. M. James	100 Balaclava st	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Bartenders Union, No. 348	Robt. N. Elliott	Cr. Columbus Hotel	Robert Coffee	Cr. International Hotel	1st Saturday.
Toronto:					
Builders' Laborers, Int	A. Lusty.	118 Wilton ave	Jas. Drew	23 Robinson st.	Every Tuesday.
Bakers, Journeymen Int., No. 204	J. Woolner	806 Dovercourt Rd.	Jno. Gardner	219 Borden st.	1st & 3rd Saturday.
Blacksmiths Bro, Int.	Dan'l. Slattery	36 Sullivan st.	Jas. Beaton	50 Princess st.	1st & 3rd Friday.
Boilermakers, Iron Ship Bldrs. Ass'ts., Int	J. Miller.	12 Stanley Park	Alex Norris	113 Niagara st.	2nd & 4th Friday.
Bookbinders Int. Brotherhood, No. 28	Jos. Prichard	68 Albert st	Chas. Goldsmith	115 Claremont st	2nd & 4th Monday.
Boot and Shoe Workers, Int. " 233	A. Glockling	176 Lippincott st.	F. A. McNally	207 George st.	1st & 3rd Thursday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Toronto.—*Continued.*					
Bookbinders Union, No. 34	Addie Surphlis	9 Euclid ave	Jennie Robin	412 Dupont st	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Brass Moulders (M. P., B. P. & B.W.) No. 33	Luke Hozack	92 Alexander st	Norman Montgomery	31 Dunedin ave	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Brass Workers Union (M. P., B. P. & B. W. No. 53	W. J. Breakey	45 Northcote ave	G. M. Dunlop	291 Crawford st	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Bricklayers Int. Union, No. 2	Alf. Raynor	824 College st	John Murphy	84 Claremont st	Tuesdays.
Bread Drivers Union, T. & L. C. of C. No. 33	W. Edis	196 Teraulay st	B. C. Webber	872 Manning ave	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Broommakers Int., No. 55	Jas. Pigion	236 Simcoe st	Jas. M. Lang	205 Victoria st	1st & 3rd Friday.
Bartenders Union, No. 280	J. Shannon	American Hotel	Geo. Koach	City Hotel	Last Sunday.
Boilermakers, No. 171			J. H. Marshall	86 Gladstone ave	2nd & 4th Friday.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers			J. Mundy	W. Toronto Junct	
Brewery Workers Union	Jas. Rutledge	159 Niagara st	G. W. Haines	14 Thompson st	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Carpenters and Joiners Amal. 1st branch	A. E. Ford	Brick ave	W. H. Wilson	38 Yorkville ave	Alternate Mondays.
Carpenters and Joiners Amal. 3rd Branch	W. Edmunds	19 Maitland st	W. W. Young	19 Sullivan st	" Tuesdays.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 85	R. J. Hungerford	286 Euclid ave	A. S. Wright	163 Sumach st	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Carpenters Joiners United Bro., No. 27	S. Heakes	4 Badgerow ave	Jno. Tweed	250 Palmerston ave	1st & 3rd Monday.
Cigarmakers Int., No. 27	Richard Walsh	13 McCaul st	Robt. Haberstock	61 McGill st	3rd Monday.
Civic Employees, No 2	Jno. Jordan	43 Argyle st	Wm. Hill	82 Stafford st	2nd Wednesday.
Car Workers, Can. Asso. of	W. H. Blewett	Toronto Junc	Frank H. Wallace	201 Maria st., Tor. Junc	2nd & 4th Monday.
Coremakers Union, No. 75	Edward Pape	72 Sheridan ave	Thos. Jenkins	208 Claremont st	2nd & 4th Friday.
Cab and Express Asso. (Licensed)	Richard Smith	182 Wellington ave	Jas. Beatty	198 Adelaid st. W	4th Monday.
Civic Employees, No. 1	R. Orr	180 Morse st	Thos. Hilton	115 Booth ave	1st Monday.
Coal Drivers Union (Primrose Assembly, No. 2454 K of L	E. J. Devoy		Chas. Burns	9 Coatsworth st	1st & 3rd Sunday.
Cork Workers	Frank Blackstone	135 Sydenham st	Wm. Howard	38 Wyatt ave	4th Friday.
Coopers Union	James Wood	49 Duke st	Geo. Bennett	102 Portland st	
Carpenters and Joiners Amal., 2nd Branch	M. Thayers	401 Brock ave	W. Ashlee	134 Augusta ave	Alternate Mondays.
Carpenters and Joiners " 4th Branch	J. H. Reeks	176 Duchess st	W. A. Stevenson	225 Monroe st	Alternate Tuesdays.
Encaustic, Ceramic and Mosaic Tile Layers	Wm. Jackson McLean	152 Huron st	J. W. Parker	152 Borden st	1st & 3rd Friday.
Electrical Workers Int. Bro., No. 114	Chas H. Smart	575 Delaware ave	W. C. Clarke	346 Sackville st	2nd & 4th Monday.
Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths & Patternmakers, No. 570			Jno. N Clement	39 Bellevue ave	Alternate Monday.
Engineers National (Asso. Marine)	Jas. A. Findlay	18 Cummings st	A. J. Woodward	28 Eden Place	Thursday evening.
Furriers Union A.F. of L.	Ed J. Strohmayer	59 Tecumseh st	A. V. McCormack	66 Sussex ave	2nd Friday.
Firemen (Marine I.L.A., Oilers and Water tenders Local, No. 323	N. McLellan	Toronto Junc P.O.	Wm. Johnston	14 Clarence Square	1st & 3rd Monday.
Florists Fed. Union A. F. of L., No. 10394	J. Aikens	660 Ossington ave	D. Cooper	86 St. Clarens ave	
Garment Workers (Cutters and Trimmers)	Wm. Harrison	390 Rusholme Rd	Thos. Sweet	20 Olive ave	2nd & 4th Friday.
Garment " (Operators)	H. Taylor	240 Sumach st	Wm. Ellis	114 Parliament st	
Garment " (Pressers)			Wm Stewart	27 Nassau st	
Garment Wrkrs. Special Order Clothing Makers, No. 21	F. E. Clark	125 Trinity st	H. C. Montgomery	47 Howard st	

Glass bottle Blowers Int. Asso. No. 66	Chas. McNichol	68 Dovercourt Rd	Joseph Williams	113 Dovercourt Rd	2nd & 4th Sunday.
Gilders Union A.F) of L., No. 8980	D. C. Marsh	233 Mutual st	H. Corbett	118½ Baldwin st	2nd & 4th Friday.
Glass Workers Int., No. 21	Gus Bowman	37 Bright st	Wm. C. Swain	60 Arnold st	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Horseshoers Int., No. 49			R. R. Barker	40 Camden st	1st & 3rd Monday.
Ironmoulders Int., No, 28	R. H. Emmett	29 Foxley st	B. Geary	31 Foxley st	1st & 3rd Friday.
Jewellery Workers, No. 7			J. B. Smith	46 Kensington ave	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Knights of Labor (Victoria As'mbly) No. 2138	Frank B. Bethell	332 Manning ave	Sam'l Rich	51 William st	3rd Saturday.
Knights of Labor (Excelsior ") No. 2305	Jno. Francis	19 Caer Howell st	Wm. Gilmour	7 Walton st	2nd Saturday.
Knights of Labor (Mayflower ") No. 6564	Sam'l Stalford	27 Hamilton st	D. S. McCartney	128 George st	2nd & 4th Sunday.
Knights of Labor (Mape Leaf ") No 1960	John G. McDonald	8 Sumach st	Jno. W. Elmer	561 King st W	1st & 3rd Saturday.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 93	F. Thompson	181 Elizabeth st	Jno. Jewel	224 Queen st. E	1st & 3rd Monday.
Lathers Journeymen	T. A. Redfern	105 DeGrassi st	Chas. Clark	28 Argyle st	Every Tuesday.
Laundry Workers, No. 107	W. J. Atterly	68 William st	Jno. W. Shier	315 Wilton ave	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Machinists Int. Asso. No. 371	Harvey Daley	Toronto Junction	Jas. A. Reid	P O. box 500 Tor. Junc.	1st & 3rd Thursday.
Musical Protective Asso	Ed. Jarrett	48 Euclid ave	Claude Keay	69 Vanaulay st	1st Sunday.
Malsters Union	S. Stafford	27 Hamilton st	Robt. Lamb	210 Claremont st	
Mailers Union. No. 5	John J. O'Reilly	166 McCaul st	W. H. Walker	226 Chestnut st	1st Monday.
Milk Drivers Union	Andrew Nicholls	129 Harbord st	A. J. Baker		
Metal Polishers, Buffers & Platers, No. 21	Chas Kenish		E C. Salmon	116 Markham st	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	John Hodgins	St. Patrick's Market	F. C. Letts	56 Foxley st	Every Monday.
Marble Cutters Union	R. J. Hyde	448 Sumach st	Chas. Fraser	561 Yonge st	2nd & 4th Thursday.
Machinists Int. Asso. No. 235	W. J. Swanton	27 Afton ave	J. R. Young	164 St. Patrick st	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Patternmakers Union	Wm. Reid	65 Beaconsfield ave	J. P. Garton	119 Wellington st. W.	1st & 3rd Tuesday.
Plasterers Int. Operative Asso. No. 48	Thos. Hannah	210 Brunswick ave	Wm J. H milton	42 Foxley st	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Plasterers Laborers	J. Ballantyne	159 Brunswick ave	Fred Englefield	548 Given st	Every 2 weeks
Pressmen (Printing) Union No. 10	E. H. Randall	44 Scollard st	Wm. Davey	51 Bellevue Place	1st Monday.
Printing Press. Assts. and Feeders, No. 1	W. J. Shaw	64 Trinity Square	F. S. Attrell	187 Marlborough ave	2nd Wednesday.
Painters, Decorators & Sign Writers, No. 437			M. Sutton	71 Langley ave	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Painters & Decorators Bro. No. 3	T. H. Graham	325 Wellesley st	R. W. Fletcher	284 Euclid ave	2nd & 4th Tuesday.
Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters, U. A. No.46	J. A. Dougan	208 Westmoreland ave	W N. Brayborn	332 Seaton st	1st & 3rd Friday.
Rubber Workers Union			G. Woodell	196 Lansdowne ave	
Retail Clerks Asso., No. 540	H. Brett	284 Manning ave	Geo. J. Turner	68 McGill st	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 30	J. H. Kennedy	4 Waterloo Terrace	F W. Horne	310 Adelaide st. W	1st and 3rd Friday.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 21	James Lovatt	71 Tecumseth	J. S Elder	118 Palmerston ave	1st Thursday.
Stonecutters	Alex. Bruce	830 Manning ave	Jas. D. Skinner	218½ Adelaide st. W	2nd and 4th Friday.
Stone Masons	C. W. Ingram	58 Humbert ave.	J. E. Jones	11 Northern Terrace	Alternate Thursdays.
Street Ry. Employees	F. Marshall	30 Cottingham st	F. McKenna	17 Balmuto st	1st and 4th Sunday.
Structural Bridge & Ironworkers Inter	J. A. McIntyre	253 Wellington st. W.	B. Markle	41 Charles st	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Stove Mounters Union, No. 14	Chas. Curtin	194 Farley ave	Thos, Harrington	193 Howland ave	1st and 3rd Monday.
Saw Smiths Inter. Union	Frank Boyle	652 King st. W	George Hunter	11 Bartlett ave	Last Friday in Month.
Steam Engineers Inter. No. 152	A. M. Wickens.	280 Berkley st	James Bannon	69 Tecumseth st	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Tailors, Inter. Journeymen, No. 132	Geo. Sangster	79 Marlborough ave	James Watt	103 Nassau st	2nd Monday.
Teamsters Union			Robert Reilly	64 Pape ave	1st and 3rd Friday.
Theatrical Stage Employees	George Jackson	17-19 Adelaide st. W.	W. E. Meredith	Grand Opera House	2nd Sunday.
Tobacco Workers, Inter. No. 63	Robert Nodwell	8 McAlpine st	Chas. Lavoie	133 Dalhousie st	2nd Thursday.
Typographical Union, No. 91	R. S. Burrows	138 Lansdowne ave	Edward M. Meehan	Box 543, P.O., Toronto	1st Saturday.
Textile Workers Union, No. 360	John McGinnis	290 Dufferin st	Alfred Stevens	15 Northern Place	
Trunk & Bag. Workers, Inter. No. 11	A. Trenwith	35 Defoe st.	W. J. Mottram	222 Brock avenue	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Team Drivers, Inter	R. Clark	1398 Queen st. E	D. Barless	37 Lombard st	2nd and 4th Tuesday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretarys address.	Nights of meeting.
Toronto.—*Con.*					
Upholsterers, Inter., No. 30	A. Robert Hosier	93 Woolsley st	A. R. Lee	166 Teraulay st	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Web-Printing Pressmen, N., No. 1	Samuel Mallin	News Office	Joseph Leake	191 St. Patrick st	3rd Thursday.
Woodworkers Union, V. & P., No. 65	Wm. P. Keough	10 Bright st	R. J. Whitten	156 Huron st	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Woodcarvers Inter. Association	Wm. Menzies	101 Nassau st	Gus Minguead	45 Beaconsfield ave	1st and 3rd Monday.
Woodworking Machinists, No. 118	James Eagan	256 Hamburg ave	John Braniff	178 Baldwin st	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Woodworkers, (Piano makers), No. 34	John E. Virtue	198 Concord ave	G. G. Purdy	256 Bellwoods ave	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Woodworkers, (Box makers), No. 184	A. McPherson		George T. Dearling	110 St. David st	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Woodworkers, (Piano makers), Inter., No. 121	Fred Brian	P.O. Toronto Junction	Chas. Shelwin	124 Royce ave	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Woodworkers Union, No. 157	Fred E. Cluskey	2 Wyatt avenue	James Barron	50 Markham st	2nd and 4th Friday.
Woodworkers Union, No 114	John Sanden	53 Albert st	A. S. Lane	204 Palmerston ave	1st and 3rd Monday.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 295, Parkdale Div	John Neilson	Cowan ave	Fred A. Sproule	Toronto Junction	1st and 3rd Sunday.
" " E. Toronto, No. 620	Peter McLuckie	Box 58, P.O. E. Toronto	T. J. Looney	East Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
" " No. 70	W. Roberts	39 Olive avenue	J. M. Clement	29 Bellevue ave	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Locomotive Firemen Bro., No. 596	Henry Schafer	East Toronto	Wm. E Westlake	East Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
" " " No. 67	W. J. Brant	56 Augusta ave	James Pratt	172 Huron st	1st and 3rd Sunday.
" " " No. 262	George R. Wark	P.O. Box 512, Tor. Jct.	Wm. D. Donaldson	Toronto Junction	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 108	Stephen Arthur	Coleman, P.O.	Thomas Prescott	Coleman P.O , Ont	2nd and 4th Monday.
" " Bro. of, No. 255	T. Hirons	80 Cawthra ave Tor. Jct	J. H. Davison	70 Dundas st. E	1st 2nd & 4th Monday.
" " Bro. No. 322	Joseph Wilson	Colabie st	H. T. Meredith	125 Givens st	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Railroad Conductors, No 17	Wm. I. Gray	27 St. Andrew st	Chas. Mitchell	23 Rose avenue	1st and 3rd Sunday.
" " No 344	John Hozack	East Toronto	Edwin Seller	126 Peter st	2nd and 4th Monday.
" " No. 345	W. A. Bartlett	West Toronto Junction	D. G. Barnes	P.O. Box 557, Tor. Jct	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Railroad Telegraphers	W. H. Allison	70 Melbourne ave	D. Sullivan	28 Ulster street	At Call of Chairman.
Railroad Trackmen U., Bro., No. 87			Thomas Irwin	156 Macpherson ave	4th Saturday.
Switchmen's S.W. of N.A., No. 27	M. O'Holloran	72 Tecumseth st	James H. Weldon	30 Wellington ave	1st & 3rd Sun. in Mon.
Trenton:					
Inter, Woodwookers, No. 159	Lewis Rolnigk	Trenton P. O	S. Ivan Hegle	P.O. Trenton, Box 164	Alternate Fridays.
Thorold:					
Federal Labor Union	A. J. Fisher	Thorold P.O	Hiram Dell	Thorold P.O	2nd & 3rd Friday eve.
Waterloo.					
Inter. Assoc. Machinists, No. 214			John Millke	Box 341, Waterloo	2nd and 4th Monday.
Inter. Woodworkers amalgamated, No. 129			George Heinbecker	Waterloo	
United Bro Carpenters & Joiners, No. 553			Peter Jacobs	Wellington st., Berlin	
Upholsterers, No. 42					
Fed Union, No. 26, T. & L. C of C			J. C. Frocklick	Waterloo	
Wallaceburg:					
Glass Bottle Blowers Assoc., No. 70	Chas. Hanley	Wallaceburg	Samuel Crist	Wallaceburg	2nd and 4th. Saturday.
Tailors Union			Cowell Murray	"	2nd Tuesday.
Federal Labor Union, No. 9916	David J. Hill	Wallaceburg	John E. Lucas	Box 219, Wallaceburg	Every Thursday.
Flint Glass Workers					

Wiarton:					
Inter. (amalgamated) Woodworkers, No. 126.			B. Devlin	Wiarton, P.O	
Windsor:					
Street Railway Men's Union, No. 231	M. Cody	Caron ave	F. E. Brown	43 Caron ave., Windsor	Each Friday.
Locomotive Engineers, Div. 390	C. Knight	Box 324, Windsor	D. Lanspeary	Box 353, "	Alternate Tuesdays.
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, No. 316	L. B. Meacham	Bruce ave	C. Weldrick	10 Marrenite & Arthur sts	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen, No 421	Frank Cade	Box 697, Windsor	Albert J. Carter	Box 697, Windsor	Alternate Tuesdays.
Inter. Bricklayers & Masons, No. 6	J. Everitt	Windsor	Mathew Rapson	" 688, "	Every Tuesday.
Federal Union A.F. of L., No. 8019	H. W. Mason	126 Chatham st. W.	Arthur Paddon	Windsor	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Inter. Longshoremen Assoc., No. 57	M. Washington	Windsor	W. F. Brown.	"	1st and 2nd Saturday.
Journeymen Tailors, No. 114	J. B. McKinnon	"	Walter Lush	Iroquois Hotel Windsor.	1st and 3rd Monday.
Electrical Workers, No. 211	S. Jenkins	"	G. B. McLeod	Windsor	1st and 3rd Friday.
Bro. Carpenters, No. 689	Thos. Thorn	137 Church st	A. Hall	"	2nd and 4th Monday.
Painters Union, No 629	W. R. Donaldson	Windsor	Thos. Elgie	"	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Switchmens Union, No. 184			J. J. Lonnee	39 Wyandotte street	
Team Drivers Union, No. 277	A. McCarthy	Windsor	Wm. Butler	Windsor	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Retail Clerks Union, No. 531	J. T. J. Reynolds	"	D. C. Lamb	"	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Typographical Union, No. 550			S. Ross Bright	Care *Record*	
Barbers Union	Norman Jackson	Windsor			2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Wingham:					
Amalgamated Inter Woodworkers, No. 119			James Dey	P.O. Wingham	
Woodstock:					
Ironmoulders, No. 249	A. McPhail	Woodstock	Hugh Sutherland	P.O. Box 228, Woodstock	1st and 3rd Friday.
Inter. Amalgamated Woodworkers, No. 88	A. E. Stair	"	John Campbell	" 615, "	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Inter. Journeymen Tailors, No. 33	Jos. Cross	Box 261, Woodstock	T. Breckenridge	Box 605, "	3rd Tuesday.
Typograpical Union, No. 317	B. J. Rae	*Express Ptg. Co.*, "	Frank McKay	Care *Express Printing Co*	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Bro. Carpenters, No. 1201	John H. Beatty	24 Bay st., "	James Lamb	76 Bay st., Woodstock	1st and 3rd Monday.
Amalgamated Leather Workers No. 48	John W. Cramer	Bay street, "	Wm. Taylor	Box 395, P.O. "	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Carriage & Wagon Workers	Dan Brown	Woodstock	J. S. Faulkner	Woodstock	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Federal Union	Kramer	"	W. Taylor	"	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Bartenders Union	Henry Louth	"	Bert Mitchell	"	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Tailors Union					
Bricklayers & Masons, No. 122	D. C. Whitehead	Woodstock	E. A. Johnson	Woodstock	
Welland:					
Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, No. 969	Henry Hedrick	Welland	Wm. N. Spencer	Welland	1st and 3rd Friday.
Federal Union, No. 9659	H. F. Dickie	"	Ernest Greene	*Tribune*, Office, Welland.	2nd and 4th Friday.

REMARKS FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

No. 94.—You have our fullest confidence and co-operation. Keep coming ahead.

No. 121.—If it were possible to cultivate the people's taste in furniture it would be a great benefit to the country, as we manufacture furniture not equal in quality to that made in the United States. Their reputation is much better than the Canadian manufacturers.

No. 99.—I beg to state that according to a Resolution passed by this Assembly, I am instructed to say that the members of this Assembly would like to see the laws of this Province amended in the following particulars: 1st.—The adoption of the Initiative, so that on the application of a certain percentage of the voters, any question must be submitted directly to the vote of the people, and if favored by a majority, must become law. 2nd.—The adoption of the Referendum, so that any act of the Legislature, on the demand of a certain percentage of the voters, must first be submitted to a vote of the citizens for confirmation. 3rd.—The imperative mandate, whereby any constituency can recall its representative, whenever a majority vote shows that he no longer enjoys the confidence of the people. 4th.—The removal as quickly as possible of all taxation from the products of industry and the concentration of taxation on the value of the land, or a local option law allowing municipalities to remove taxation from the products of industry. 5th.—Public ownership of public utilities, by means of a general act allowing municipalities to construct waterworks, lighting plants, street car service, etc., or to acquire such service on equitable terms. 6th.—The grouping of constituencies with proportional representation, and the Hare-Spence system of voting. 7th.—The abolition of bonuses and subsidies. What the public pay for the public should own.

No. 86.—Initiative referendum, proportional representation, grouping of constituencies with the Hare-Spence system of voting, public ownership of public monopolies, and the abolition of all bonuses and subsidies.

No. 106.—Our trade is affected mostly by the increase of ready-made clothing, which thrives because of its cheapness, owing to underpaid and overworked labor.

No. 82.—We have only two non-union shops in our city. They have only one chair each and do not amount to much. The other difference in the number of union and non-union men is made up of bosses employing journeymen. Such bosses are not allowed to join, but must sign an agreement to live up to the laws of our Local and International Union. What is needed most to benefit the barbers' trade is a License Law, such as is in force in the States of Michigan and Minnesota. Such a law would put a stop to all low-grade, dirty shops, and raise the standard of our profession where it ought to be, and ought also act as a safeguard to our patrons against all disease inoculated in inferior shops.

No. 65. We are going to get nine hours a day for our factory, and also do away with the piecework system, which is the worst thing we have to deal with. There is too much cutting prices. One man might make $2.00 a day at a job, and another might not make more than $1.00 per day at the same work, so it is difficult to get things equalized. There is too much selfishness among trades men. Some men will rush with the work, and then the price is cut down, which makes it harder for the man who cannot work fast.

No. 156.—A Bureau of Arbitration would be the most welcome of any step taken by your Bureau to help all classes of wage-earners, both skilled and unskilled, when it would compel both capital and labor to settle all troubles in this manner, and laws enacted in our Legislature governing the same, making it compulsory to settle all disputes in this manner.

No. 170.—The Industrial Brotherhood was instituted to bring into touch with the Trades Union movement persons whose trades were not organized. Several existing local unions were organized largely of members of the Brotherhood. This organization founded and started the labor paper, the "Industrial Banner." It has assisted members in difficulty, although this is not obligatory. It has been of value to the movement in London from the fact that some of the hardest workers for unionism have been members, who, but for its organization would not have been enabled to be enrolled in the ranks of organized labor at all. It has now under way a scheme to acquire land in the limits of the city, by co-operation of the members, to ensure homes at actual cost. Most of our members enjoy the Saturday half holiday—a few have the Wednesday afternoon for the months of June, July and August, while most factories close here on Saturday afternoon, there is a growing movement in favor of the Wednesday half holiday in commercial lines of business. Many establishments now close on that day.

No. 155.—Higher duty on imported cigars and a greater demand by our people for a Union Blue Label Cigar, would benefit our organization and its members.

No. 50.—There are a very poor class of workmen in our business and it is caused by so-called Barber's Colleges and others who start up for themselves after they have been at the business for about three months. We desire the license system like they have in some places in the United States, with local examiners composed of first-class workmen under the control of the Union. We think this the only remedy, and we wish you to do all in your power to get legislation to this effect. We intend to apply later, and want your co-operation in the work.

No. 182.—The subject of sanitary plumbing is of such importance to the health of the public and more especially to the cities, that it seems incomprehensible that it has not received more consideration from the Provincial Board of Health or the Legislature. From our point of view there should be Provincial Plumbing By-laws, drawn on modern plans, and all cities of over 10,000 inhabitants be compelled to appoint a practical plumber to enforce the by-law. I realize the good work that may be done by the Bureau of Labor if given encouragement.

No. 147.—It is the opinion of this organization that it would be in the interest of the Moulders if the Factory Inspector would come around some time and see if the shop is in the condition required by law. The shop here is sometimes not fit to work in, especially in winter, with coke and gas and dust. If the inspector would call around it might be remedied in the opinion of the Moulders' Union.

No. 192.—Labor organizations are in their infancy in this town, but have made wonderful strides during the two years they have been in existence, having secured an advance in wages and shorter hours for almost all classes of labor. We feel highly honored by having the next convention of the Dominion Trades Congress meet in the Island City in 1903.

No. 193.—It is the opinion of the labor organizations here that the law regarding the working of girls and women overtime in textile factories needs amending. Several factories work their employees over time in the summer months, and during the winter, which they claim is their dull sea

son, the employees are laid off. We believe that this can be regulated and the laws made to read that no employer can work his female employees overtime when he does not give them steady work the year round.

No. 199.—A resolution was passed by the Council that we do request the enforcement of the Factory Act, the Bake Shops' Act and the Shops' Regulation Act, by the Bureau of Labor, instead of by the Department of Agriculture as at present.

No. 203.—We would desire a more rigid enforcement of the Factory Act —a shorter work day by legislation.

No. 201.—Am directed to inform you that this Council desires to be on record that they appreciate Mr. T. H. Preston's Conciliation Bill of last session of the Legislature ; that it is a move in the right direction and that this Council believes in his idea of voluntary arbitration.

No. 124.—Steam Fitters should not do conduit work in our opinion. There should be public ownership of electric power plants, telephone and telegraph systems—a better regulation of apprentices, an eight-hour day and better wages and direct legislation.

No. 131.—All that is wanted just now is the ten-hour day at present rate of wages, that if we have to work after 6 p.m. that we be paid for the extra time.

No. 148.—An import duty on cigars of $4.00 per pound, thus enabling the Canadian manufacturer to compete in ten-cent cigars. The Inland Revenue Stamp duty of $6 per thousand cigars should be reduced. We also desire legislation making it a criminal offence for any one illegally using our Blue Label, just as a manufacturer is protected in the use of his trade mark.

No. 175.—We are in favor of a Provincial Printing and Binding Bureau, eight hours a day and Union Label on Government printing and binding.

No. 9.—Organization not thoroughly established, but promises well. Could furnish much fuller report in a month or so. We want more thorough factory and boiler inspection.

No. 183.—In the majority of bake shops and factories where the Union is not recognized, the clauses in the Bakeshop act, viz., hours per week and Sunday labor is totally ignored, and the rate of wages is very low. We are glad to say that we have twenty-six establishments that have signed the agreement of the local, and have established seven locals throughout Ontario. We also know that the permit system is the cause of a great deal of misunderstanding, as the majority of employers who have them are abusing the same.

No. 180.—We firmly believe that, 1st, the adoption of the Union Label on all clothing would tend to elevate our craft out of the rut it has fallen into through the sweating evil ; 2nd, a systematic inspection of all sweat shops and factories, and a strict enforcement regarding child labor; and that all clothing be made where it is cut, thus doing away with the contractor. Shops could then be inspected with ease. The contractor is the root of all unsanitary shops where the sweating evil exists.

No. 91.—Abolition of convict labor in competition with free labor.

No. 37.—We have a healthy organization and things run smoothly. We constitute the two large paper offices, the smaller ones being unable to qualify, as our constitution calls for the employment of at least one union man before label is granted.

No. 129.—Think a general working day of eight hours is greatly needed.

No. 104.—A matter to which I wish to call attention is the use of concrete, as it is a detriment to our trade, and the cost between the two materials is very little. We would like you to use your influence against it.

No. 16.—Stonecutting has been carried on continuously during the last five years, exclusive of the major part of 1901. It has again started for one to two years more.

No. 164.—All Government printing should bear the Union Label, as a sign that the Government favors fair conditions and wages.

No. 97.—We are not affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council, not being eligible as we are all team owners, some of us having as many as a dozen teams; yet the Trades and Labor Council acknowledges us and has helped us, and we work on the same lines as they do.

No. 3.—Members of our organization are receiving as a minimum 23 cents per hour since April 7th, 1902, as against the old rate of 20 cents per hour minimum wage of 1901. This is due solely to organization.

No. 2.—We would like to have our canal deepened at the piers, so as to enable larger boats to get into our bay, as the iron ore was taken away from here to Point Edward for lack of water at the piers, and the boats could not get in with half loads, which made a difference to 28 of our men of $400 per man during navigation season alone.

No. 5.—We would like shorter hours, less Sunday work, and it would greatly benefit us if all men belonged to the Brotherhood.

No. 78.—We are of the opinion that the Government should make an eight-hour law for Ontario.

No. 155.—Higher duty on cigars and a greater demand by our people for Union Blue Label Cigars would benefit our organization and its members.

No. 165.—No man should be asked or allowed to work over eight hours, and the Provident Society should be abolished, as it robs us of the benefit of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

No. 64.—We would suggest that it be demanded that any employer advertising for men where his employees are on strike, that he be required to state that in said advertisement that there was a strike on. Many men have spent money going to such jobs who could ill afford it, believing everything to have been all right.

No. 88.—In favor of eight hours for working day, under instructions from Lodge.

No. 65.—We are going to try to get nine hours a day for our factory, and also do away with the piecework system.. That is the worst thing we have to deal with. There is too much cutting prices. One man might make two dollars a day at a job and another wouldn't make more than one dollar and fifty cents at the same work. So it is hard to get things equalized.

No. 4.—Fulminate of mercury is made here twice a year, and about 80 employed, some of them are farmers' sons, that don't pay any taxes. Could not the corporation pass a by-law to prohibit them, by demanding a poll tax from them, and if they didn't pay the Chief of Police should be empowered to send them home to their farms. If such legislation could be made it would be a great advantage to union men, also to other laborers who live in the corporation.

No. 178.—There is plenty of work in the city, but wages are low. An instance of it is that the G.T.R. has thousands of tons of coal to unload and they pay $1.25 per day, but cannot get men, and they would rather pay for the detention of the cars than pay higher wages.

No. 26.—Now that our company has done away with double-headers we don't have much to complain of. We have had a good year. Expect that the summer will be above the average on account of an extra boat on the N. W. T. Company line and the ore business they are getting ready for.

No. 33.—Would say that in our opinion, better ventilation of working shops should be observed by employers. Also that a new law be enacted that all employees be paid once a week for their labor, and not any time set by their employers. This would be gladly welcomed by the laboring classes generally.

No. 59.—We strongly recommend the copyright of our Union Label, as a benefit to us to protect our union.

No. 66.—A universal eight-hour day will in our opinion be a panacea for the worst of the ills from which we suffer.

No. 107.—One thing that would benefit our union at large throughout the Province, and have a tendency to elevate the standard and grade of men, is to have it specified in all Government specifications for contract work to be done by union labor.

No. 8.—Railroad employment should be fixed at eight hours per day in train and yard service, compelling men to ride on top of trains equipped with power brakes should be abolished, and a minimum of $3,000 placed as compensation for injuries or death where company is liable.

No. 106.—Our trade is effected most by the increase of ready-made clothing, which thrives because of its cheapness, owing to under-paid and over-worked labor.

No. 171.—The effect of organization to this local has been an increase of wages of about 33 per cent. in the last five years, and reducing the hours of labor from nine to eight hours per day, and time and a half given for over time. Double time for Sundays and statutory holidays. We also have a Conference Board,, composed of five men from the Master Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, and five men from the journeymen associations, to settle any dispute that may arise. The local has a permanent Secretary or Business Agent to conduct the business, with an office, and find it is a great benefit to the union and individual members.

No. 110.—We are trying to stop the issuing of permits to men, allowing them to run boats when there are some of our members who hold Government certificates out of a position. We don't think it is just, that after a man has served a number of years to gain a certificate, that the Government should knock him out.

No. 146.—The revising of the Grand Trunk compulsory insurance, with regard to making men employed by the company sign an agreement not to hold the company liable in case of accidents. Very few know, that this clause is in the insurance rules until after they have become employees.

No. 188.—Government ownership of railways, telegraph, lighting, and telephone systems, mines, municipal control of street railways.

Table shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, with comparison between those organized and unorganized, in localities as reported.

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	
Berlin:	$ c.	$ c.							
Cigarmaker's Union, No. 422	9 00	7 00	8	10	6	.....	46	...	3
Woodworkers (Inter. amalgamated) No.112	9 00	9 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	....
Broommakers, No. 7	8 50	6 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
Federal Union, T. & L. C., No. 17	6 00	6 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	24
Carpenters and Joiners	.....	.....	10	10	10	10	60	60	12
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	12 00	12 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Amalgamated Woodworkers Union	8 50	8 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	2
Rubberworkers, No. 9785	.....	.....	10	10	10	10	60	60	3
Brantford:									
Typographical Union	10 00	10 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	....
Ironmoulders, No. 29	13 00	13 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	2
Plumbers, Steam and Gas fitters	13 00	13 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	18
Amalgam'td Sheet Metal Workers, No. 98			10	10	9	9	59	59	10
Polishers, Platers and Buffers	12 00	12 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	10
Brockville:									
Tailors' Union, No. 262	8 50	8 50	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	10 00	10 00	9	10	9	9	54	59	16
Painters and Decorators	10 00	10 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	10
Locomotive Engineers, Div. 118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Federal Labor Union, No. 8656	8 10	8 10	9	9	9	9	54	54	....
Beamsville:									
Stonecutters	18 00	18 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	10
Carleton Place:									
Ironmoulders	15 00	15 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	7
Collingwood:									
Laborers	6 10	6 10	10	10	10	10	60	60	14
Crookstown:									
Stonecutters	21 00	.....	9	.....	9	54	.....	.....	....
Dundas:									
Amalgamated Woodworkers, No. 128	8 50	8 50	10	10	9	9	59	59	2
Ironmoulders Union	15 00	15 00	10½	10½	5½	5½	53	53	.. .
Galt:									
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 15	15 00	15 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	20
Guelph:									
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers	.....	.....	10	10	9	9	59	59	2
Carriage Workers, No. 78	9 00	9 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	....
Laborers Union, No. 28	.....	.....	10	10	9	9	59	59	....
Typographical Union	10 00	.....	9	.....	8	.....	53	.....	....
Painters	9 50	9 50	9	9	9	9	54	....	16
Textile Workers	...	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	8
Hamilton:									
Teamsters' Association	...	.....	9	9	9	9	54	54	12
Painters and Paperhangers, No. 205	9 00	7 00	9	9	5	5	50	50	8
Inter. Longshoremen	.....	.....	10	10	....	.....	50	50	....
Locomotive Firemen	13 50	13 50	12	12	12	12	72	72	....
Electrical Workers, No. 105	10 00	10 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 234	...	.....	10	10	5	5	55	55	2
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners	12 35	....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	....
Cutters and Stock Fitters (Shoe Workers,) No. 232	8 80	8 80	10	10	5	5	55	55	2
Federal Labor Union, No. 11	12 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Barbers, No. 131	9 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers	10 50	10 50	10	10	9	9	59	59	7
Leather Workers	7 00	7 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	....
Bakers and Confectioners	10 00	7 00	9½	12	12	12	59½	72	....
Inter. Tobacco Workers	9 50	9 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	10
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 1	8 50	...	9	.....	5	...	50	.....	16
Amalgam't'd Assoc. Street Ry. Employees	9 00	6 80	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Amalgamated Woodworkers	9 50	9 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	2
Switchmen	.....	..	14	.....	12	.....	82	.....	....
Cigarmakers, No. 53.	10 00	10 00	8	8	4	4	44	44	2
Locomotive Engineers	18 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 67.	13 50	12 00	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	....

TABLE shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of Labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	
	$ c.	$ c.							
Kingston :									
Mason, Builders, Laborers	9 00	9 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	13
Journeymen Tailors	12 00	10 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Laborers' Protection Union No. 8663	7 00	7 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	15
Stonecutters	18 00		9	.....	9	....	54	..	15
Int. Asso. Machinists	12 00	10 75	9	10	8	8	53	58	9
Tanners and Curriers Union	..	.....	10	10	9	9	59	59	....
Amal. Sheet Metal Workers	10 00	10 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	4
London :									
Bartenders International Local No. 137	9 00	9 00	12	12	12	12	72	72	....
Builders' Labourers	9 40	8 46	8	8	7	7	47	47	12
Int Assoc. of Machinists		..	10	10	9½	9½	59½	59½	....
Carpenters and Joiners Amal	10 50	10 50	9	9	7½	7½	52½	52½	....
Sheet Metal Workers	9 00	7 50	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Bro. Painters and Paperhangers	.....	....	9	9	8	8	53	53	....
Amalgamated Soc. Engineers	10 50	10 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
Stove and Steel Range Mounters		10 25	10¼	.....	5¾	5¾	56	56	....
Carriage and Wagon makers	7 50	7 50	10	10	9	10	59	60	....
Industrial Brotherhood	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....
Lindsay :									
Typographical Union	8 00	....	10	.....	9	....	59	.....	....
Lakefield :									
Federal Labor Union	7 50	7 50	10	10	10	10	60	60	9
Leamington :									
Int. Tobacco Workers	8 50	....	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	...
Mille Roches :									
Journeymen Stonecutters	16 00	14 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Mitchell :									
Tailors	9 00	9 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	4
Midland :									
Int. Longshoremen No. 199	30c.hr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Carpenters Union	12 00	12 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	12
Niagara Falls :									
U. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners	13 50	12 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	....
North Bay :									
Bro. Locomotive Engineers	25 00	25 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	5
Machinists Int. Asso	13 00	13 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Ry. Conductors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Ottawa :									
Printing Pressmen No. 5	15 00	7 50	8½	8½	5	5	48	48	...
Barbers Protective Asso	8 00	8 00	12	12	16	16	76	76	....
Stereotypers Union No. 50	15 00	15 00	8½	8½	5	5	48	48	....
Machinists No. 12	11 40	.....	10	10	9	9	59	59	14
Int. Bro. Bookbinders No. 65	12 00	12 00	8½	8½	5	5	48	48	..
Letter Carriers Assembly	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Railroad Telegraph Operators, Div. 15	16 00	16 00	12	12	12	12	72	72	....
Typographical Union No. 102	12 00	12 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	....
Bro. Locomotive Firemen	11 40	11 40	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Custom Tailoring, Local No. 143	10 00	10 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	8
Journeymen Stonecutters	15 00	9 00	9	10	5	6	50	56	30
Oshawa:									
Ironmoulders Union	12 00	12 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	....
Amalgtd. Woodworkers	7 50	7 50	10	10	9	9	59	59	3
Fed. Union A. F. of L. Laborers	9 00	.....	10	.. ..	9	....	59	.....	....
Palmerston :									
Carriage Builders	9 00	9 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Preston :									
Ironmoulders No. 314	16 00	10 00	10	10	8	8	58	58	10
Peterboro' :									
Local Carpenters and Joiners No. 672	11 00	11 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	10
General Labourers No. 9204	9 00	9 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	16
Brick and Stone Masons No. 17	.....	.....	9	9	9	9	54	54	2.

TABLE shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	
Port Colborne:	$ c.	$ c.							
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1168	10 00	10 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Prescott:									
Longshoremen	16 25	9 75	11	11	10	10	65	65	13
Rat Portage:									
Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen	12 42	10 18	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
Sarnia:									
Order Railroad Conductors	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
General Longshoremen, Local No. 253	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Journeymen Tailors, No. 241	12 00	10 56	10	10	10	10	60	60	3
Stonecutters' Assoc	18 00	18 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	14
Smith's Falls:									
Ironmoulders' Union	12 00	....	8	.....	8	.....	48	.....	2
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,152	9 00	9 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	2
Stratford:									
Cigarmakers, No. 424	8 00	8 00	8	8	4	4	44	44	3
St. Catharines:									
Barbers' Union, No. 1	9 00	9 00	12	12	16	16	74	74	....
Cigarmakers	8 00	.....	8	8	7	7	47	47	3
Carpenters and Joiners	10 00	10 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	15
Typographical Union No. 416	10 00	10 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	....
Painters, Paperhangers, Dec'tors, No. 407	10 50	9 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	15
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 4	11 00	11 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	18
International Association Machinists	10 25	10 25	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
St. Thomas:									
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	15 00	15 00	11	11	11	11	66	66	....
Railway Conductors, Div. 13	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Locomotive Firemen (Charity Lodge)	12 00	12 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Barbers (International Journeymen)	9 50	9 50	10	10	14	14	64	64	....
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,329	7 50	7 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
Journeymen Tailors, No. 141	8 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Locomotive Engineers	25 00	25 00	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Toronto:									
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	12 00	12 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
International Assoc. Machinists, No. 235	12 00	10 80	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
Operative Plasterers, No. 48	12 00	10 80	9	9	4	9	49	54	....
Civic Employees Benevolent Union	9 78	9 78	9	9	9	9	54	54	....
Glass Bottleblowers	...	...	8½	8½	8¼	8½	51	51	13
Stonemasons (Local)	8 50	.....	8	.....	4	....	44	.....	22
Retail Clerks' Inter. Protective Assoc	.....	.....	14	.....	13	.....	83	.....	....
Pattern Workers' Association	15 00	15 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
International Broommakers, No. 55	7 50	7 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	7
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 46	14 40	14 40	8	8	4	4	44	44	5
Printing Pressmen	14 00	14 00	9.50	9.50	4.50	4.50	54	54	....
Street Railway Employees	6 00	6 00	6	6	6	6	36	36	9
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	8 40	7 80	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
International Laundry Workers, No. 107	9 50	9 50	9	9	6½	6½	51½	51½	....
Ironmoulders	15 00	13 50	10	10	5	10	55	60	1
Musical Protective Associaton, No. 149			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		....
Stovemounters, Patternfitters and Filers	13 50	13 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	10
Plasterers Labourers	11 00	.....	8	.....	4	.....	44	.....	1
Amalgamated Society Engineers	.....		10	10	5	5	55	55	....
Journeymen Stonecutters	18 92	16 50	8	8	4	4	44	44	10
Railway Conductors, No. 17	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Excelsior Assembly (K. of L.) No. 2,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
United Brotherhood Carpenters & Joiners	9 00	9 00	9	9	5	5	50	50	12
Builders' Labourers' International Union	11 00	11 00	8	8	4	4	44	44	13
National Association Marine Engineers			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Typographical Union, No. 91	13 00	9 00	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers	12 92	12 92	10	10	5	5	55	55	....
Bricklayers, No. 2	12 00	12 00	8	8	4	4	44	44	....
Upholsterers, Local No. 80	11 00	7 00	9½	9½	5	5	52½	52½	8

TABLE shewing the average wages per week and hours of labor, etc.—*Concluded.*

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Average wages per week.		Hours of labor first five days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	
Toronto.—*Con.*	$ c.	$ c.							
Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, No. 323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers	9 00	6 50	9	9	7	7	52	52	10
Electrical Workers, Local No. 114	10 00	10 00	9	9	5	5	50	50	8
Broth. of Locomotive Engineers, Div. 295		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Butchers, A. M. C. & B. W. of A	10 50	10 50	12	12	11	11	71	71	....
Bookbinders, Local No. 34, Female	4 50	4 50	9½	9½	4½	4½	53	53	5
Carworkers' Assoc.	8 00	8 00	10	10	9	9	59	59	3
Inter. Trunk and Bag Workers, No. 11	11 00	8 50	9	10	5	10	50	60	2
Theatrical Stage Employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Cigarmakers, No. 27.	9 00	...	8		4	.....	44		3
Printing Press Assistants, No. 1	8 50	8 50	9.50	9 50	5	10	54	59	....
Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers	12 50	12 50	9	9	5	5	50	50	15
Brorherhood Railroad Trainmen, No. 322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Journ. Bakers and Confectioners, No. 204.	11 00	.....	9	.....	14	.....	60	.....	....
Garment Workers (Cutters), No. 185	8 50	6 50	9½	9½	5	5	52½	.....	2
Wallaceburg:									
Tailors' Union	11 00	9 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	4
Woodstock:									
Carpenters and Joiners	10 00	8 50	10	10	9	9	59	59	5
Windsor:									
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 6	21 60	.....	9	.....	9	..	54		10
Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners	10 80	10 80	9	9	9	9	54	54	4
Painters, Dec'tors, Paperhangers, No. 629	12 00	12 00	9	9	9	9	54	54	....
Welland:									
Federal Labor Union, No. 9,659	...	.....	10	10	10	10	60	60	....
Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 969	10 50	9 00	10	10	10	10	60	60	10

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

In the former Reports of the Bureau, the record of Trades disputes were carried up to August 31st; in the present Report they are extended up to the end of the year, Dec. 31st. The disputes herein reported will, therefore, be for the period of Sept. 1st, 1901, to Dec. 31st, 1902. The aggregate number of disputes in the Province reported is 75 strikes and 4 lock-outs, involving about 500 establishments, 6,863 persons, and covering an aggregate of 1,227 days. This, however, does not include the strike of the Kingston machinists, now running some eight months, it having commenced on April 30th, and being still unsettled on Dec. 31st.

The average number of days involved in each dispute is 16, or 5.59 days per person, and which would be considerably less if we deducted the time worked by parties to the dispute at other places during the time involved in the disputes, of which we have no record.

The Secretary of the Labor Bureau, who is also Registrar under the Trades Disputes Act, has during the past year acted officially as conciliator in the following disputes, in which the conciliation amendment to the Trades Disputes Act was officially invoked:

Journeymen Tailors, Lindsay.
Jewelry Workers, Toronto.
Woodworking Machinists, Toronto.
Street Railway Carpenters, Toronto.

Machinists, Kingston.
Harnessmakers, Toronto.
Carpet Weavers, Toronto.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, Toronto.
Bookbinders (female), Toronto.
Iron Moulders, etc., Toronto.
Carpenters, St. Catharines and Thorold.
Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto.

In addition to which, he has assisted in the prevention and adjustment of a number of other disputes. The existence of a conciliator in trades disputes in the Province is but little known. Its usefulness will be extended as the wage-earners of the Province become acquainted with and understand it. The following resolution explains itself:

RESOLUTION OF EXECUTIVE OF TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

That this Executive Board of the Trades and Labor Congress, having in view the growing tendnecy to submit industrial disputes to conciliation or arbitration, and it being a fixed principle of organized labor, we would recommend to all unions of labor in Ontario, that, as there has been an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, commonly known as the "Preston" Bill, under which power is given to the Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Ontario, as follows:

An Act to amend the Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of the Trades Disputes Act is amended by adding the following sub-sections:

(4) If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing ten or more employees, and such employees, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike, on the part of such employees, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Registrar, when requested in writing to do so by five or more of said employees, or by the employers, or by the Mayor or Reeve of the municipality in which the industry is situated, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to promote conditions favorable to a settlement by endeavoring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence, and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and also to promote agreements between employers and and employees, with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lock-outs.

Knowing Mr. R. Glockling, the present Secretary, as a man in sympathy with the work of his department, and thoroughly experienced in the operation and methods along trades union lines, the Executive recommend that labor organizations give their co-operation to make this department useful, and to the benefit of those for whom it is intended to apply.

(Sgd.) P. M. DRAPER, Secretary.

(Sgd.) RALPH SMITH, President.

ONTARIO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1901, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1902.

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of strike.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement.
	From	To	Establishments.	Persons.		
Strikes.						
Aylmer:						
Laborers	May 15th	May 15th	2	15	Increase of wages	Unsuccessful.
Berlin:						
Woodworkers	March 13th	March 22nd	1	40	Refusal of employer to discharge non-union men	Settled by conciliation.
Woodworkers	April 28th	May 15th	1	48	Sympathy with discharged employee	Settled by conciliation.
Woodworkers	August 8th		1	58	Objections to condition of shop	Unsettled.
Broom-makers	July 10th		1			Men started co-operative factory.
Bowmanville:						
Piano workers	August 12th	Sept. 22nd	1	130	Refusal of employers to meet committee	Returned to work pending settlement.
Brockville:						
Cigarmakers	Jan. 25th	April 30th	1	8	For union wages	Successful.
Bridgeburgh:						
Switchmen and yardmen	April 15th		1	20	Discharge of union men	Unsettled.
Chatham:						
Journeymen tailors	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 8th	3	22	Increase of wages	Successful.
Guelph:						
Journeymen tailors	July 5th	July 14th	1	9	Refusal to work with objectionable men	Successful.
Ironmolders	Sept. 11th	Sept. 23rd	1	100	Increase of wages	Successful.
Hamilton:						
Linemen	Dec. 4th	Dec. 10th	1	12	Against reduction	Successful.
Ironmolders	March 6th	March 10th	1	32	Increase of wages	Successful.
Tobacco workers	" 26th	April 8th	1	150	Objection to system of fines	Compromise.
Smelter workers	April 10th	" 16th	1	65	Increase of wages	Unsuccessful.
Civic laborers	May 5th	May 9th		22	Increase of wages	Successful.
Electrical workers	June 17th	June 23rd	2	250	Increase of wages and shorter hours	Agreed to arbitrate.
Electrical workers	August 8th	August 29th	1	35	Delay in arbitration proceedings	Pending arbitration.
Hatters	" 10th	" 13th	1	8	Employment of non-union men	Successful.
Leather workers	Oct. 13th		1	6	Against reduction of wages	
Horseshoers	Nov. 4th		2	4	Increase of wages	
Hatters	" 8th		1	8	Refusal of firm to discharge non-union men	
Knitting mill employees	" 28th	Dec. —	1	6	Against new system and reduction of wages	Amicably settled.

Kingston:						
Machinists	Sept. 25th	Sept. 30th	1	65	Refusal of firm to reinstate discharged employee	Unsuccessful.
Journeymen tailors	Oct. 8th	Oct. 11th	8	80	Increased scale	Compromise.
Tanners	April 1st	April 4th	1	25	Increase of wages	Compromise.
Tinsmiths	" 24th	" 28th		12	Increase of wages	Successful.
Machinists	" 30th		1	65	Objection to placing of handy men	Unsettled.
London:						
Egg packers	Nov. 7th	Nov. 11th	1	4	Refused to work without stoves	Successful.
Lindsay:						
Journeymen tailors	March 29th	April 2nd	4	28	Increase of wages	Successful.
Milkmen	May 15th	June 9th	1	55		Successful.
Coopers	June 4th	" 26th	1	10		Successful.
Ottawa:						
Painters and decorators	March 11th	April 21st	4	109	Increase of wages	Successful.
Journeymen tailors	" 24th	March 25th	8	47	Increase of wages	Compromise.
Plumbers and steamfitters	August 25th	Sept. 24th	10	54	Increase of wages	Compromise.
Peterborough:						
Builders' laborers	Feb. 20th	Feb. 28th	1	10	Against arrangement of hours	Returned to work.
Port Burwell:						
Laborers	May 31	June 2	1	30	Increase of wages	Settled by conciliation.
Stratford:						
Civic laborers	Nov. 5		1	5	Misunderstanding about supply of tools	Unsettled.
Smith's Falls:						
Ironmoulders	March 22	March 27	1	32	Increase of wages	Successful.
St. Catharines:						
Journeymen tailors	Oct. 7	Oct. 24	8	53	Increased scale of wages	Successful.
Ironmoulders	Sept. 29	" 11	1	50	For shorter day and time rate	Amicably settled.
Carpenters	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	1	40	Refusal to work with men without cards	Settled by conciliation.
St. Mary's:						
Journeymen tailors	March 24	April 31	5	12	Increase of wages	Successful.
Toronto;						
Piano workers	Dec. 23	Dec. 31	5	680	For fixed rate of wages and nine hours per day	Compromise.
Stove mounters	Jan. 21		1	22	Refusal to recognize members of the union	Unsettled.
Painters and decorators	March 31	April 15	30	215	Increase of wages and eight-hour day	Successful.
Jewellers	April 14	June 2	2	88	Against discharge of union men	Successful.
Woodworkers	" 16	May 1	1	95	Discharge of union men	Settled satisfactorily.
Printers	" 16		1	9	Refusal to pay union wages	Settled by agreement.
Street railway carpenters	" 19	May 6	1	45	Increase of wages	Returned to work.
Carpenters and joiners	May 1	" 9	150	1,100	Increase of wages	Successful.
Bricklayers	" 1	" 2		319	Increase of wages	Demanded 42 cents per hour; granted 37½ cents.

ONTARIO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.—*Concluded.*

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of strike.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement.
	From.	To.	establishments.	Persons.		
Toronto.—*Continued.*						
Lathers	May 1	May 9		75	Increase of wages	Compromise.
Carriage and wagonmakers	" 1	" 13	22	140	Increase of wages and shorter hours	Successful.
Machine woodworker	" 1	" 7		60	Increase of wages and shorter hours	Compromise.
Structural ironworkers	" 10	June 10	5	125	Increase of wages	Successful.
Building trades	" 31	" 5	1	65	Sympathy with ironworkers	Successful.
Marble workers	June 2	" 14	3	42	Increase of wages	Amicably settled.
Boilermakers' helpers	" 2	" 14	3	160	Increase of wages	Settled by arbitration.
Electrical workers	" 1	July 21	12	86	Increase and shorter hours	Successful.
Boilermakers	" 7	June 14	3	70	Sympathy with helpers	Settled by arbitration.
Plumbers, steam and gasfitters	" 17	July 8		250	For increase of wages	Compromise.
Street railway employees	" 21	June 24	1	1 000	For increase of wages and recognition of union	Successful.
Leather workers on horse goods	" 23	" 26	1	49	Against system of piece work	Settled satisfactorily.
Carpet weavers	July 16	Sept. 19			Objection to clock system	Returned to work.
Ironmoulders	Aug. 16		1	30	Increase of wages	Unsettled.
Building trades	Sept. 25	Oct. 6	1	60	Refusal of contractor to recognize union	Amicably settled.
Jewellers	" 26	" 20	2	70	For reduction of hours	Suspended pending investigation.
Walkerville :						
Laborers	June 9	June 11	1	20	For shorter day at same pay	Compromise.
Windsor :						
Plumbers and tinsmiths	May 1	May 8	11	24	Increase of wages	Successful.
Carpenters and machine hands	" 19	June 24	2	24	Increase and recognition	Successful.
Lockouts.						
Berlin :						
Cigarmakers	March 15		1	12	Lockout and refused increase of wages	Secured employment elsewhere.
Hamilton :						
Journeymen bakers	May 25		1	3	Lockout and objecting to Sunday work	Unsettled.
London :						
Cigarmakers	Jan. 27	Feb. 12	1	9	The firm being refused the label	Compromise.
Orillia :						
Carriage workers	Sept. 13		1	35	Lockout for forming union	Unsettled.

STRIKES IN CANADA.

Labor disputes reported by the "Labor Gazette" for 1902 are as follows: Province of Ontario, 75; Quebec, 19; Manitoba, 8; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 7; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 7; Prince Edward Island, 2; aggregate labor disputes during the year, 129, involving 795 establishments and 12,788 persons, covering about 1,912 days; average number of days involved in each dispute, 9.51 or 6.68 days per person.

Total results of the 129 labor disputes were: Ontario.—Successful, 30; settled by compromise, 54; settled by arbitration or conciliation, 16; unsuccessful, 9; still pending, 11; no particulars, 4.

Quebec.—Successful, 12; settled by compromise, 2; settled by arbitration or conciliation, 1; unsuccessful, 2; still pending, 1.

British Columbia.—Successful, 3; compromised, 2; still pending, 3.

Manitoba.—Successful, 3; compromised, 2; still pending, 3.

Alberta, N.W.T.—Successful, 1.

Nova Scotia.—Compromised, 3; settled by conciliation or arbitration, 2; still pending, 4.

New Brunswick.—Successful, 2; compromise, 2; unsuccessful, 1; still pending, 2.

Prince Edward Island.—Successful, 1; compromise, 1.

Summary.

Successful	52
Settled by compromise	17
Settled by conciliation or arbitration	19
Unsuccessful	13
Still pending	22
No particulars	6

STRIKES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Report on Strikes and Lock-outs for 1901, published by the Labor Department of Great Britain, says:

The disputes of 1901 were not remarkable either for number or magnitude, and they included no stoppage of sufficient importance to overshadow all the others, as in some recent years. The aggregate duration of all the disputes in progress during the year, though below the average, was somewhat greater than in 1900, chiefly owing to an increase of stoppages in the mining industry, which, though all of a purely local description, were in some cases very prolonged. The only dispute beginning in 1901 which attracted general public attention was the stoppage from July to October in the Grimsby fishing trade, which was ultimately settled by Sir Edward Fry's award under the Conciliation Act, 1896.

The 642 fresh disputes recorded in 1901 involved nearly 180,000 workpeople, or about 2 per cent. of the industrial population of the United Kingdom. The aggregate duration of disputes (new and old) during the year was about 4,000,000 working days, or about 20 days per head of those effected. The loss of time during the year, if spread over the whole industrial population, amounted to about half a day per head.

On the whole, the results of the disputes were more in favor of the employers than in the previous year. The number of actual stoppages settled by arbitration or mediation was only 41, but these included some of the

most widespread and prolonged disputes of the year. As usual, however, the principal agencies for arbitration and conciliation were chiefly concerned with the prevention of strikes and lock-outs, rather than with their settlement. Thus the various permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration are known to have settled 685 cases during the year, apart from the cases dealt with under the Conciliation Act or by the mediation of individuals.

It is satisfactory to note that the first half of the present year, 1902, has been exceptionally free from serious disputes.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The statistical history of strikes in the United States covers the period of twenty years, which closed with December, 1900. No attempt was made before then to collect data relative to labor controversies; yet, in the United States, as elsewhere, strikes in some form had been resorted to as a means of enforcing demands and obtaining redress of real or fancied grievances, although the method was not a general one. It was during the period designated that the strike assumed importance.

The first recourse to this method occurred in 1740 or 1741, when a combination of the journeymen bakers in the City of New York, formed for the purpose of demanding an increase in wages, resulted in a strike. The instigators were tried and convicted of conspiracy, on account of their agreement not to bake bread until their wages were raised. There is no account, however, of any sentence having been passed upon them. In 1796 the journeymen shoemakers in Philadelphia indulged in a strike, or "turn-out," as it was then called, the action being ordered by the organization representing the shoemakers, for the purpose of securing an increase of wages. This strike was successful. The same trade ordered another strike in 1798, for the same purpose, and with the same result. The next year the shoemakers of Philadelphia resisted, through a strike, a threatened reduction of wages, and after being idle about ten weeks, made a compromise, so that the result was only partially successful. These were the only occasions on which strikes occurred in the United States before the nineteenth century. Industrial conditions were not particularly conducive to such controversies. Relations between masters and men were individual, so that concerted action among the men was seldom practicable.

The first strike of any importance that occurred in the nineteenth century took place in the City of New York in 1803, and was known as the "sailors' strike." At the time of their demands sailors had been receiving $10 per month. They sought an increase to $14. They organized a procession, compelling other seamen than those who organized the movement to join them, and thus the strike grew in proportions. The constables pursued the strikers and arrested their leader, who was lodged in jail. This terminated the difficulty.

The Journeymen Shoemakers' Association of Philadelphia, which originated the difficulties in 1796, 1798, and 1799, again sought through a strike in 1805 to secure in increase of wages. Their demands were somewhat exorbitant, ranging from 25 to 75 cents increase on each pair of shoes. After six or seven weeks of controversy, the difficulty was closed, but without success to the strikers. They were, however, tried for conspiracy.

The cordwainers of New York organized a strike in November, 1809. It was at this time that a stoppage of work in a shop by the journeymen was called a strike. A general stoppage in all shops in a particular trade

was known as a general "turn-out," and a member of an association who did not keep his obligations to his organization was denominated a "scab." Other difficulties occurred in 1815 among the cordwainers in Pittsburg, the instigators being tried for conspiracy and convicted.

A very interesting strike occurred in Medford, Massachusetts, in 1817. Medford was a shipbuilding place, and a leading shipbuilder of that town determined to abolish the grog privilege customary at that time. So he gave notice to his people that no liquor should be used in his ship-yard, and the words, "No rum; no rum;" were written on the clap-boards of the workshop and on the timbers in the yard. Some of the men refused to work, but finally they gave up their contention.

From 1821 to 1834 there were several strikes, but not more than one or two in each year. They occurred among the compositors, hatters, ship carpenters and caulkers, journeymen tailors, canal laborers, the building trades, factory-workers, shoemakers, and others. One of the most notable of these occurred in 1834 in the shoe-manufacturing city of Lynn, Massachusetts. The women shoe-binders began to agitate the question of an increase of wages. They usually carried on their work in their homes. The employers were unwilling to increase the prices paid, and at a meeting of more than one thousand binders, it was resolved that no more work should be taken home until the increase was granted. The employers refused to comply with the demands, and after four weeks of struggle the strike terminated unsuccessfully. The same year the female factory operators at Lowell engaged in a disturbance to prevent a reduction of wages.

The New York Daily Advertiser, 1835, declared that "strikes are all the fashion," and further, that "it is an excellent time for the journeymen of the country to come to this city." From that period strikes have been fairly common, often expensive, and destructive. There were no very notable strikes, however, until 1877, those which occurred prior thereto not being very important as to the number of persons engaged, or losses, or otherwise, although some of them were severe in the conditions accompanying them. After the year 1877 the greatest labor wars of the century occurred. There were strikes having a wide and far-reaching influence, which was felt in many directions, and involved the interests of parties not engaged. The first of what may be called historic strikes took place in 1877 on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Martinsburg, in West Virginia, on account of a threatened reduction in wages. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the victim of a most extraordinary strike, accompanied by riots and violence, and the destruction of property, at Pittsburg, in 1877. The story of the difficulty is a very long one, and the strike itself was severe in every respect. Troops were called out, Gatling guns were used, and the incident took the form of war. The county in which the strike occurred was declared by the courts to be liable for all the losses sustained through riots accompanying the strike. The amount was over $3,500,000. The next great strike was that of the telegraphers, which occurred in the year 1883. This was followed by another memorable controversy, which took place on the South-western or Gould system of railways in the years 1885-86.

Without doubt, the most expensive and far-reaching of historic strikes was the strike of June and July, 1894, at Chicago. But the most interesting, thrilling, and dramatic incident or event in the labor movements of the country must be considered the Homestead affair of the 4th of July, 1892. The trouble grew out of a disagreement in the previous month regarding wages. On the 4th of July, the officers of the Carnegie Steel Company asked the Sheriff of the county to appoint deputies to protect the

works while they carried out their intentions to make repairs. The employees, on their part, banded themselves together to defend the works against what they called encroachments or demands to enter; in other words, the workmen took possession of the Homestead Steel Works. When the Sheriff's men approached, the workmen, who were assembled in force, notified them to leave the place. They offered, however, to act as deputies, which offer was promptly declined. On the 5th of July, a force of detectives, brought to the scene in barges, were met by a heavy volley of shots from the strikers, who were entrenched behind steel billets. The detectives were armed with Winchester rifles, but on landing they were obliged to ascent an embankment in single file, and so they were forced to retire, suffering from the opposing fire. Many efforts were made to reach the strikers, but without success, so strong was the position of the men behind their breastworks of steel. The battle continued throughout the day, and by the following morning the strikers had secured a ten-pound cannon, and planted it in such a way as to command the barges. About 9 o'clock a regular bombardment commenced. The barges were protected by heavy steel plates; so the strikers made efforts to destroy them by floating burning oil to them, and by spraying the boats with oil at the same time by means of hose. The combined movements against the detectives obliged them to throw out a flag of truce. Seven men had been killed, and twenty or thirty wounded in the battle. The arrival of the troops on the 12th of July restored the town to order.

July, 1894, witnessed another severe labor war. This was what is commonly known as the Pullman strike at Chicago, which began with a private difficulty at the works of Pullman's Palace Car Company, and ended with a pratical insurrection of the labor employed on the principal railroads radiating from Chicago and some of the affiliated lines, paralyzing internal commerce, putting the general public to great inconvenience delaying the mail and in general demoralizing business. The effects of this great strike were felt all over the country, for the contest was not limited to the parties with whom it originated. The strike was brought to a close, not so much through the action of local police, state militia or the Federal troops, as by the action of the courts through the power of the writ of injunction. There were riots, intimidations, assaults, murder, arson, burglary and lesser crimes. All the attending circumstances of the strike pointed to the one conclusion, that a share of responsibility for bringing it on belonged in some degree to each and every party involved in it. A great deal of very bitter feeling was generated. It was, however, one of the most suggestive strikes that have ever occurred, for it taught the public its rights in such matters.

The year 1894 may be called the high-water mark of labor controversies, so far as magnitude is concerned, although the statistics of other years shows a larger number of establishments involved. The Lehigh Valley Railroad strike, which occurred in December, 1893, extending into 1894, the American Railway Union strike on the Great Northern Railroad in April of the latter year, and some others, emphasize the statement.

The latest of what may be called historic strikes are those of the anthracite coal regions and the bituminous coal strikes of 1895, 1897, 1900 and the so-called "steel strike" of the year 1901. The latter was a contest between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the United States Steel Corporation. It began on the 1st of July, 1901, and lasted until the 15th of September, when work was resumed in accordance with an adjustment agreed to on the 13th of the latter month. The diffi-

culty grew out of an attempt to adjust a sliding scale of wages with some of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation, a new company, having $1,404,000,000 capitalization, which was perfected after the difficulty really began. The real nut of the difficulty was not a question of wages, hours of labor or rules or conditions of work, but a contest for recognition of the association to demand the unionizing of mills, a demand, of course, which was positively refused by the United States Steel Corporation. It was the first great struggle in the United States that was conducted solely on this issue, which, indeed, has been contested many times, but usually in conjunction with some grievance or complicated with some demand as to wages or other economic condition. The result was that the Amalgamated Association did not secure the terms demanded ; and it lost fruther, because some of the mills which were subject to the union's rules were taken out and made non-union mills. It was a disastrous experience. In many respects this steel strike is one of the most remarkable strikes of our time, yet it was conducted without any of the dramatic and tragic circumstances which attended the Homestead affair in 1892, in which the Amalgamated Association was one of the parties. In the difficulty of 1901, the association did not have the hearty indorsement of a large number of workmen, as it was not a movement to redress any grievance.

The cost of the steel strike cannot be accurately gauged, but officers of the Amalgamated Association estimate that the number of men out of employment during the strike averaged thirty thousand per day. There were at times very many more than this number out of work. The wages of the thirty thousand men on strike averaged $3 per day, it is estimated. These are fairly conservative estimates ; and, taking them for a basis, there must have been a loss of more than $4,000,000 in wages during the strike. The steel company, through its officers, has claimed that it experienced no great loss as the result of the strike.

With this statement relative to the past and concerning some of the most prominent and destructive labor wars of the past twenty years, it will be interesting to know the statistical history covering practically the strike period of the country. There are no statistics prior to 1880, in fact the number of strikes which occurred annually before that time was so small that the statistical method could hardly be applied. From all accounts, gathered from various sources, the total number of strikes and lock-outs in the United States from 1741 to 1880 inclusive was 1,491, of which 813 occurred in the year 1880; and of those occurring in 1880, 618 were strikes, clearly defined as such. In 1879 there were only 51 conflicts, and this was the largest number for any year prior to 1880. From this statement it is seen that the real strike period of the United States begins with 1880, but the classified statistics begin with the year 1881 ; for the facts for 1880, collected at the time of the census of that year, were not classified as to losses, number of persons involved, etc., as they have been for the twenty years beginning with 1881.

From the Sixteenth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labour the following tables, showing the main facts accompanying the strikes and lock-outs for the period from 1881 to 1900, inclusive, have been constructed :

STRIKES.

Year.	Number of Strikes.	Establishments involved.	Employees thrown out of employment.	Average duration (days).	Wage-loss of employees.	Assistance of employees by labor organizations.	Loss of employers.	Per cent. of establishments in which strikes—		
								Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
					$	$	$			
1881	471	2,928	129,521	12 8	3,372,578	287,999	1,919,483	61.37	7.00	31.63
1882	454	2,105	154,671	21 9	9,864,228	734,339	4,269,094	53.59	8.17	38.24
1883	478	2,759	149,763	20 6	6,274,480	461,233	4,696,027	58.17	16.09	25.74
1884	443	2,367	147,054	30.5	7,666,717	407,871	3,393,073	51.50	3.89	44.61
1885	645	2,284	242,705	30.1	10,663,248	465,827	4,388,893	52.80	9.50	37.70
1886	1,432	10,073	508,044	23.4	14,992,453	1,122,130	12,357,808	34.50	18.85	46.65
1887	1,436	6,589	379,676	20.9	16,560,534	1,121,554	6,698,495	45.64	7.19	47.17
1888	906	3,506	147,704	20.3	6,377,749	1,752,668	6,509,017	52.22	5.48	42.30
1889	1,075	3,786	249,559	26.2	10,409,686	592.017	2,986,752	46.49	18.91	34 60
1890	1,833	9,424	351,944	24.2	13,875,338	910,285	5,135,404	52.65	10.01	37 34
1891	1,717	8,116	298,939	34 9	14,801,505	1,132,557	6,176,688	37.88	8.29	53 83
1892	1,298	5.540	206,671	23.4	10,772,622	833,874	5,145,691	39.31	8.70	51.99
1893	1,305	4,555	265,914	20.6	9,938,048	563,183	3,406,195	50.86	10.32	38.82
1894	1,349	8,196	660,425	32.4	37,145,532	931,052	18 982,129	38.09	13.50	48.41
1895	1,215	6,973	392,403	20.5	13,044,830	559,165	5,072,282	55.24	9.94	34.82
1896	1,026	5,462	241,170	22.0	11,098,207	462,165	5,304,235	59.19	7.47	33.34
1897	1,078	8,492	408,391	27.4	17,468,304	721,164	4,868,687	57.31	28.12	14.57
1898	1,056	3,809	*249.002	22 5	10,037,284	585,228	4,596,462	64.19	6.38	29.43
1899	1,797	11.317	417,072	15.2	15.157,965	1,096,030	7,443,407	73.24	14.25	12.51
1900	1.779	9,248	505,066	23.1	18 341,570	1,434,452	9,431 299	46.43	20.62	32.95
Total	22,793	117,509	*6,105,694	23.8	257,863,478	16,174,793	122,731,121	50.77	13.04	36.19

* Not including the number in 33 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.

LOCK-OUTS.

Year.	Number of lockouts.	Establishments involved.	Employees thrown out of employment.	Average duration (days).	Wage-loss of employees	Assistance to employees by labor organizations.	Loss of employers.	Per cent. of establishments in which lock-outs—		
								Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
					$	$	$			
1881	6	9	655	32 2	18,519	3,150	6,960	88 89	11.11	.....
1882	22	42	4,131	105.0	466.345	47.668	112,382	64.29	.....	35 71
1883	28	117	20,512	57.5	1,069.212	102,253	297,097	56.41	.....	43.59
1884	42	354	18.121	41.4	1,421,410	314,027	640,847	27.97	0 28	71.75
1885	50	183	15,424	27.1	901,173	89,488	455,477	38.25	3.28	58.47
1886	140	1,509	101,980	39.1	4,281,058	549,452	1,949,498	21.18	13.11	65.71
1887	67	1,281	59,630	49.8	4,233,700	155,846	2,819,736	34.19	1.25	64.56
1888	40	180	15,176	74 9	1,100.057	85,931	1,217,199	74.44	3 89	21 67
1889	36	132	10,731	57.5	1,379,722	115,389	307,125	40.91	25.76	33.33
1890	64	324	21,555	73 9	957,966	77,210	486,258	65.74	5 56	28.70
1891	69	546	31,014	37 8	883,709	50,195	616,888	63 92	14.29	21 79
1892	61	716	32,014	72.0	2,856,013	537.684	1 695,080	69.13	25.28	5.59
1893	70	305	21,842	34.7	6,659,401	364,268	1,034,420	41.90	18 31	39.79
1894	55	875	29,619	39.7	2,022,769	160,244	982,584	11.31	2.40	86.29
1895	40	370	14,785	31.6	791,703	67,701	584,155	13.24	0.27	86.49
1896	40	51	7,668	65.1	690,945	61,355	357,535	80.39	1.96	17.65
1897	32	171	7,763	38 6	583,606	47,326	298,044	60.82	3.51	35.67
1898	42	164	14,217	48.8	880,461	47,098	239,403	63.41	0.61	35.98
1899	41	323	14,817	37 5	1,485,174	126,957	379,365	18.01	0.62	81.37
1900	60	2,281	62,653	265.1	16,136,802	448,219	5,447,930	94.30	0 31	5.39
Total	1,005	9,933	504,307	97.1	48,819,745	3,451,461	19,927,983	50.79	6 28	42.93

From the foregoing table relative to strikes—an analysis of the lock-out table need not be attempted, as the lock-outs constitute but a comparatively small proportion of industrial disturbances—it will be seen that the largest number of establishments involved in any one year was in 1899, being 11,317, and the next largest number was in 1886, being 10,053. The losses to employers and employees under all the conflicts, both strikes and lock-outs, occurring in the period amounted to the enormous sum of $468,968,581, more than six million persons having been thrown out of employment for an average of 23.8 days. It is often supposed that most strikes fail; but the foregoing record shows that 50.77 per cent. of the strikes succeeded, that 13.04 per cent. succeeded partly, and that 36.19 per cent. failed.

The figures in the tables do not represent the actual number of different individual employees who were involved in strikes or lock-outs in a given year, because in many cases there have been two or more strikes or lock-outs in one concern in the same year.

Of the whole number of strikes, 14,457 were ordered by labor organizations: these represented 103,455 establishments out of a total of 117,509. Of the strikes ordered by organizations, 52.86 per cent. were successful, 13.60 per cent. partly successful, and 33.54 per cent. unsuccessful. These percentages coincide very closely with those relating to the total number of successful, partly successful and unsuccessful strikes.

The distribution of strikes offers occasion for some very serious reflections. During the twenty years included in the report, New York shows the largest number of strikes as well as the largest number of establishments affected, that State having 28.34 per cent. of the total number of strikes in the country during the whole period, and 32.20 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Pennsylvania follows, with 12.48 per cent. of the total number of strikes and 15.69 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Illinois had 11.58 per cent. of the strikes and 17.68 per cent. of the establishments affected.

As regards the employees involved in strikes, almost the same percentages are shown; but the industries most affected by strikes during the twenty years were the building trades, with 4,440 strikes, involving 41,910 establishments and 665,946 employees; coal and coke, with 2,515 strikes, involving 14,575 establishments, and 1,892,435 employees; metals and metallic goods, with 2,080 strikes, involving 4,652 establishments and 511,336 employees; clothing, with 1,638 strikes, involving 19,695 establishments and 563,772 employees; tobacco, with 1,509 strikes, involving 6,153 establishments and 251,096 employees, and transportation, with 1,265 strikes, involving 3,436 establishments and 484,454 employees. It is thus seen that of the 22,793 strikes which occurred during the period, 59 per cent. were in the six industries just mentioned, while of the 117,509 establishments involved 76.95 per cent. were so engaged. As regards the employees thrown out of employment by strikes, 71.60 per cent. of the total number were connected with establishments engaged in these six industries.

The leading causes or objects for which strikes were undertaken, together with the number and percentage of establishments falling under each general cause, are shown as follows :

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Per cent.
For increase of wages	33,731	28 76
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	13.201	11.23
For reduction of hours	13,116	11.16
Against reduction of wages	8,423	7 17
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	4,078	3.47
Against employment of non-union men	2,751	2 34
For adoption of new scale	2,742	2.33
For recognition of union	1,649	1.40
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1,111	0.95
For enforcement of union rules	1,068	0.91
For adoption of union scale	928	0 79
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	927	0.79
Against task sytem	917	0 78
For reduction of hours and against task system	901	0.77
For adoption of union rules and union scale	880	0.75
For reinstatement of discharged employees	868	0.74
For increase of wages, Saturday half-holiday, and privilage of working for employers not members of master association	800	0.68
Against reduction af wages and working overtime	750	0.64
For increase of wages and against use of material from non-union establishment.	750	0 64
For increase of wages and Saturday half-holiday	729	0.62
Total of twenty leading causes	90,320	76.86
All other causes (1,383)	27,189	23.14
Total for the United States	117,509	100.00

In a group of States consisting of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, there were 87,878 establishments under strike during the period, out of a total of 117,509, in the whole country ; that is, in this group of States the establishments involved were 74.78 per cent. of all involved. These States contained 45.02 per cent. of all the manufacturing establishments and employed 55.15 per cent. of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the United States.

It is interesting to note that the causes grouped and classified include 76.86 per cent. of all the establishments, leaving 1,383 causes, variously classified, active in only 23.14 per cent. of the establishments subject to strikes during the period. Three causes, involving increase of wages, reduction of hours and reduction of wages, included 58.26 per cent. of all the establishments.

The success attending strikes, in relation to their cause, is very varied. Such results are shown in the following table :

Cause or object.	Per cent. of establishments in which strikes—		
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages	52.77	17.38	29.85
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	62.49	21.08	16 43
For reduction of hours	49 43	8.66	41.91
Against reduction of hours	32 54	13.14	54.32
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	25.03	2 33	72.64
Against employment of non-union men	67.21	1.38	31.41
For adoption of new scale	35.34	30.09	34.57
For recognition of union	12.37		87.63
For increase of wages and recognition of union	13 41	17.46	69 13
For enforcement of union rules	89.79		10.21
For adoption of union scale	46 23	0.43	53.34
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	32.47		67 53
Against task system	50 93		49.07
For reduction of hours and against task system	100.00		
For adoption of union rules and union scale	64.20	5.23	30.57
For reinstatement of discharged employees	40 67	1.96	57.37
For increase of wages, Saturday half-holiday, privilege of working for employers not members of master's association	100.00		
Against reduction of wages and working over-time	100.00		
For increase of wages and against use of material from non-union establishment			100.00
For increase of wages and Saturday half-holiday	77.64	15.09	7.27
Total	50.44	13.53	36.03

Strikes to secure an increase of wages included 28.70 per cent. of all establishments involved, and of this number success resulted in 52.77 per cent. In strikes undertaken for both increase of wages and reduction of hours 62.49 per cent. succeeded.

In considering all the data relative to strikes, it should be remembered that it is difficult always to state the facts with complete accuracy. This is especially true when dealing with losses. Taking strikes only, while the average duration of the strike does not appear great in the aggregate, the number of days involved amounts to the enormous sum of 2,789,160, which, reduced, equals 7,641.5 years. The days so lost do not represent an absolute loss, as cessation of work or production often does away with the necessity of stoppage at some other time for restricting the output to the demands of trade or making repairs.

The figures relative to losses have been collected with the greatest possible care, and, although in many cases only an estimate could be secured, the results given are believd to be a very close approximation to exact losses; but the figures are for the immediate, and in many instances only temporary, losses of employees and employers. The wage loss of the employees is the most exact statement as to losses. The employer may in some instances be subjected to an ultimate loss, by reason of his inability to fill contracts already made; so it is more difficult to ascertain his exact loss. The entire loss as estimated, including the loss through assistance and all other facts relating to losses, it is believed, is much less than the real amount.

Whatever the exact truth, the approximate statements are sufficient to convince any right-minded person that every effort that can be made to adjust differences and deal with grievances in such a way as to prevent an open outbreak should be encouraged. Such attempts, where honestly and faithfully made, are leading everywhere, whether in the United States or in

other countries devoted to manufacturing industries, to satisfactory results. The organization of private boards of arbitration now being resorted to in this country, following the long-successful example in the industries of Great Britain, is meeting with success. It is recognized now that labor conflicts grow out of increasing intelligence. The avoidance or adjustment of such conflicts must be the result of increased intelligence. Fools do not strike; it is only men who have intelligence enough to recognize their condition that make use of this last resort. With increased intelligence they will look upon the strike period as one of development, and when they shall have accommodated themselves to the new conditions, and when employers shall have recognized the increased intelligence of their employees, these matters will be handled in such a way as to prevent in the future a repetition of incidents like those which are chronicled in the statistical history of the strikes of the last twenty years.—The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, in the North American Review.

Great Britain.

The latest report published by the Labor Department of Great Britain relating to changes of wages and hours of labor for 1901, shows that for the first time since 1895 a decline in wages has to be recorded. In 1896 an upward movement began which culminated in 1900, when the general level of wages stood higher than in any other year for which statistics exist. It was, however, stated in the introductory note to the Eighth Report that towards the end of 1900 signs were not wanting that the period of rising wages was drawing to a close. The statistics given in the present report confirm this forecast.

In the industries for which it is possible to obtain definite statistics it is found that about 430,000 workpeople received advances during the year amounting to $205,000 per week, while 493,000 sustained decreases amounting to $590,000 per week. The net weekly decrease for 1901 was accordingly $385,000, which compares with increases of $1,045,000 in 1900 and of $455,000 in 1899.

The decline is accounted for mainly by the fall in miners' wages, the rise in which was the predominant feature of the statistics for the years 1898-1900. The fall in wages in this industry accounted for over 80 per cent. of the total weekly decrease in 1901. A considerable decline also occurred in the metal trades, but in the remaining industries the net result for the year was a slight increase.

It is estimated that, taking into account the various dates at which the changes came into operation, the net increase in the wages bill of 1901 due to changes recorded in this report was about $7,920,000. This compares with a net increase of $30,000,000 in 1900.

As regards the methods by which the changes have been arranged, it is satisfactory to note the increased tendency to settle changes in wages by conciliation or arbitration. During 1901 only 2 per cent. of the workpeople whose wages were changed were engaged in disputes on this account. This percentage is the lowest recorded. In the case of three-fourths of the workpeople, the changes were arranged by conciliation, arbitration, wages board, sliding scales and similar machinery. This fact is, of course, connected with the prevalence of agencies of this kind in the coal and iron trades, which were those most affected by wages-changes in 1901.

During the first half of 1902 the fall in wages in the mining industry has continued and become even more widespread, the total number of miners

affected by reductions in this period having been no less than 625,000. On the other hand, the fall in wages in the metal trades has been much less noticeable than in 1901, and no other groups of trades show a decline.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

During the year 1902 the investigation of industrial statistics commenced in 1901, was continued. The experience of the previous year in so far as the difficulties in obtaining information, were similar during the succeeding one. Notwithstanding that every assurance of confidence was vouchsafed by the Department, but 307 answers were received to 3,000 circulars issued, demonstrating the prediction previously expressed that the mail method of seeking such information is altogether ineffective. Time will demonstrate the value of such data. It is hoped that with increased facilities and greater confidence the data will be increased in volume and more accurate information given.

Tables 1 to 24 record the information received. Of these, but 236 were available for use in Tables A to X. The object of Tables A to X is primarily to show the relative percentage of the labor cost to the gross value of product. The value of such data naturally increases with time, when comparison year by year will show progress or otherwise in this particular direction. The tabulation shows that there were 11,484 persons employed in the 236 establishments, the aggregate number of days in operation were 68,948, the gross value of product of the 236 establishments was $17,825,220.00—the amount paid in wages $3,965,421.00, an average annual earning per person of $345.29, a daily wage rate of $1.18, the per cent. labor cost of production being 22.24 as against 21.69 in 1900, or an increase of .55 for 1902. Applying the ratio of four persons to each worker, we find that the average annual earnings of $345.29 of the 11,484 workers support 45,936, which will allow $86.32 1-4 for the support of each person. The gross value of the product which may be considered as the manufactured product, or the output of the 236 establishments, being $17,825,220.00, the labor cost being 22.24 per cent., the balance of the cost of production distributed among the several accounts, as cost of material, interest, taxes, rent, insurance, miscellaneous expenses and profit, will be found to be 77.76 per cent.

It will be discovered in studying the tables and making comparisons that there are many establishments which, while being classified under similar captions, show a considerable discrepancy when the rates of wages paid to the value of the product is considered. This will be understood when it is explained that in many cases much of the material used in the manufacture by one establishment may be, and oftentimes is, the unfinished product of another. Hence, a smaller labor cost in one instance and a greater proportion of expense for labor in the other. Of course, therefore, there will be a reversal of conditions as to the cost of material, etc., in such instances.

The following circular was forwarded to 3,000 manufacturers throughout the Province :

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Toronto, Ont., June 6th, 1902.

To the Manufacturers of the Province of Ontario :

The Bureau of Labor of Ontario purposes continuing the investigation begun last year of the Provincial Industries, their growth and character, together with their general relation to the wage workers, in accordance with the provisions of the act respecting the Bureau of Labor, S.O., 1900, Cap. 14.

The response to the inquiry by the Bureau from the manufacturers last year, while not as complete as desired, still, considering the fact that the Bureau of Labor and the character of the inquiry being in their initiatory stage, was fairly good. There is little doubt that time will remove the misapprehension as to the purpose of such data now existing in the minds of many of our manufacturers.

The Bureau in seeking your co-operation in this matter gives you the fullest assurance that any information you may give will be received in the strictest confidence and will only be used in tabulated form, and in such manner as will not disclose the identity of the person supplying such information. The Bureau respectfully requests that you answer questions on enclosed schedule at your earliest convenience, and have same returned to this office in enclosed envelope—no postage required.

Thanking you in advance for this courtesy.

Yours respectfully,

R. GLOCKLING,,

Secretary Bureau of Labor, Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.
THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

The following questions refer to the year ending 31st December, 1901.

1.—Name of firm ?
2.—Post office address ?
3.—Character of business ?
4.—Capital employed, including plant ?
5.—Number of days in operation during year ?
6.—Gross value of product manufactured during year ?
7.—Has the production increased or decreased during year ?
8.—If either, what per cent. ?
9.—Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc. ?
10.—Total taxes paid during year ?
11.—Total insurance paid during year ?
12.—Amount invested, if any, in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year ?
13.—Total number of employees during year (wage earners only), male female .
14.—Total wages paid during year to wage-earners only, male . female
15.—Highest weekly wages paid, male , female .
16.—Lowest weekly wages paid, male , female .
17.—Total number of salaried clerks and officials, male , female .
18.—Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.
19.—Have wages been increased or decreased during the year ?
20.—If either, what per cent. ?
21.—Which class of employees has increase or decrease affected, if both, what per cent. in either case ?

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.

INDUSTRY.—AGRICULTURAL

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1901.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested, in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
158	188,600	305	225,000	18 per cent.	.....	100,000 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....
144	40,000	300	13,500	5 "	.....	5,100 00	120 00	350 00	500
140	75,000	305	80,000	10 "	.....	35,000 00	375 00	600 00	1,000
107	135,000	305	65,000	30 "	.....	35,000 00	125 00	220 00	1,000
89	18,000	305	30,000	200 "	.....	12,000 00	60 00	52 50	.....
82	99,000	300	40,000	10 "	.....	1,104 00	131 00	512 86	.....
245	315,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
284	324,000	300	3,000	.....	.....	90,000 00	73 00	17 00	.....

INDUSTRY.—BREWERS AND

16	250,000	313	140,000	10 per cent.	.....	60,000 00	2,700 00	1,500 00	1,000
63	100,000	305	9,819,065	.....	.....	41,379 09	11,776 68	1,700 00	.....
219	5,000	90	4,000	.....	.....	2,000 00	25 00	8,000 00	.....

INDUSTRY.—CANNING

200	13,645	175	125,000	.....	15 per cent.	.....	85 00	250 00	600
95	75,000	300	150,000	25 per cent.	.....	100,000 00	40 00	700 00	3,000
60	40,000	240	50,000	.....	.....	30 000 00	500 00	2,500 00	.....
249	138,000	300	50,000	15 per cent.	.....	112,000 00	432 00	1,990 00	6,823

INDUSTRY.—CIGAR MANU

15	1,500	300	14,000	30 per cent.	.....	6,000 00	34 00	80 00	.....
214	10,000	300	20,000	.....	.....	10,000 00	100 00	50 00	100
289	40,000	297	45,000	15 per cent.	.....	10,500 00	225 00	100 00	.....

INDUSTRY.—CLOTHING

42	2,000	305	30,000	70 per cent.	.....	12,000 00	40 00	80 00	.....
31	2,500	305	8,000	5 "	.....	200 00	40 00	6 00	.....
85	1,000	200	2,000	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....
27	200	300	2,500	10 per cent.	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
78	300,000	300	110,000	.....	40 per cent.	11,000 00	.....	2,095 00	.....
208	6,500	300	15,500	.....	15 "	.....	75 00	50 00	.....
198	76,800	305	140,000	40 per cent.	.....	52,200 00	361 08	270 00	2,250
43	20,000	305	10,000	5 "	.....	5,000 00	500 00	180 00	.....
264	50,000	300	.....	100 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	300,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 00	.....	.....

INDUSTRY.—CONFEC

33	60,000	300	120,000	12 per cent.	.....	70,000 00	310 78	412 68	1,000
156	125,000	300	375,000	25 "	.....	300,000 00	1,151 35	2,650 00	3,000
3	100,000	305	250,000	.....	.....	200,000 00	750 00	700 00	8,000
6	10,000	300	20,000	25 per cent.	.....	18,000 00	.....	200 00	1,200
115	.....	305	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
277	16,000	313	40,000	18 per cent.	.....	28,000 00	129 00	59 00	3,000

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

IMPLEMENTS.—TABLE 1.

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female		Inc'sed.	Decrs'd	wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
		$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	%	%	%	%
130	.....	65,000 00	.....	11	3	8,000 00	10	.....	5	5
15	.....	4,800 00	.....	1	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	.....	28,000 00	.....	4	1	3,800 00	3	.....	3	3
45	.....	10,800 00	.....	6	1	4,200 00	16	.....	16	.....
5	.....	3,000 00	.....	3	1	2,900 00	12½	.....	12½	12½
55	.....	15,000 00	.....	4	.....	2,800 00	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	624 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALSTERS.—TABLE 2.

30	.....	14,500 00	.....	9	.....	7,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	15,000 00	.....	5	.....	6,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FACTORIES.—TABLE 3.

30	120	3,500 00	5,500 00	1	3	1,200 00	10	.....	.....	.....
75	50	20,000 00	10,000 00	4	.....	5,000 00	25	.....	25	25
50	40	13,000 00	2,000 00	4	1	2,400 00	20	.....	20	20
40	70	.....	.....	3	1	5,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

FACTURERS.—TABLE 4.

12	.....	7,640 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	5,000 00	.....	1	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	3	10,800 00	1,300 00	1	.....	850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

MANUFACTURERS.—TABLE 5.

14	30	5,000 00	7,500 00	2	3	1,500 00	12½	.....	12½	12½
3	3	800 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
4	4	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
.....	5	.....	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	76	31,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	10	1,600 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	70	10,120 17	20,240 35	14	1	6,691 88	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	10	8,500 00	2,500 00	9	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	12½	7½
3	52	2,000 00	19,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	375	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	910 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TIONERY.—TABLE 6.

10	15	3,900 00	3,120 00	11	1	11,000 00	5	.....	5	5
80	150	25,000 00	35,000 00	14	5	6,760 00	4	.....	4	.....
15	35	5,500 00	9,200 00	5	1	7,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	15	4,500 00	5,500 00	.....	2	400 00	10	.....	10	10
.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	1	7,748 00	262 00	1	1	730 00	16	.....	16	16

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—CARRIAGE AND VEHICLE

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1901.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested, in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
223	1,200	305	8,690			2,900 00	210 00	100 00	
207	100,000	300	75,000				650 00	1,300 00	
122	50,000	300	85,000	25 per cent.		47,190 00	175 00	675 58	2,700
101	150,000	300	212,000	10 "		145,000 00	600 00	16 00	3,500
88	60,000	300	90,607	10 "		45,000 00	360 27	1,083 68	
283	9,000	305	6,000			2,500 00	35 00	40 00	
7	4,000	300					100 00	50 00	
119		300					140 00	200 00	
37	3,500	305				4,000 00	50 00	17 00	
179							16 00	12 00	
INDUSTRY.—BRICK, CEMENT, &c.—									
38	7,000	140	12,000	5 per cent.		2,800 00	16 00	3 00	1,500
46	50,000	300	26,911	5 "		11,726 00	97 00	90 00	3,500
49	21,000	300	20,627			5,000 00	85 00	8 00	
52	8,500	150	4,300	10 per cent.		1,350 00	20 00		
123	105,200	300	141,335			7,000 00	300 00	224 00	25,000
127	12,000	170	21,000	5 per cent.		5,600 00	45 00	80 00	300
161	3,000	200	4,000			400 00	25 00	6 00	
287	46,500	313	58,364	23 per cent.		14,000 00	50 00	116 00	1,400
242	4,000	100	1,600	12 "		3 00	110 00		140
283	1,000	120	3,000			400 00			
263	3,000	150	2,800			800 00	25 00	2 00	
178	15,000						90 00		
165	500,000								
207	46,500	313	28,364	23 per cent.		14,000 00	50 00	116 00	1,400
281	14,000	305	25,000	25 "		8,000 00			
INDUSTRY.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.—									
138	3,000	305	36,605	3 per cent.			40 00	50 00	
250	6,000	210	36,000	25 "		1,000 00	11 00	75 00	70
152	2,600							42 00	
290	2,000	210	10,000	20 per cent.		60 00	3 00	200 00	200
INDUSTRY.—FLOUR MILLS.—									
70	10,000	300	40,000				200 00	250 00	100
112	50,000	300	80,000			70,000 00	210 00	275 00	2,800
125	15,000	305	100,000	10 per cent.		1,000 00	218 00	175 00	2,000
129	20,000	300	30,000			25,000 00	125 00	236 00	500
154	75,000	300	100,000	5 per cent.		85,000 00	450 00	800 00	1,500
157	30,000	305	30,000	10 "		300 00	75 00	275 00	200
163	50,000	305	57,000		10 per cent.	53,000 00	409 00	277 00	500
196	12,000	305	30,000			800 00	95 00	110 00	
202	9,000	280	50,000			700 00	36 00		
204	50,000	305	138,885	20 per cent.		142,385 00	351 00	1,222 00	5,000
56	10,000	305	30,000			1,000 00	114 00	160 00	
1	75,000	310	375,000			350,000 00	1,400 00	700 00	700
72	40,000	310	110,000	10 per cent.		90,000 00	100 00	22,000 00	4,000
254	200,000	300	207,700			184,000 00	190 00	2,025 00	
238	12,000	230	120,000	40 per cent.		113,611 00	38 00	417 00	3,301
142	7,000	350	10,000		20 per cent.		60 00	120 00	70
98	10,000	300	1,800				100 00	150 00	
226	50,000	300	75,000	20 per cent.		60,000 00	350 00	500 00	

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

MANUFACTURERS.—TABLE 7.

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
		$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%
9	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
52	.....	20,000 00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	215,909 00	425 00	4	1	4,528	10	.....	10	10
100	.....	52 000 00	.....	3	.....	4,000	3½	.....	3½	.....
52	.....	19,611 03	.....	3	1	3,158	5	.....	5	.....
4	.....	1,600 00	.....	3	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 8.

18	.....	4,600 00	.....	1	.....	720	5	.....	5	.....
19	.....	6,968 00	.....	3	.....	2,400	10	.....	10	.....
26	.....	11,000 00	.....	3	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	1,050 00	.....	1	.....	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	19,392 00	.....	2	.....	1,300	5	.....	5	5
30	.....	8,670 00	.....	1	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	16,279 00	.....	3	.....	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	.....	50,000 00	.....	1	1	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	16,279 00	.....	3	.....	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 9.

3	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	300	10	.....	10	.....
4	.....	300 00	.....	2	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 10.

8	.....	3,000 00	.....	1	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	1	6,700 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
4	.....	1,550 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
6	.....	2,600 00	.....	1	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	9,000 00	.....	1	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	1,456 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2,303 00	.....	2	.....	900	5	.....	5	5
2	.....	670 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	1	7,717 00	156 00	3	.....	2,340	5	.....	5	.....
3	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	1	15,000 00	300 00	3	1	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2,200 00	.....	1	.....	465	10	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	9,600 00	.....	3	.....	3,500	.....	.....	10	10
10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	500	10	.....	10	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	6,000 00	.....	4	.....	600	25	.....	.....	.....

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—FURNITURE.—

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1901.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
147	5,000	300	500				48 00		
54	45,000	300	52,000	2½ per cent.		22,889 00	283 00	970 00	
32	135,000	300	145,000			80,000 00	370 00	550 00	
22	1,000	350	2,000	25 per cent.		500 00			100
225	60,000	300	75,000				250 00	700 00	
282	100,000	305	125,000	50 per cent.					3,000
274	23,000						94 00	360 00	
176	15,000								
130	50,000							607 00	13,675
124	25,000	305							27,000
99							22 00	28 00	
228	325,000	300	250,000			90,000 00		2,000 00	
303	25,000	210	18,674			6,211 00	92 00	350 00	
298	110,000	300	84,000	5 per cent.		400 00	325 00		3,000

INDUSTRY.—GAS AND ELECTRIC

73		313	36,000	12 per cent.		10,700 00	363 00	149 00	
74	19,000	365	4,500	5 "			108 00	65 00	800
75		365	10,000				110 00		
105	35,000	365	6,300			2,100 00	300 00	80 00	950
108	125,000	365	29,400	15 per cent.		9,800 00	956 00	321 00	3,267
116	50,000	365	6,000				250 00		2,200
118	60,000	365	20,000	10 per cent.		10,000 00	500 00	500 00	8,000
149	17,000	365	2,811	10 "			60 00	105 00	3,000
150	20,500	220	2,300			750 00	47 00		4,500
153	12,000	365	4,700	5 per cent.			87 00	59 00	350
160	100,000	365	28,000	10 "		9,635 00		407 00	1,205
170	2,772,777	365	714,669	2⅜ "		293,302 00	26,666 00	3,688 00	87,023
183	20,000	365	5,500		40 per cent.	1,500 00	177 00	40 00	1,500
216	5,000	300	231,471	10 "			900 00	1,300 00	
69	60,000	365	5,025	5 "			30 00	55 00	500
62	81,000	365	7,438	47 "		5,070 00		80 00	7,742
44	250,000	365	29,000	11 "			500 00	300 00	21,000
36	8,000	365			10 per cent	40 00	9 00		980
21	57,400	365	21,948	4 per cent.		8,604 00	958 00	107 00	3,100
272	1,000,000	365	227,634	15 "			7,626 00	3,853 00	211,721
235	47,000	365	4,000			1,021 00	75 00	130 00	
232	80,000	365	10,000	2 per cent.			697 00	632 00	15,000
284	50,000	300							5,000
255	10,000	365	13,173			5,543 00	15 00	107 00	
243	1,488,937	303			30 per cent.	936,260 00	3,336 00		42,805
259	40,000	365	100,000	25 per cent.		90,000 00	400 00	800 00	1,000
188	32,000	365	3,661						

INDUSTRY.—LUMBER.—

211	75,000	200	50,000	20 per cent.		30,000 00	500 00	1,500 00	2,000
181	20,000	300	40,000			20,000 00	95 00	386 00	5,000
91	45,000	305	80,000			45,000 00	349 00	220 00	
65	40,000	300	7,000	25 per cent.			250 00	225 00	500
67	12,000	305	10,000			200 00	40 00		1,000
246	500,000	34	54,000			40,000 00	806 00	9,030 00	120,885
273	60,000	305	48,000			24,000 00	975 00	886 00	1,000
233	6,000	60	4,000			300 00	30 00	150 00	
114	15,000	305		25 per cent.			175 00	50 00	1,500

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

TABLE 11.

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increase.	Decrease.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
		$ c.	$ c.			$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	.....	14,614 00	.....	3	.....	2,000	5	.....	5	5
85	.....	38,500 00	.....	7	.....	11,500	12½	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	25,000 00	.....	4	1	4,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	.....	50,000 00	.....	7	.....	8,000	10	.....	10	.....
55	.....	18,000 00	.....	3	.....	3,096	5	.....	5	.....
36	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	2,416 00	.....	4	1	2,919	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
274	25	78,441 00	3,794 00	7	5	12,000	6	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	8,346 00	.....	3	.....	2,100	10	.....	10	.....
85	.....	33,000 00	.....	1	1	2,410	5	.....	5	.....

LIGHT, ETC.—TABLE 12.

48	.....	12,100 00	.....	4	1	2,980	9	.....	9	.....
4	.....	1,500 00	.....	1	.....	100	15	.....	15	.....
5	.....	2,000 00	.....	4	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	950 00	.....	1	.....	500	12½	.....	12½	12½
8	.....	4,315 00	.....	4	.....	2,200	10	.....	10	10
11	.....	2,768 00	.....	.....	1	.....	20	.....	20	20
17	1	8,120 00	300 00	4	1	2,280	15	.....	10	10
3	.....	1,265 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
2	.....	520 00	.....	2	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	1,450 00	.....	.....	1	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	4,819 00	.....	2	.....	1,600	15	.....	15	.....
295	1	165,934 00	312 00	19	1	36,001	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	930 00	.....	1	.....	728	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	12	34,522 00	.....	6	1	7,400	10	.....	10	.....
1	.....	400 00	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1,404 00	.....	1	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	4,900 00	.....	4	.....	3,215	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	200 00	.....	1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	3,608 00	.....	4	.....	1,980	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	.....	45,073 00	.....	14	3	11,004	15	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	700 00	.....	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	8,000 00	.....	3	1	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2,520 00	.....	3	1	3,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	3	112,944 00	972 00	36	2	43,007	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	2	3,172 00	416 00	12	2	6,558	2	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 13.

30	.....	8,000 00	.....	2	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	12,000 00	.....	1	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	27,500 00	.....	5	.....	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	2	5,000 00	200 00	2	1	900	10	.....	10	.....
8	.....	3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
100	.....	5,032 00	.....	3	.....	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	18 000 00	.....	2	.....	860	10	.....	10	.....
12	.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	1	10,000 00	300 00	1	1	725	15	.....	.....	.....

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—LUMBER.—

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1901.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
193	12,000	260	.....	10 per cent.	.....	....	82 00	.....	.....
224	.....	305	36,000	....	... .	.....	... .	.. ..	.....
213	35,000	305	....	.....	.....	.....	550 00	234 00	1,000
284	2,000	90	.....	....	.....	... .	20 00	.	.....
296	75,000	160	68,000	....	.....	100 00	216 00	2,679 00	1,000
299	62,000	300	150,000	20 per cent.	.....	20,000 00	3,500 00	3,000 00	3,000
304	10,000	300	15,000	10 "	.....	10,000 00	100 00	.....	....
305	550,000	160	..... .	.....	... .	....	1,700 00	7,850 00	.....
311	3,000	313	4,000	10 per cent.	.....	200 00	8 00	.....	150

INDUSTRY.—MACHINE AND IRON

110	4,000	305	25,000	25 per cent.	.....	15,000 00	10 00	40 00	200
11	10,000	305	8,000	5 "	... .	500 00	240 00	120 00	.....
28	200,000	291	311,000	21 "	.....	215,000 00	295 00	814 00	1,200
30	35,000	305	40,000	50 "	.....	.. ..	40 00	200 00	1,500
40	30,000	305	60,000	20 "	.....	26,900 00	180 00	40 00	800
40	30,000	305	10,000	5 "	.....	3,000 00	340 00	303 00	.....
64	25,000	100	506	.....	....	200 00	..... .	36 00	6,000
92	20,000	300	15,000	10 per cent.	.....	9,000 00	100 00	50 00	300
117	150,000	300	120,000	20 "	.....	50,000 00	428 00	400 00	.....
128	100,000	300	200,000	33⅓ "	.....	80,000 00	120 00	400 00	10,000
134	16,000	300	20,000	15 '	.....	9,050 00	91 00	167 00	.....
137	20,000	305	35,000	....	.....	18,000 00	146 00	250 00	.....
164	35,000	305	37,000	10 per cent.	.....	4,200 00	100 00	4,000 00	4,000
166	20,000	300	26,000	20 "	.....	12,000 00	65 00	200 00	500
169	150,000	301	122,754	.....	.....	65,133 00	558 00	557 00	2,503
184	50,000	300	47,490	12 per cent.	....	19,850 00	86 00	145 00	1,200
187	32,000	309	23,067	.....	... .	11,718 00	171 00	200 00	.....
151	100,000	300	170,000	50 per cent.	.....	93,000 00	60 00	183 00	8,000
248	6,000	300	5,000	10 "	....	2,000 00	12 00	28 00	....
253	60,659	251	135,066	... .	.....	64,291 00	624 00	1,200 00	.....
256	17,000	300	40,000	3½ p.c.	.....	23,000 00	90 00	85 00	.....
285	100,000	300	90,190	9 per cent.	.....	78,000 00	957 00	819 00	.....
278	... .	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 00	70 00	....
269	400	308	1,200	25 per cent.	.....	600 00	3 00	.....	25
239	25,000	307	57,181	....	.....	36,402 00	53 00	67 00	.....
236	67,600	309	49,990	8 per cent.	.....	26,039 00	301 00	935 00	550
231	3,000	312	.....	....	.....	....	21 00	140 00	....
229	30,000	305	45,000	.....	.....	18,700 00	200 00	333 00	1,975
244	8,000	305	2,250	.. ..	.....	650 00	83 00	.. ....	3,500
173	12,000	300	16,000	25 per cent.	.....	.... . .	30 00	100 00	.....
12	.....	305	. . ..	.....	.....	... .	... .	.....	... .
218	600,000	305	.....	.....	.....	250,000 00	850 00	1,700 00	15,700
240	4,000	325	3,000	.....	.....	.....	73 00	17 00	.....
245	315,000	.....	....	....	....	..	... .	.....	.....
295	7,052	300	7,000	50 per cent.	.....	7,000 00	36 00	100 00	1,300

INDUSTRY.—MEDICINE—

185	8,000	300	24,000	....	....	10,000 00	126 86	86 00	.....
201	3,500	305	6,000	.....	....	4,000 00	... .	50 00	.....
100	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

TABLE 13.—*Continued.*

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
		$ c.	$ c.			$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
8	.....	3,100 00	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	7,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	240 00	.....	4	.....	3,000	10	.....	.....	.....
150	.....	60,000 00	.....	4	.....	3,000	10	.....	.....	.....
200	.....	100,000 00	.....	8	.....	6,000	20	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
11	.....	1,650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOUNDRIES.—TABLE 14.

5	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	1	3,000 00	.....	.....	1	156	5	.....	5	.....
153	.....	53,436 00	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
18	.....	11,000 00	.....	3	.....	2,200	10	.....	10	10
9	.....	2,500 00	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
22	.....	1,785 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	4,000 00	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
120	1	38,305 00	290 00	5	.....	2,000	20	.....	20	.....
190	.....	75,000 00	.....	6	.....	7,000	15	.....	15	.....
16	.....	5,200 00	.....	5	1	2,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	1	7,945 00	150 00	1	1	1,350	50	.....	50	.....
34	.....	12,000 00	.....	1	.....	1,300	10	.....	10	.....
35	.....	11,000 00	.....	1	.....	500	12½	.....	12½	.....
47	.....	25,491 00	.....	3	.....	4,169	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	19,040 00	.....	5	.....	3,000	5	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	8,630 00	.....	2	.....	1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	23,000 00	.....	10	.....	6,034	5	.....	5	.....
5	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	.....	28,104 00	.....	3	3	2,868	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	6,000 00	.....	2	.....	850	12½	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	7,200 00	.....	12	3	8,300	6	.....	.....	6
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	3,366 00	.....	3	.....	6,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.....	20,146 00	.....	3	.....	2,780	10	.....	10	.....
5	.....	1,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
52	.....	21,865 00	.....	1	1	988	10	.....	10	10
3	.....	1,017 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	31,200 00	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
390	.....	160,000 00	.....	23	7	.....	7	.....	7	7
1	.....	624 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	1,500 00	.....	1	.....	310	10	.....	10	.....

TABLE 15.

20	2	6,000 00	450 00	.....	2	6,450	15	.....	15	15
2	2	770 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—PLANING MILLS—

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1901.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
81	100,000	200	300,000						20,000
136	2,000	200	2,000			200 00	20 00		
139	30,000	234	20,000	15 per cent.		7,000 00	60 00	300 00	250
182	7,250	175	12,600			10,450 00	49 00	18 00	
222	15,000	300	30,000		50 per cent.	3,000 00	225 00	5,000 00	1,000
258	4,500	225					110 00	90 00	
268	50,000	305	60,000	20 per cent.		16,500 00	42 00	720 00	1,000
281	5,000	275			20 per cent.	114 00	57 00	186 00	
267	27,000	305			13 "		208 00	413 00	
227	5,000	250	8,000			3,800 00	76 00	126 00	150
228	325,000	300	250,000			90,000 00		2,000 00	
19	30,000	260			5 per cent.	500 00	32 00	140 00	
159	2,000	305		25 per cent.		150 00	18 00		200
258	4,500	225					110 00	90 00	
301	9,830	300	8,500			6,830 00	60 00		
310	5,000	300	25,000	50 per cent.			85 00	54 00	600
309	3,000	300	12,000	10 "			25 00	25 00	150
308	10,000	300	20,000	20 "		15,000 00	100 00	115 00	
307	6,000	275	10,735			6,100 00	50 00	48 00	
306	20,000	260	13,000			6,000 00	60 00	600 00	200

INDUSTRY.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—

192	4,000	310	900			150 00	34 00	27 00	
195	3,500	365	6,000	50 per cent.			20 00	35 00	117
189	10,000	300	9,000	10 "		2,000 00	12 00	100 00	1,500
167	9,000	304	8,000			1,200 00	108 00	92 00	200
190	5,000	305	4,500	10 per cent.		800 00	41 00	47 00	225
148	5,000	306	5,000	5 "		800 00	85 00	40 00	150
146	3,000	307	4,000	10 "		1,200 00	14 00	25 00	350
145	3,800	309	4,000			500 00	10 00	29 00	900
141	7,000	300	9,000	10 per cent.		1,700 00	23 00	51 00	400
138	44,000	305	39,763	3 "		14,611 00	448 00	221 00	2,252
120	3,500	312	3,000			500 00	14 00	18 00	100
96	5,500	300	2,700	10 per cent.		535 00		40 00	90
90	4,000	310	4,500			1,500 00	12 00	30 00	
79	75,000	313	80,000	5 per cent.		30,000 00	993 00	750 00	
50	50,000	310	58,850	10 "		26,600 00	100 00	400 00	2,754
25	5,000	310	4,000			1,375 00	20 00	42 00	250
20	3,000	313	2,000			50 00	12 00	30 00	
18	1,600	305	2,200	25 per cent.		600 00		7 00	50
10	40,000	310	30,000	5 "			460 00	410 00	3,000
5	25,000	300	22,360			7,532 00	116 00	256 00	
282	3,000	313	1,500	10 per cent.		400 00	32 00	16 00	30
271	5,000	312					25 00	60 00	
265	25,000	308	30,000			15,000 00	225 00	380 00	
241	4,500	305	20,000		10 per cent.	6,000 00	38 00	75 00	500
162	15,000	305				160 00			9
47	50,000	306		5 per cent.		17,000 00	500 00	500 00	3,000
39	100,000						1,100 00	700 00	
293	40,000	305	35,331	10 per cent.		12,516 00		282 00	1,870
291	250,000	305	250,000				1,130 00	1,429 00	2,500

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

TABLE 16.

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Incr'ed.	Decr'ed	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
		$ c.	$ c.			$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
150	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	1	8,000 00	190 00	1	1	1,350	12½	.....	12	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	1,500 00	.....	1	.....	500	25	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....
20	18	14,000 00	3,500 00	3	1	2,500	10	.....	10	10
9	1	3,317 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	12½	.....	12½	.....
10	.....	4,700 00	.....	1	.....	468	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
274	25	78,441 00	3,794 00	7	5	12,000	6	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15½	.....	12½	.....
15	.....	3,576 00	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	1,875 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
6	.....	2,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	3,400 00	.....	1	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	5,000 00	.....	2	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 17.

1	.....	416 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	2,800 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	.....
10	2	3,500 00	50 00	3	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	1	5,000 00	190 00	2	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	1,456 00	.....	2	.....	1,200	10	.....	10	.....
4	1	18,000 00	150 00	2	.....	600	10	.....	10	10
3	1	750 00	200 00	1	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
5	.....	1,196 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	3	1,700 00	500 00	1	1	1,200	25	.....	25	.....
18	1	10,414 00	312 00	3	1	1,742	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	1,100 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	850 00	650 00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	1,040 00	.....	.....	1	300	15	.....	15	.....
50	1	24,525 00	130 00	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	17,179 00	.....	4	.....	68,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	1,300 00	125 00	.....	.....	5,000	5	.....	5	.....
5	.....	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	4	14,248 00	1,092 00	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
13	.....	7,425 00	.....	2	.....	1,980	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	200 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....
6	1	1,800 00	208 00	4	1	2,270	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	6	10,000 00	2,000 00	3	1	3,000	7½	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	4,368 00	544 00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
40	6	23,000 00	2,500 00	9	.....	.....	7½	.....	7½	7½
92	.....	55,000 00	600 00	35	2	21,600	15	.....	.....	.....
31	2	11,022 00	486	3	1	4,862	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	75	55,000 00	17,500	35	10	2,500	10	.....	.....	.....

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURES.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—PIANOS AND

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1901.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
171	109,000	292	200,000	20 per cent.		130,000 00	425 00	1,610 00	1,200
29	.....	295	390,000	.....	10 per cent.	165,000 00	2,500 00	4,000 00	.....
2	125,000	300	150,000	.....	.....	85,000 00	.....	5,000 00	5,000
177	75,000	300	102,000	65 per cent.	.....	55,000 00	.....	1,300 00	.....

INDUSTRY.—PULP

168	50,000	300	37,000	10 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	300,000	260	357,382	3¾ "	.....	210,442 00	125 00	1,120 00	13,000

INDUSTRY.—PORK

86	76,000	313	518,721	.....	.....	20,318 00	270 00	1,977 00	1,210
126	100,000	305	500,000	.....	.....	65,000 00	185 00	2,183 00	5,000

INDUSTRY.—SASH, DOOR

186	29,670	300	41,000	.....	.....	20,000 00	5 00	775 00	300
209	5,000	270	10,000	.....	.....	.....	200 00	100 00	.....
217	5,000	300	20,000	15 per cent.	.....	6,000 00	8 00	.....	.....
210	5,000	250	8,000	.....	25 per cent.	2,000 00	28 00	.....	.....
132	25,000	305	60,000	10 per cent.	.....	40,000 00	294 00	335 00	14,000
209½	6,000	300	15,000	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....
35	6,000	305	.....	50 per cent.	.....	.....	70 00	80 00	300
103	13,000	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 00	252 00	.....

INDUSTRY.—WOOD

203	150,000	270	81,535	.....	.....	.....	106 00	344 00	.....
13	35,000	290	80,000	.....	10 per cent.	.....	436 00	510 00	800
45	50,000	300	117,000	9 per cent.	.....	80,000 00	546 00	356 00	1,500
104	15,000	300	23,000	25 "	.....	10,000 00	100 00	150 00	1,000
59	30,000	305	29,000	50 "	.....	10,500 00	33 00	222 00	.....
57	17,000	313	25,000	20 "	.....	9,480 00	105 00	370 00	.....
109	156,446	300	70,993	33⅓ "	.....	50,000 00	255 00	1,015 00	100
113	15,000	300	30,000	87 "	.....	23,000 00	120 00	323 00	2,000
155	75,000	300	80,000	.....	.....	.....	300 00	900 00	.....
268	56,000	305	60,000	20 per cent.	.....	16,000 00	42 00	720 00	1,900

INDUSTRY.—WOOLLENS AND

61	100,000	295	140,000	.....	.....	60,000 00	200 00	600 00	4,000
57	8,000	260	4,000	.....	5 per cent.	2,500 00	41 00	.....	.....
77	4,000	350	7,500	20 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	2,000	150	4,000	.....	25 per cent.	100 00	8 00	.....	.....
94	30,000	300	60,000	.....	.....	55,000 00	117 00	120 00	.....
84	2,700,000	301	230,000	.....	.....	99,000 00	3,770 00	320 00	.....
199	45,000	300	82,500	15 per cent.	.....	67,500 00	250 00	390 00	1,595
174	5,000	300	8 750	5 "	.....	1,000 00	22 00	15 00	300
172	25,000	300	125,000	.....	.....	.....	200 00	700 00	10,000
143	10.000	300	28,000	.....	.....	21,000 00	300 00	165 00	.....
111	20,000	225	12,000	.....	.....	5,320 00	201 00	283 00	.....
106	100,000	300	102,000	16 per cent.	.....	55,127 00	325 00	542 00	4,000

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Continued.*

ORGANS.—TABLE 18.

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Incr'ed.	Dec'red.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials etc.
		$ c	$ c.			$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
130	1	61,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,400	10	....	10	10
340	2	126,020 00	1,000 00	10	.....	20,000	.....	4	.....	.....
140	6	50,000 00	1,500 00	2	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
70	.....	28,000 00	.....	3	1	2,200	25	.....	.....	.....

MANUFACTURERS.—TABLE 19.

20	.....	7,800 00	.....	1	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	28	34,439 00	5,000 00	7	.....	9,080	5	.....	.....	.....

PACKING.—TABLE 20.

30	2	10,686 00	484 00	2	.....	1,607	10	.....	10	.....
40	.....	15,658 00	.....	3	1	2,171	.....	.....	.....	.....

AND BLINDS.—TABLE 21.

38	1	14,800 00	125 00	2	1	2,100	5	.....	5	.....
12	.....	2,240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	3,500 00	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....
63	1	17,519 00	234 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
6	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	4,000 00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SPECIALTIES.—TABLE 22.

.....	.....	6,284 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	34,000 00	.....	9	1	7,000	5	.....	5	.....
75	2	30,000 00	.....	6	.....	5,744	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
47	.....	12,383 00	.....	3	.....	2,820	25	.....	25	.....
25	1	11,924 00	144 00	1	.....	1,000	10	.....	.....	.....
105	.....	32,167 00	.....	28	3	19,267	20	.....	20	20
25	2	7,866 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	19,000 00	.....	3	1	4,000	10	.....	10	10
40	17	12,000 00	3,500 00	3	1	2,500	10	.....	.....	.....

COTTONS.—TABLE 23.

105	.....	14,000 00	10,000 00	4	1	.....	5	.....	5	5
4	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3	1,600 00	200 00	.....	.....	800	8½	.....	.....	.....
1	2	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	1,685 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	95	40,000 00	25,000 00	4	.....	3,244	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	38	3,000 00	9,600 00	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
6	2	1,115 00	260 00	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
40	45	.....	.....	1	.....	700	10	.....	10	10
7	10	2,580 00	2,008 00	6	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
7	5	2,184 00	840 00	1	1	556	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	40	23,157 00	.....	1	.....	1,750	10	.....	10	10

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Concluded.*

INDUSTRY.—WOOLLENS AND

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including Plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1901.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of material used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested, in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.
				Increase.	Decrease.				
	$		$			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
205	243,200	300	486,303	.....	.....	405,576 00	513 00	3,599 00	7,621
206	2,700,000	270	350,000	.....	.....	209,193 00	.....	648 00	9,200
212	5,000	225	3 000	25 per cent.	.....	1,500 00	17 00	27 00	200
215	40,000	300	40,000	....	.....	30,000 00	90 00	535 00	1,000
261	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	25,000	300	41,000	5 per cent.	.....	25,600 00	140 00	372 00	.....
276	10,000	250	8,750	.....	.....	4,500 00	80 00	300 00	.....
275	15,000	300	25,000	.....	.. ..	10,500 00	54 00	212 00	600 00
288	25,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 00	275 00	.....
175	10,000	250	7,000	.....	.....	3,500 00	85 00	90 00	100 00
34	20,000	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 00	326 00	....
297	14,000	300	13,000	20 per cent.	.....	6,000 00	750 00	120 00	400 00
300	25,000	300	55 000	25 "	.....	30,000 00	150 00	300 00	....

INDUSTRY.—MISCELLANEOUS—

55	158,000	215	74,748	40 per cent.	.....	61,788 00	487 00	880 00	125
68	15	305	3,000	20 "	.....	6 00	30 00	32 00	.....
83	50,000	307	90,000	12½ "	.....	59,000 00	48 00	1,200 00	12,500
121	100,000	300	340,000	....	25 per cent.	.....	350 00	1,341 00	.....
58	12,000	285	90,000	.....	.....	50,000 00	225 00	225 00	100
279	14,500	22	12,000	20 per cent.	.....	10,500 00	44 00	108 00	500
286	.....	305	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
266	9,000	175	22,000	.....	.....	.....	87 00	105 00	.....
281	14,000	305	25,000	25 per cent.	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....
252	25,000	300	50,000	26 "	.....	.....	50 00	300 00	.....
226	50,000	300	75,000	20 "	.....	60,000 00	250 00	500 00	1,450
262	30,000	305	115,000	12 "	.....	82,000 00	532 00	329 00	1,322
251	175,000	305	250,000	10 "	.....	160,000 00	694 00	1,875 00	1,800
260	....	300	.....	....	.....	.....	17 00	800 00	.....
180	200,000	300	300,000	.....	.....	....	283 00	1,850 00	.....
80	35,500	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575 00	17,000
221	2,000	305	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	.....
220	1,500	300	2,000	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	....
76	20,000	300	.....	.....	.....	45 00	.....	170 00	100
194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 00	40 00	.....
191	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	20,000	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	227 00	36,000 00	.....
71	7,000	250	9,000	.....	.....	5,000 00	240 00	80 00	.....
97	20,000	120	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	....	150 00	.....
9	45,000	210	.....	....	.....	5,800 00	400 00	750 00	5,000
93	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....
87	2,000	305	.....	10 per cent.	.....	300 00	12 00	11 00	100
276	10,000	250	8,750	.....	10 per cent.	4,500 00	80 00	300 00	.....
286	.....	250	....	20 per cent.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURNS IN DETAIL FROM MANUFACTURERS.—*Concluded.*

COTTONS—TABLE 23.—*Continued.*

Total number of employees wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Incr'ed.	Decr'ed.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.
		$ c.	$ c.			$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
250	.....	60,000 00	.....	12	2	11,072	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	126	57,008 00	31,025 00	4	.....	4,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	3	500 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10
33	6	8,500 00	1,200 00	3	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	30	13,600 00	.....	3	1	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	5	1,000 00	937 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	9	2,000 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....
15	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	3,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10
13	7	5,600 00	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	10

TABLE 24.

21	14	4,765 00	2,184 00	1	.....	1,630	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
35	5	16,850 00	1,150 00	6	1	5,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	.....	31,812 00	.....	4	.....	10,000	12	.....	12	.....
43	23	22,500 00	.....	2	1	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	9	540 00	186 00	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	600 00	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	2,500 00	625 00	2	2	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	6,000 00	.....	4	.....	600	25	.....	25	.....
17	.....	4,818 00	.....	8	2	3,870	5	.....	.....	.....
66	.....	31,000 00	.....	5	.....	9,500	10	.....	10	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	60,000 00	.....	1	.....	492	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	2	9,000 00	1,500 00	20	2	10,500	15	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	17,900 00	.....	5	.....	4,776	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
70	.....	21,223 00	.....	1	.....	520	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	12	1,300 00	1,350 00	5	12	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	8	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	1	2,800 00	150 00	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
55	5	11,800 00	600 00	6	.....	5,000	5	.....	.....	5
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	7	600 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	5	1,000 00	937 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	6	2,600 00	1,872 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.

INDUSTRY.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—TABLE A.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
158	144	305	73,000	225,000	507 00	1 60	32.44	67.56
144	16	300	5,400	13,500	337 00	1 12	40.	60.
140	76	305	6,600	80,000	86 84	28	71.	29.
82	59	300	17,800	40,000	301 00	1 00	44 50	55.50
89	9	305	6,200	30,000	688 00	2 25	20.	80.
Totals..	304	Average 303	109,000	388,500	Average 383 96	Average 1 25	Average 41.58	Average 58.42

INDUSTRY.—BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.—TABLE B.

63	35	305	21,200	98,190	605 00	1 98	21.4	78.96
16	39	313	22,400	140,000	574 00	1 83	16.	84.
219	1	305	700	4,000	700 00	2 30	17.5	82.95
Totals..	75	Average 307½	44,300	242,190	Average 626 33	Average 2 03	Average 18.3	Average 81.97

INDUSTRY.—CANNING FACTORIES.—TABLE C.

60	95	192	17,400	50,000	183 00	95	34.80	65.20
200	150	175	10,200	125,000	68 00	36	41.60	58.40
249	114	300	21,400	50,000	189 00	63	42.	58
95	129	300	35,000	150,000	271 31	91	23.	77.
Totals..	488	Average 241½	84,000	375,000	Average 177 82	Average 71	Average 35.35	Average 64.65

INDUSTRY.—CIGAR MANUFACTURES.—TABLE D.

15	12	300	7,640	14,000	636 00	2 12	54.57	45.43
289	37	297	13,050	45,000	352 00	1 11	29.	71.
214	16	300	6,000	20,000	375 00	1 25	30.	70..
Totals..	65	Average 299	26,690	79,000	Average 454 00	Average 1 49	Average 37.85	Average 62.15

INDUSTRY.—CLOTHING.—TABLE E.

27	5	300	7,500	25,000	150 00	50	30.	70.
78	112	300	31,000	110,000	276 88	92	28.17	71.83
85	5	200	1,000	3,000	200 00	1 00	33.33	66.67
31	6	305	1,500	8,000	250 00	81	18.75	81.25
42	49	305	14,000	30,000	318 08	1 04	46.67	53.33
43	36	305	16,000	20,000	444 16	1 46	80.	20.
208	15	300	3,100	15,500	206 10	69	20.	80.
198	120	305	37,000	140,000	308 34	1 01	26.42	73.58
Totals..	348	Average 290	111,100	351,500	Average 269 19	Average 92	Average 35.41	Average 64.59

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—CONFECTIONERY, ETC.—TABLE F.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
33	37	300	18,020	120,000	563 13	1 88	15.2	84.98
156	249	300	66,700	375,000	267 00	83	17.	83.
3	56	305	21,700	250,000	387 50	1 27	8.68	91.32
6	22	300	4,500	20,000	204 55	68	22.50	77.50
115	90	305	50,000	500,000	555 56	1 82	10.	90.
277	18	313	7,750	40,000	430 00	1 37	19.37	80.63
Totals..	472	Average 303	168,670	1,305,000	Average 401 29	Average 1 30	Average 15.42	Average 84 58

INDUSTRY.—CARRIAGE AND VEHICLE MANUFACTURES.—TABLE G.

223	9	305	4,500	8,690	500 00	1 64	51.78	48.22
207	58	300	20,000	75,000	344 83	1 15	26.67	73.33
122	67	300	20,862	85,000	311 37	1 04	24.54	75.46
101	103	300	56,000	212,000	572 82	1 91	27.83	72.17
88	56	300	22,769	90,607	406 59	1 36	25.13	74.87
249	114	300	21,400	50,000	187 72	63	42.80	57.20
283	7	305	3,000	6,000	428 00	1 33	50.	50.
Totals..	414	Average 301½	148,531	527,297	Average 393 04	Average 1 29	Average 35.53	Average 64.47

INDUSTRY.—BRICK, CEMENT, ETC.—TABLE H.

38	18	140	5,320	12,000	295 56	2 11	44.33	55.67
161	9	200	1,400	4,000	155 56	78	35.	65.
242	7	100	600	1,600	85 71	86	37.50	62.50
287	48	313	19,529	58,364	406 85	1 30	33.46	66.54
263	8	150	1,200	2,800	150 00	1 00	42.85	57.15
46	22	300	9,368	26,911	425 00	1 41	34.8	65.92
49	37	300	13,400	20,627	362 00	1 20	65.	35.
52	12	150	1,425	4,300	118 75	79	33.1	66.99
123	42	300	20,692	41,885	492 66	1 64	49.4	50.96
127	31	170	9,470	21,000	305 80	1 70	45.	55.
Totals..	234	Average 212	82,404	193,487	Average 279 78	Average 1 27	Average 41.92	Average 58.8

INDUSTRY.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.—TABLE I.

138	5	305	900	36,605	180 00	59	24.58	75.42
250	6	210	400	36,000	66 66	32	11.11	88.89
Totals..	11	Average 257½	1,300	72,605	Average 123 33	Average 45	Average 17.84	Average 82.16

TABLE SHEWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—FLOUR MILLS.—TABLE J.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Amount of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
72	7	305	2,200	100 000	314 29	1 03	22.	78.
1	40	310	15,300	375,000	382 50	1 23	4.8	95.92
56	3	305	1,500	30,000	500 00	1 64	50.	50.
202	3	280	600	50 000	200 00	71	12.	88.
196	2	305	670	30,000	335 00	1 10	22.3	77.97
163	8	305	4,113	57,000	514 13	1 69	7.22	92.78
157	4	305	1,456	30,000	364 00	1 19	4.85	95.15
154	26	305	9,420	100 000	363 00	1 02	9.42	90.58
129	7	305	3.200	30,000	457 14	1 50	10.67	89.33
125	4	305	1.550	100,000	387 50	1 27	1.55	98.45
112	19	305	6,700	80,000	352 63	1 16	8.38	91.62
70	9	300	3 600	40,000	400 00	1 33	9	91.
254	23	300	13,100	207,700	569 57	1 90	6.31	93.69
238	11	230	3,448	120,000	313 45	1 36	2.87	97.13
226	19	300	6,600	75,000	347 37	1 15	8.80	91.20
204	24	305	1,057	138,885	440 00	1 44	.07	99.93
154	26	300	9,420	100,000	362 30	1 27	9.42	90.58
Totals..	305	Average 298	83,934	1,663,585	Average 388 40	Average 1 29	Average 11.9	Average 88.91

INDUSTRY.—FURNITURE.—TABLE K.

32	92	300	50,000	145,000	543 48	1 81	34.48	65.52
54	61	300	16,614	52,000	272 36	98	31.95	68.05
147	1	300	250	500	250 00	83	50.	50
225	65	300	29,300	75,000	450 77	1 50	39.7	60 93
228	311	300	94,236	250,000	303 01	1 01	37 69	62.31
282	157	300	58,000	125,000	369 43	1 23	46.40	53 60
303	49	210	10,446	18,674	213 00	1 00	55.93	45.7
298	87	300	35,410	84,000	407 00	1 34	42.10	59.90
22	3	350	700	2,000	233 33	67	35.	65.
Totals..	836	Average 295½	294,956	752,174	Average 337 93	Average 1 15	Average 41.39	Average 58 61

INDUSTRY.—GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, ETC.—TABLE L.

216	94	300	41,922	231,471	445 00	1 49	18.11	81.89
183	3	365	1,650	5,500	550 00	1 95	30.	70.
170	316	365	202,247	714,669	640 00	1 75	28.30	71.70
160	13	365	6,419	28,000	493 00	1 35	22.93	77.7
153	7	365	1,525	4,700	217 00	60	32.45	67.55
150	4	220	688	2,300	172 00	78	29.91	70.9
149	3	365	1,265	2,811	421 00	1 16	45.	55
118	23	365	10,700	20,000	465 00	1 27	53.50	46 50
116	10	365	2,768	6,000	251 00	69	46.13	53.87
108	12	365	6,515	29,400	542 00	1 49	22.16	77.84
105	3	365	1,450	6,300	483 00	1 32	23.2	76 98
74	5	365	1,600	4,500	320 00	88	35.56	64.44
73	53	313	15,080	36,000	242 00	91	41.89	58 11
69	2	365	800	5,025	400 00	1 10	15.92	84.8
62	4	365	1,824	7,438	456 00	1 25	24.52	75.48
44	13	365	8,115	29,000	624 00	1 71	27.98	72.2
36	2	365	400	2,900	200 00	55	13.4	86.96
21	11	365	5,588	21,948	508 00	1 39	25 46	74.54
243	320	303	156,923	1,287,952	490 00	1 63	12.16	87.84
255	6	365	4,376	13,173	729 00	1 98	30.10	69.90
272	122	365	56,077	227,634	459 00	1 25	40.60	59.40
235	2	365	700	4,000	350 00	96	17.50	82 50
259	25	365	10,176	100,000	407 00	1 11	10.17	89.83
75	9	365	2,550	10,000	272 00	84	25.50	74.50
Totals.	1,062	Average 351½	541,458	1,700,721	Average 464 00	Average 1 23	Average 28.	Average 72.

TABLE SHEWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—LUMBER.—TABLE M.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
211	32	200	9,500	50 000	296 88	1 48	19.	81.
181	20	300	12,450	40,000	622 50	2 08	31.13	68.87
91	80	365	31,000	80,000	387 50	1 07	38.75	61.25
69	8	365	3,500	10,000	437 87	1 20	35.	65.
233	12	60	1,800	4,000	150 00	2 50	45.	55.
273	62	325	18,860	48,000	304 19	94	39.29	60.71
246	103	34	7,732	54,000	75 07	2 21	14.32	85.68
296	154	160	63,000	68,000	409 00	2 55	92.64	7.36
299	208	300	106,000	150,000	509 00	1 69	70.	30.
304	10	300	5,000	15,000	500 00	1 66	33.	67.
311	11	300	1,650	4,000	150 00	50	41.25	58.75
292	54	300	15,500	150,000	287 00	95	10.30	89.70
65	23	300	6,100	7,000	265 00	88	87.14	12.86
Totals..	777	Average 254½	282,092	680,000	Average 338 00	Average 1 51	Average 42.83	Average 57.17

INDUSTRY.—MACHINERY AND IRON FOUNDRIES.—TABLE N.

187	25	309	9,800	23,067	392 00	1 27	42 48	57.52
184	55	305	22,040	47,490	400 72	1 32	48.5	51.95
169	50	301	29,660	122,754	593 20	1 90	24.16	75.84
166	36	300	11,500	26,000	319 44	1 06	44.23	55.77
164	35	305	13,300	37,000	380 00	1 25	35.95	64.5
137	30	305	9,295	35,000	309 83	1 20	26.56	73.44
128	196	300	82,000	200,000	418 37	1 39	41.	59.00
48	9	305	2,500	10,000	277 78	91	25.	75.
40	21	305	13,200	60,000	628 57	2 06	22.	78.
30	30	305	10,000	40,000	333 33	1 09	25.	75.
28	168	291	53,436	311,000	318 17	1 09	17.18	82.82
11	14	305	3,156	8,000	225 43	77	39.45	60.55
151	102	300	31,145	170,000	305 34	1 02	18.32	81.68
240	1	305	624	3,000	624 00	2 05	20.80	79.20
248	5	300	2,000	25,000	400 00	1 33	40.	60.
253	87	251	30,973	133,066	356 01	1 42	22.93	77.7
256	22	300	6,850	40,000	311 36	1 04	17.13	82.87
285	40	300	15,500	90,190	387 50	1 29	17.19	82.81
269	6	365	2,057	13,173	342 83	94	15.62	84.38
295	6	300	1,810	7,000	301 00	1 00	25.82	74.18
236	68	309	22,926	49,990	322 00	75	45.	55.
229	54	305	22,850	75,000	421 00	1 38	30.46	69.54
244	3	305	1,017	2,250	339 00	1 11	45.20	54.80
110	5	305	2,500	25,000	500 00	1 64	10.	90.
92	16	300	4,000	15,000	250 00	83	26.66	73.34
117	126	300	40,595	120,000	322 00	1 07	33.83	66.17
134	22	300	7,850	20,000	357 00	1 19	39.75	60.25
Totals..	1,232	Average 303	452,584	1,708,980	Average 367 35	Average 1 21	Average 26.48	Average 73.52

INDUSTRY.—MEDICINES, ETC.—TABLE O.

185	24	305	6,450	24,000	269 00	88	26.87	73.13
201	4	305	1,570	6,000	390 25	1 28	26.16	73.84
Totals..	28	Average 305	8,020	30,000	Average 329 62	Average 1 08	Average 26.51	Average 73.49

TABLE SHEWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—PLANING MILLS.—TABLE P.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
182	6	175	1,225	12,600	204 16	1 16	9.7	90.3
139	31	234	9,350	20,000	301 61	1 28	46.75	53.25
136	3	200	900	2,000	300 00	1 50	40.5	59.95
81	150	200	40,000	300,000	266 66	1 33	13.33	86.67
227	7	250	2,200	8,000	314 00	1 25	27.5	72.95
301	16	300	3,888	8,500	243 00	81	45.74	54 26
310	5	300	1,875	25,000	375 00	1 75	75.	25.
308	6	300	2,600	20,000	162 00	54	13.	87.
307	11	275	3,880	10,735	352 00	1 20	36.14	63.86
306	22	260	5,650	13,000	257 00	1 00	43.46	56.54
222	21	300	2,000	30,000	95 00	32	66.66	33.34
Totals..	278	Average 254	74,568	449,835	Average 260 94	Average 1 10	Average 37.84	Average 62.16

INDUSTRY—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—TABLE Q.

5	15	300	9,405	22,360	627 00	2 09	42.6	57.94
20	5	313	1,250	2,000	250 00	80	62.50	37.50
25	5	310	1,425	4,000	285 00	92	35.63	64.37
90	6	310	1,340	4,500	223 33	72	29.78	70.22
96	5	300	1,500	2,700	300 00	1 00	55.56	44.44
122	6	312	1,500	3,000	250 00	80	50.	50.
133	23	305	12,468	39,763	542 17	1 78	31.36	68.64
141	11	360	3,400	9,000	309 09	1 03	37.78	62.22
145	5	309	1,196	4,000	239 20	77	29.90	70.10
146	4	307	950	4,000	237 50	77	23.75	76.25
148	7	306	2,350	5,000	335 71	1 10	47.	53.
190	8	305	2,650	4,500	256 25	84	45.56	54.44
167	14	304	6,590	8,000	506 92	1 67	82.38	17.62
189	15	300	4,550	9,000	303 33	1 00	50.	50.
195	6	365	3,200	6,000	533 33	1 46	53.33	46.67
192	1	300	416	900	416 00	1 34	46.22	53.78
282	4	313	500	1,500	125 00	40	33.	67.
241	27	305	12,000	20,000	444 40	1 44	60.	40.
293	37	305	15,884	35,331	429 00	1 40	45.	55.
191	215	305	81,750	250,000	380 00	1 24	32.70	67.30
189	15	300	4,550	9,000	303 33	1 00	50.	50.
167	14	304	6,590	8,000	464 00	1 52	82.	18.
190	8	305	2,650	4,500	331 00	87	58.	42.
50	54	310	22,179	58,850	410 72	1 33	37.60	62.40
18	3	305	540	2,200	180 00	59	24.51	75.49
10	37	310	16,150	30,000	436 50	1 38	53.83	46.17
Totals..	550	Average 307	216,983	548,104	Average 394 50	Average 1 28	Average 39.58	Average 60.42

INDUSTRY—PIANOS AND ORGANS.—TABLE R.

2	149	300	50,000	150,000	335 56	1 12	33.	67.
29	352	295	147,020	390,000	417 69	1 46	37.	63.
171	131	292	67,000	200,000	511 52	1 77	33.5	66 95
177	74	300	30,200	102,000	408 10	1 36	29.	71.
Totals..	706	Average 296¾	294,220	842,000	Average 418 22	Average 1 43	Average 33.1	Average 66.99

TABLE SHEWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY—PULP MANUFACTURES.—TABLE S.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Average paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
168	21	300	8,800	37,000	419 00	1 33	23.8	76.92
66	135	260	48,500	357,382	351 00	1 35	13.	87.
Totals..	156	Average 280	57,300	394,382	Average 385 00	Average 1 34	Average 18.4	Average 81.96

INDUSTRY—PORK PACKING.—TABLE T.

86	34	313	12,777	508,781	375 79	1 20	25.	75.
126	44	313	17,829	500,000	405 20	1 30	35.65	64.35
Totals..	78	Average 313	30,606	1,008,781	Average 390 49	Average 1 25	Average 30.32	Average 69.68

INDUSTRY.—SASH, DOOR AND BLINDS.—TABLE U.

217	9	300	3,500	20,000	388 86	1 29	17.5	82 50
210	7	250	1,200	6,000	170 42	68	20.	80.
209	12	260	3,240	12,000	270 00	1 03	27.	73.
186	42	300	16,900	41,000	402 38	1 34	41.21	58.79
132	57	305	17,753	60,000	348 09	1 14	29.58	70.42
Totals..	127	Average 283	42,593	139,000	Average 315 95	Average 1 09	Average 27.6	Average 72.94

INDUSTRY.—WOOD SPECIALTIES.—TABLE V.

45	83	300	35,745	117,000	430 00	1 43	30.55	69.45
57	26	313	12,924	25,000	478 00	1 54	51.70	48.30
59	53	305	15,203	29,000	286 00	92	52.41	47.59
104	22	300	8,000	23,000	363 00	1 21	34.78	65.22
108	133	300	32,167	70,993	241 00	80	45.31	54.69
113	27	300	7,866	30,000	291 00	97	26.22	73.78
155	51	300	22,000	80,000	431 00	1 43	27.50	72.50
268	61	325	18,500	60,000	303 00	91	30.8	69.92
298	87	300	5,710	8,400	650 00	2 16	67.	33.
13	100	290	41,000	80,000	410 00	1 42	51.	49.
Totals..	643	Average 303	199,115	523,393	Average 388 30	Average 1 28	Average 41.66	Average 58.34

TABLE SHEWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRY.—WOOLLENS AND COTTONS.—TABLE W.

Schedule No.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
57	5	260	1,000	4,000	200 00	77	25.	75
77	7	350	2,600	7,500	371 00	1 06	34.80	65.20
84	200	301	68,244	230,000	341 00	1 13	29.67	70 33
94	5	300	1,685	60,000	339 00	1 12	20.8	79 72
102	3	125	350	4,000	116 66	94	8.75	91.25
106	120	300	24,907	102,000	207 00	69	24.42	75.58
171	14	225	2,580	12,000	184 28	82	21.50	78 50
143	25	300	4,588	28,000	183 50	61	16.39	83.61
206	289	270	13,265	350,000	450 00	1 60	3.79	96 21
212	8	225	650	3,000	81 25	36	21.67	78.33
215	42	300	11,200	40,000	266 00	88	28.	72.
300	20	300	6,850	55,000	342 00	1 14	12.	88.
297	19	300	5,000	13,000	263 00	87	38.	62.
230	103	300	16,850	41,000	163 00	54	41.4	58 96
275	18	300	4,300	25,000	239 00	79	17.20	82 80
61	110	295	24,000	140,000	218 00	74	17.12	82.88
199	60	300	13,450	82,500	224 00	74	16.30	83.70
174	8	300	2,375	8,750	297 00	99	27.88	72.12
172	89	300	10,700	12,500	120 00	40	85.60	14.40
111	14	225	3,580	12,000	255 70	1 14	29.8	70 92
106	101	300	24,907	102,000	246 00	82	24.41	74 59
205	250	300	71,072	486,303	284 00	94	14.61	85.39
Totals..	1,510	Average 280½	314,153	1,818,553	Average 245 06	Average 87	Average 25.34	Average 74 66

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.—TABLE X.

121	154	300	31,812	340,000	206 51	69	9 36	90 64
68	3	305	1,400	3,000	466 67	1 53	46 67	53.33
58	46	285	24,800	90,000	539 13	1 67	27.55	72.45
276	9	250	1,000	8,750	111 11	44	11.43	88.57
279	21	22	726	12,000	34 57	1 57	6.5	93 95
266	5	175	600	22,000	120 00	69	2.73	97.27
262	27	300	8,688	115,000	321 78	1 07	7.55	92 45
312	106	290	53,373	175,595	403 55	1 39	33.	67.
251	71	305	40,500	250,000	570 00	1 87	16.20	83 80
252	11	300	4,325	50,000	393 00	1 31	8.65	91.35
55	36	215	8,580	74,788	235 00	1 09	11.47	88 53
83	47	307	23,500	90,000	500 00	1 63	26.11	73.89
314	119	326	53,040	300,000	445 71	1 36	17.68	82 32
313	130	310	44,500	500,000	342 30	1 10	8.81	91 19
Totals..	785	Average 263½	296,844	2,031,133	Average 334 80	Average 1 24	Average 16.66	Average 83.34

LIST OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS,

With name and address of General Secretaries, having subordinate organizations in the Province of Ontario.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, P. M. Draper, Box 1017, Ottawa, Ontario.

American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, 423-5 G. street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Bakers' and Confectioners' (International Journeymen), F. H. Harzlecker, Room 39, Harrington Building, 236 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

Barbers' (International Journeymen) Union, W. E. Klapetsky, Room 407 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Blacksmiths' (International Brotherhood of), Robert. B. Kerr, New Mail Building, Moline, Ill.

Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders (Brotherhood of), W. J. Gilthorpe, Room 406, Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Bookbinders (International Brotherhood of), James W. Dougherty, 216 East 76th street, New York, N.Y.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, C. L. Baine, 434 Albany Building, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen (International Union of United), Louis Kemper, Rooms 109-110, Oddfellows' Temple, cor. 7th and Elm streets, Cincinnati, O.

Bricklayers and Masons (International Union), William Dobson, 41 Sumner street, North Adams, Mass.

Builders' Laborers (International Union).

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance (International), George Hodge, 155 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Broommakers' Union (International), W. R. Boyer, 387 South Prairie street, Galesburg, Ill.

Carpenters and Joiners of America (United Brotherhood), Frank Duffy, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters and Joiners (Amalgamated Society), Thomas Atkinson, 332 East Ninety-third street, New York, N.Y.

Carriage and Wagon Workers (International Union), C. A. Peterson, 54 Aiken avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Carvers' Association of North America (International Wood), M. A. Brinkman, 147 Centre street, Bellevue, Kentucky.

Car Workers, International Association of, A. D. Wheeler, 644 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, George W. Perkins, Room 820 Monon Block, 320 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks, International Protective Association of (Retail), Max Morris, P. O. Box 1441, Denver, Col.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America (United), Maurice Mikol, 66 East 4th street, New York, N.Y.

Coopers' International Union of North America, James A. Cable, 411-412 Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Coremakers' International Union, M. F. Flaherty, 101 Baxter street, South Boston, Mass.

Conductors (Order of Railway), W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Drivers' International Union (Team), George Innis, Room 12, 29 Monroe avenue, west, Detroit, Mich.

Electrical Workers of America (International Brotherhood of), H. W. Sherman, Corcoran Building, Washington, D.C.

Engineers, International Union of Steam, R. A. McKee, 224 Masonic Temple, Peoria, Ill.

Engineers, Amalgamated Society of, William Delahay, 76 Ahrens Buildings, Elm and Franklin streets, New York, N.Y.

Freight and Baggage Handlers (International), Robert P. Neil, Lancaster, Penn.

Garment Workers of America, United, Henry White, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Garment Workers' Union (International), Ladies', Bernard Braff, 8 First avenue, New York, N.Y.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, William Lawner, Rooms 930-931 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

Glass Workers' Union, American Flint, John L. Dobbins, Room 316, Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Pa.

Glassworkers' International Association, Amalgamated, William Figolah, 3257 Union avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hatters of North America, United, John Phillips, 797 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Horse Shoers of United States and Canada (International Union of Journeymen), Roady Kenehan, 1548 Wazie street, Denver, Col.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' (International) Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Jere L. Sullivan, 903 Elm street Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, E. J. Denny, 433 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jewelery Workers' Union of America, International, J. O. Jackson, 275 Seventh street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Knights of Labor, I. D. Chamberlain, 42 B street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lathers' International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal, A. F. Leibig, 182 Abbey street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of, J. J. Pfeiffer, 435 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated, John Roach, 317 N. Seventh street, Olean, N.Y.

Longshoremen's Association, International, Henry C. Barter, Wetherbee Building, Detroit, Mich.

Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of, Charles H. Salmons, 307 Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of, F. W. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.

Machinists, International Association of, Gerge Preston, Rooms 82-85 Corcoran Building, Washington, D.C.

Marbleworkers, International Association of, Henry Roberts, 273 Porter street, Detroit, Mich.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated, Homer D. Call, Lock Box 317, Syracuse, N.Y.

Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union of North America, James J. Cullen, 25 Third avenue, Station D, New York, N.Y.

Musicians American Federation of, Owen Miller, 20 Elm Building, Broadway and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Plasterers' International Association (Operative).

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of, M. P. Carrick, P. O. Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind.

Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood of, P. J. Ackerman, 57 Smith Building, Watertown, N.Y.

Patternmakers' League of North America, J. B. McNerney, 25 Third avenue, New York, N.Y.

Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America (International), Frank Helle, 1350 South 42nd Court, Chicago, Ill.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers (United Association of), L. W. Tilden, 518 Ogden Building, Chicago, Ill.

Plate Printers' Union of America, International Steel and Copper, T. L. Mahan, 12 Le Roy street, Dorchester, Mass.

Printing Pressmen's Union, International, W. J. Webb, 1007 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street, W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.

Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of, A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of, L. W. Quick, Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Railway Trackmen, Brotherhood of, John T. Wilson, 303 Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Rubber Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated, Clarence E. Akerston, 52 Conant street, Concord Junction, Mass.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Amalgamated, John E. Bray, 313 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Saw Smiths' Union of North America, Herbert I. Scott, 1316 Capitol avenue, N. Indianapolis, Ind.

Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical, Lee M. Hart, care of Bartle's Hotel, corner State and Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International, George W. Williams, 534 Warren street, Boston, Mass.

Stovemounters' International Union, J. H. Kaefer, 166 Concord avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Switchmen's Union of North America.

Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen. John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.

Textile Workers of America, United, Albert Hibbert, Box 713, Fall River, Mass.

Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International, Ceramic, Encaustic and Mosaic, James P. Reynolds, 108 Corny street, Alleghany, Pa.

Tobacco Workers' International Union, E. Lewis Evans, Room 56, American National Bank Building, cor. Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union of America, Chas. J. Gille, 1522 N. 17th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Typographical Union, International, J. W. Bramwood, Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America, Anton J. Engel, 28 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

Woodworkers' International Union of America, Amalgamated, Thomas I. Kidd, 616-617 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

Women's International Union Label League, Miss Ada Cable, Peoria, Ill.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The second Bureau report (1902) contained reference to the Free Employment Bureaus established in the various countries. The principle of the Government and Municipal Free Employment Agencies is so rapidly progressing that further reference to the subject is given herewith.

The Commissioner of Maryland in his tenth annual report says:

"It seems the saddest commentary upon progressive civilization that there should be a necessity for the discussion of the subject in hand, or even the establishment of Bureaus designed to bring together employer and employee. Probably under proper economic conditions we should have ten jobs seeking the laborer, rather than ten laborers seeking the job. Indeed, with a proper observance of God's laws in the formation of society and the establishment of government such would be our actual condition. However, the laws of nature are not obeyed, and consequently we have the poor, both spiritually and financially, with us at all times. Society must face the conditions as they exist, and in striving for the ideal must adopt the best means at hand for mending the breaks that occur in economic government and the non-observance of the law of equity and justice.

Thus we are confronted many times with the condition of idle men and women anxious to work, but unable to secure it: oftimes because the work for them to do exists in some unknown place, and at other times because he who wants the work done does not know where to find readily the worker. Out of this latter condition grew the establishment of the middleman, or employment agency, whose task consisted in finding the man for the place and the place for the man, with both ends of the exigency to draw profit from. It is hardly possible to find out when the first private agency was started, but we can be sure it did not have a beginning until a profit was assured for the prosecution of the work. Private agencies for securing positions are not all bad institutions, nor by any means are they all good.

Investigation into these private employment agencies in every State of the Union has conclusively proven that they have been used as a means to a bad end, in addition to the legitimate profit arising from the performance of the duty contracted for.

In every State, not excluding Maryland, have these employment agencies been condemned by the investigator, and a few quotations from his report will clearly set forth the evils attached to the institution.

In 1886 Commissioner Peck of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics in his report to the Legislature of that State, said: "In brief, the employment agency is one of the many traps and springs of the metropolis set to catch the heedless and inexperienced and teach life's hard lessons."

Hon. John McBride, Commissioner of Labor of Ohio, in his report for 1890 said: "They were leeches, engaged in sucking the life blood from the poor. These private agencies charged men and women anywhere from $1 to $15 for securing them employment, and in most cases they demanded and received a price for accepting an application, whether they secured a place or not. This every honest citizen knows to be wrong, because it is evident that where men and women who are willing to work and are unable to find it to do, it is sufficient for them to suffer the hardships which are inseparable from enforced idleness without taxing them for the privilege of securing work, or for the promise to secure work."

Labor Commissioner Willard C. Hall of the State of Missouri, says: "Nowhere in this great State can be found a more perfect expression of

man's inhumanity to man than is embraced in the pernicious methods of our so called employment offices. The song of the "Spider and the Fly" never formed a more fitting illustration of duplicity than is found in the management of these offices. They allure the honest and unsuspecting laborer seeking employment into a web of confidence, surrounded by a web of pretended sympathy and false promises, only to rob him of his earnings and turn him out disappointed and destitute."

The same commissioner, speaking of the agencies of Kansas City, says:

"In Kansas City there is one employment agency for women exclusively ; and three for both men and women ; the remainder are for men alone. With the exception of the one for women exclusively, they all have a reputation not the best in the world for veracity and conscientiousness. Many of the women applying for work are sent to houses of ill-repute. By one employment agency this is said to be done knowingly, but without the knowledge of the women thus disposed of ; while with others it is supposed to be done unwittingly."

Hon. David M. Ross of Illinois, in his second annual report, says : "The individual plan, as represented by the private employment agencies, has been justly voted an unmitigated curse. People who conduct such institutions are moved solely by the instinct of personal profit, and many of them, as experience has shown, have moved from place to place in large cities, accepting large fees from poor, unsuspecting applicants for work, with no purpose of furnishing employment. There is scarcely a private employment agency that has not exposed itself to criminal prosecution, and only official indifference to a strict enforcement of the law has saved their managers from serving time in the prisons of the State. This is a serious charge to prefer against some of our fellow-citizens, but the testimony of thousands of men and women who have been robbed of the few dollars they could ill afford would fully support it. That part of the population, however, who have no last dollar to pay for a false promise of work, and who are liable to form a dangerous element in a community, are precisely the class who can get no aid from the sharks in charge of the private offices, and whose necessities can only be reached and relieved through the free offices under the management of the State."

Mr. A. B. Howard, the Maryland Labor Commissioner, in his second annual report in 1894, after a thorough investigation of the private employment agencies then existing in Baltimore City, said :

"An attempt was made to secure information from among some of the patrons of these establishments, but it was only partially successful, as many of those to whom inquiries were directed declined to answer them. Those however, who did answer are nearly unanimous in the opinion that many of the proprietors of these employment agencies are not paragons of honesty. In fact, one of those answering, who is a well-known real estate agent stated as his belief that some of the domestics who applied for and secured positions through these agencies are very much like "ringers" ; that is to say, they are charged with being in collusion with the agencies and accept positions assigned them. After remaining in the position for a short time they leave to take a new place, thus being a source of continual revenue to the agency. Others have stated that, though they have repeatedly paid fees of one and two dollars to secure help, not one was furnished. On the other hand, domestics report that the payment of their fees did not, by any means, insure them a position. They have been told at each succeeding visit to call again, until, tired out and disheartened, they were driven to seek a situation from other sources.

"The investigation made is convincing to my mind that were the proper authority given, evidence would be adduced to show not only that much of the difficulty experienced by employers securing help may be charged to this collusion, but that, worse still, some of these places under cover of employment agencies, are really houses of assignation."

Thus it will be seen that the decision against private employment agencies is general and sweeping in condemnation, and it is doubtful whether conditions have improved in Baltimore City to any great extent since Mr. Howard made his investigation. This Bureau has been to the trouble of looking up a number of these institutions during the past months, and endeavored to secure some data from the proprietors as to the character of their work and its extent.

We find that the number of these agencies has considerably increased, dividing up the patronage and yielding in many cases a meagre return to those who manage them. It is probable that the general resumption of work in the last year or two has had something to do with the cutting down of their patronage. At present there are known to be a about forty-five employment agencies in Baltimore, many of them being carried on by negroes..

The Bureau of Industrial Statistics prepared a blank, containing questions, which was submitted to the proprietors, and in nearly every case failed to get specific information. This is probable due to the fact that very few of the agencies keep any book or accounts other than scraps of paper or a little copy book, in which they write the names and addresses of the different applicants for situations or for help. In one particular case the lady running the agency referred us to a drawer full of small pieces of paper. When I asked her the number of applications that she had had in the year, gazing upon the mass of scraps, she said :

"Really, I cannot tell you. I never keep any account of them."

"How do you keep account of the money you receive ?" I inquired.

"Oh, I take what I can get, and more often than not after I get the situations for the girls they never come back to give me a cent. And in some cases the ladies whom I supply with help do not give me the dollar promised."

She finally said, as settling the proposition: "I carry my accounts in my head, and I know all about it."

The United Catholic Literary Association, the Charity Organization Society and various church organizations charge nothing for assisting needy persons in securing positions.

Of the number of private agencies visited we received replies from sixteen, one of which reported itself as having been in existence since 1824. Nearly all of them reported to have been in existence over one year. These sixteen reported for the year 1900 a total of 2,875 male, and 11,194 female, or a total of 14,069 applications for situations, and the same report situations secured for 1,335 males and 8,428 females, or a total of 9,763.

The charge for registering the names of applicants in six cases was reported as nothing. Two of them reported charging fifty cents for registration, and one of them, the Young Women's Christian Association, ten cents. Thirteen of the sixteen reported charging fifty cents or one dollar to the person securing the position, and one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents to the person to whom help is secured. In one or two instances the proprietors confessed that in addition to the charge above stated, when the position is a good one, they would demand a portion of the first month's salary, but they said they did not always get this.

In one case the custom in vogue was to charge one dollar for registration, which would entitle the applicant to the use of the Bureau for one year, and a charge of five dollars to the person desiring help, which guaranteed to them the services of the Bureau for one year. In all cases the proprietors of the employment agencies secure remuneration from both the employee and the employers, and I found on further investigation that they do not confine themselves to the charges above stated, but get just as much for their services as they can.

We are of opinion that some of these bureaus are used for wrong purposes, but tangible evidence is hard to secure. One institution, which is presumed to be run entirely on business principles, has established a co-operative association, and is connected with a detective agency, so that when a person secures a servant from such a source he may not be sure that an unwelcome adjunct, is not made to the household in the shape of a prying housemaid or a curious servant, who may be utilized in divorce proceedings, or in any other nefarious scheme to make money.

Very seldom do these agencies make any inquiry as to the kind of a home or surroundings into which they are sending a girl or man. They do, to some extent, inquire into the character of the man or woman.

As heretofore stated, many of the agencies existing in the City of Baltimore are conducted by colored people, who, in some instances are entirely irresponsible. Most of the proprietors of these establishments are reticent as to the amount of business they do, and their methods of doing the same, and all of them complain of the low wages offered by the employers of house help and the many hours of labor imposed upon this class of help.

The following table summarizes the work in the city intelligence offices as far as reported :

No. of Establishments.	Office opened.	Applicants for positions.			Situations secured.			Charge for registering.	Charge for securing position.	Charge for securing help.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	1891	100	625	725	15	385	400	Nothing	$1 00	$1 00
2	1901	500	1,000	1,500	250	750	1,000	.....	1 00*	1 00
3	1882	.....	6,000	6,000	.....	6,000	6,000	50 cents.	1 00	5 00†
4	1900	125	250	375	50	125	175	.....	50c to $1.00	1 00
5	1898	38	390	428	15	48	63	.....	50c to $1.00	1 00
6	1900	.....	500	500	.....	100	100	50 cents.	50 cents	1 00
7	1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 cents	1 00
8	1824	1,000	400	1,400	1,000	400	1,400	.....	$1.00 to 3.00	$1 00 to 1.50‡
9	1899	600	600	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 per cent §	1 00
10	1893	100	200	300	.....	125	125	.....	$1 00	1 00
11	1837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50c to $1.00	1 00
12	1891	400	600	1,000	.....	55	55	Nothing	.....	1 00
13	1893	.....	429	429	.....	230	230	10 cents.	10 cents	1 00
14	1898	12	300	312	5	200	205	.....	.....	1 00
15	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	50 cents	50
16	1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 cents	1 00
Total		2,875	11,294	14,069	1,335	8,428	9,763	.....	.....	.....

* This charge entitles the person to a position, even if more than one attempt is made by Bureau to secure same.

† These charges entitle the person to one year's service of the bureau.

‡ This agency charges ten dollars a year to persons who desire to ask for help at any time in the year. Does a large business in railroad and farm help in the summer time.

§ Ten per cent. of first month's wages.

These figures do not fully cover the field of the efforts of the private employment agencies of Baltimore. It is safe to say that even in the prosperous year of 1900, wher everybody was supposed to be employed, the employment agencies of Baltimore found positions for at least 25,000 persons, at a cost to the employees and employers of $30,000 to $40,000. It is unfortunate that more accurate figures cannot be ascertained.

No Licenses or State Regulation.

We find that these agencies pay no license to the city or State, are under no surveillance, nor subject to any law in the State of Maryland, and it is time that cognizance was taken of the same by our Legislature so as to correct the evils growing from the system. A license law and a State Free Employment Agency will do much for the needy employee and the anxious employer.

The Remedy—Free Bureaus.

I am well aware that there will be strong arguments made that it is not the legitimate function of the State to furnish employment to people seeking work any more than it is to give beds to the homeless and clothes to the naked, and many will say that the establishment of such bureaus is a result of a tendency to socialism.

These arguments will not seriously disturb the people now, as the tendency in this country towards a "community of interests" and an inclination of the people to do collectively that which can be better and more economically performed by collective effort is strong and growing.

The fact remains, however, that idleness begets crime and suffering, and it is the duty of the State to prevent crime, and necessarily alleviate suffering among its citizens.

Cardinal Manning said that a starving man had a right to a share of his neighbor's bread, and if the opportunity to earn that bread is taken away men will find other methods of securing it. The other methods are the "dangerous ones," and are to be avoided by a legitimate effort, both of the individual and of the State, because "these other methods" are expensive to the State and very often demoralizing to the individual.

Therefore, it is my belief that free employment agencies, under the auspices of the State, are conducive to the public welfare to such an extent as to warrant the suggestion that a free employment bureau should be established in the State of Maryland, and that private agencies of the same character should be licensed, bonded and held to a strict accountability for their doings, as in other States, where they have been tried and found effective.

History of Free Employment Agencies.

The history of the Free Employment Agency is interesting. Ohio was the first State to establish one. This was done in April, 1890, the prime features of the law being:

First: The collection of statistical data relating to the industrial interests of the State.

Second: To assist employers to secure employees.

Third: To furnish working men and women when out of employment free and and reliable information as to the kind and character of employment to be had.

Under this law five bureaus were opened in the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton, on August 11th, 1890, and the annual reports of the superintendents of these offices up to January 1st, 1898, for eight years, presented the following report of the remarkable work performed: Situations wanted, 219,568; help wanted, 140,129; positions secured, 103,112.

Free employment offices were established in New York under a law approved by Governor Morton May 25th, 1896. This law, however, was substituted by another adopted May 13th, 1897. It is similar in many respects to that of Ohio, except that it placed the entire expense of the system on the State, while the Ohio law placed the burden of the expense upon the cities in which the bureaus were established.

Superintendent John J. Bealin of the New York Bureau, says:

"Since the opening of this bureau for public business on July 20, 1896, to date, January 1st, 1897, we have registered 8,040 applicants for labor, of whom 6,458 were males and 1,582 were females; and for help 332 males and 616 females—total, 948. Almost every trade and calling was represented, from the clergyman to the day laborer; from the school teacher to the ordinary domestic."

For the year which ended September 30, 1900, the New York Bureau shows that 5,625 applications for work were received; 3,505 applications for help and 2,899 situations secured.

A Free Public Employment Office was established in Montana in 1895, but in 1897 the law creating the State Bureau was repealed, and another law passed authorizing the municipalities in that State to establish such offices.

Commissioner Calderhead of the Montana Bureau of Labor, said of that bureau:

"It was never much of a success in this state, for the reason that there was not the interest displayed that the importance of the matter demanded. If the office had been established at Butte, where the demand for employment is greatest, the showing would have been very much better."

In July, 1895, an office was opened in San Francisco with a regular appropriation of one thousand dollars, which was added to by public subscriptions of prominent business men and establishments. During the first year of this bureau's existence there were 18,920 applications for employment and 7,983 persons secured employment.

In 1897 a Free Employment Department was created by law in Nebraska, but in two States, California and Missouri, the Bureaus of Labor opened Free Public Employment Offices without waiting for legislative sanction just as we have done here in Maryland.

The Commissioner of Missouri says that in the City of St. Louis, in 1897, thirty per cent. of the applicants secured employment through the department.

Subsequently the Legislature of these two States made proper appropriations, and the work was and is being pursued successfully.

In 1893 a bureau was opened in Seattle, Washington, of which the Hon. A. H. Grant, Labor Commissioner, in his report, says:

"This public employment office has been in existence for three years and nine months, during which time it has been of incalculable value in bringing together employers and employees to the number of many thousands, and has saved during this time in cash to the laboring classes fully $25,000. In 1894 the office found work for 3,967 persons; in 1895 for 5,779, in 1897 for 11,626.

"But of all the efforts made to establish free employment bureaus under State supervision, the most successfull in this country has undoubtedly been that of Illinois. From all the evidence that can be secured the law under which the Chicago offices have been established is a model of its kind. I would earnestly suggest that we emulate Illinois and follow its plan. The title of the Act establishing the office fully describes the extent to which it operates, and I venture to quote it:

"An Act to create free employment offices in cities of certain designated populations, and to provide for the maintenance, management and control of the same, and to prevent private imitations of the name of same, and regulating private employment agencies."

The Act itself provides ample means for rooms, clerk hire and advertising expenses, the advertising being the most important item for the successful establishment of a free employment bureau, as it is absolutely essential that the people seeking employment and the people seeking help should be made thoroughly acquainted with the existence of the office and the rules governing the same. The Illinois Act is too long to discuss in full—but its prominent features, namely, providing separate rooms for men and women applying for positions ; that all data shall be held in confidence and not published so as to reveal the identity of anyone ; requiring advertising in all the daily papers ; requiring annual reports of the work of the office ; prohibiting the charging of any fees ; prohibiting the furnishing of any help when a strike or labor trouble of any kind is on hand ; prohibiting the carrying on of a private employment agency without first having obtained a license and given bond to the State, and prohibiting any private agency from in any way similating the Illinois Free Office.

At present the Illinois Act only creates offices in Chicago and Peoria, the latter having only recently been opened, with the following results :

During the first year that these offices were in operation in Chicago there were 44,267 applications "for situations" filed (27,811 males and 16,456 females). Of this number 32,712 got places (16,616 males and 16,096 females). The total number of applications "for help" filed during the year numbered 39,539.

These figures can be supplemented by the following, which gives an idea of the immense amount of work done by the four Chicago offices since their existence, August 2, 1899, to Nov. 9, 1901 :

Applications for employment	81,970
Number of positions secured	64,420
Number unfilled	16,550
Applications for help	78,176
Number unfilled	12,756

In addition to those already mentioned a public employment registry was opened in England as far back as 1885 at Egham. Later, others were opened at Chelsea, Ipswich, Salford and still later metropolitan bureaus were established in Camberwell, St. Pancras and Westminster, all of which proved fairly successful. There is now under consideration in London the establishment of a Metropolitan Municipal Labor Bureau, with inter-communication with all other labor bureaus in the country.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report (1902) for Ohio, gives the following summary of business of the Bureaus of that State since their organization:

Summary.

From Reports of the Five Offices, with Population of Cities in which Offices are Located.

Cities.	Population.	Males and Females.					Applications filled.
		Situations wanted	Help wanted.	Positions secured.	For situations.	For help.	
					per cent.	per cent.	
Cleveland	381,768	72,246	48,535	34,968	48⅓	72	.....
Columbus	125,560	53,628	41,636	28,452	53	68⅓	.....
Cincinnati	325,902	60,189	39,036	26 526	44	68	.....
Dayton	85,333	73,922	54,324	36,654	49⅔	67⅔	.....
Toledo	131,822	56,912	54,367	38,251	69	72⅓	.....
Grand total	1,050,385	316,897	237,858	165,851	52⅓	69¾	.....

The Third Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices, in summarizing the work of the four bureaus, three in Chicago and one in Peoria, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1901, says : "The offices continue to be a boon to common laborers and farm hands. Large numbers of this class have sought and found employment. In the manual labor class the places provided applicants run up into the thousands. The classes of domestic service and transportation are also conspicuous for the number who have found employment.

The number of males who filed applications in the four offices was 16,324 ; number of females, 11,281, or a total of 27,605. The number of positions secured for males were 13,625 ; the number secured for females, 10,371, aggregating a total of 23,996 positions secured, thus showing that 87 per cent. of those applying for work secured positions.

In 1899 the Legislature of the State of Missouri passed an Act providing for Free Employment Bureaus for all cities of the State of 100,000 population. In that year St. Louis and Kansas City came under its provisions. In 1900 the census placed St. Joseph within its provisions. The Report of the Labor Commissioner of that State for 1902, show that since the establishment of their Free Employment Bureaus 48,036 persons have made application to the three offices for employment. Of this number 29,859 were placed in satisfactory positions.

The Legislature of WestVirginia at the 1901 session enacted provision for the operation of a Free Employment Bureau.

On May 15th, 1901, an office was opened at Wheeling. The report for the first seven months the record shows that of 1,208 applicants 1,044 secured positions—a percentage of 86.4. The Commissioner of that State in his report for 1902, says : "It is pleasant to be able to say that the office has been patronized by many of our leading industries, and its importance has been felt over the State, and is appreciated by employer and employee.

Mr. R. B. Suthers, an English journalist, writing on the subject of Free Employment Bureaus, says: "A man is out of work. How is he to get a fresh job?"

If he is a member of a trade union, his tack may be comparatively easy, always supposing there is work to be got somewhere.

His trade union Secretary will register him, and inform him of any vacancies, not only in his own town, but in distant places where his trade

is carried on. But how, if he is not a member of a trade union? In the latter case, which is the position of the bulk of the workers of this country, he must "look" for work.

"Looking for work." If it were not too tragical, one could laugh at the idiotic methods that must be employed by a man who is "looking for work."

What can he do? He can "hear" about something from his friends. He can go to the Free Library and consult the "Wanted" columns of a few newspapers. And he can tramp around from employer to employer.

Of that tramping around we have heard some pitiable stories these last few weeks.

It is one more proof of our slap-dash methods, our muddling thoroughness, that we should have no municipal or national system of bringing together two "eligible partis," whose union is in these days necessary for the production of wealth.

The employer wants the worker, the worker wants the employer, but they cannot be joined together (in wholly a matter of money) because there is no institution at which the ceremony can be performed, except in a few places.

Such an institution is the Labor Bureau. During the severe distress of 1892, twenty-four municipal labor bureaux were opened, only three of which were in the Provinces, viz., at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Plymouth.

Most of those in London were discontinued as soon as good times returned. That at Battersea is the only one which has been open all the time.

Some of the others were closed because the legality of carrying them on was questioned, but through the efforts of the London Reform Union and its hard-working Secretary, Mr. F. W. Galton, a bill was passed last session empowering the London Borough Councils to start Labor Bureaux.

The usefulness of these institutions is proved by the following figures, which were taken from a leaflet just issued by the National Reform Union:

Table showing the number of applicants at each of the five Labor Bureaus in operation in London in 1900, and the number for whom work was found during the year:

Name of Borough.	Total No. of fresh applications for work registered in the year 1900.	Total No. of applicants for whom work was found by the Bureau in the year 1900.
Battersea	1,289	393
Hackney	920	1,070
Islington	3,258	2,072
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	2,054	1,043
St. Pancras	2,203	1,746
Totals	9,724	6,324

That is to say, over 60 per cent. of the persons registered obtained employment.

When the low cost of this service is considered, the result is decidedly satisfactory. In Chelsea, during 1892, the Bureau cost the Vestry £180 12s. 7d., and it is stated that at St. Pancras the cost, beyond the use of an office and the salary of the Superintendent, who was one of the staff, did not exceed £2 a week.

But is mere cheapness the most important consideration in this question? I think not.

As in so many other cases of municipal enterprise, the gain to the community of a well-organized Labor Bureau cannot be measured in pounds, shillings and pence. If our Councillors look upon a Labor Bureau as a sop to the un-employed agitation, and take no further interest in it when good times come back, then its usefulness must be impaired, and its possibilties never realized.

Under the present system there are always a number of unemployed, and one would think that it would be unnecessary to urge the commercial advantages of a central office, where workers could hear of employment and employers could be supplied with workers quickly.

One of the drawbacks to the growth of Labor Bureaux in this country is the fact that where they have been tried the unemployed applicants have belonged largely to the unskilled trades, and employers consequntly got the idea that it was no use applying there for high-class labor.

But this is a matter that could easily be remedied by the council or committee in charge of the Bureau.

If such a committee were really inspired with the desire to make the most of the Bureau, it would not be a very difficult matter to create such a reputation for the institution, that the first thought of the unemployed man or woman, in any grade of employment, would be to apply to the Municipal Employment Exchange.

We must go once more to the despised foreigner to learn how to do this thing properly.

Last week a number of representatives of English Friendly Societies were in Berlin studying the working of the Imperial system of compulsory life insurance. While there they visited the Central Bureau for unemployed workmen, which is managed by a committee of employers and workmen, in co-operation with the Imperial Insurance Department.

This institution is not a desolate outbuilding in a back yard, but a commodious building, with offices, where the unemployed are registered in different departments, and with a large hall, where the poor are provided with good food and moderate prices, and with facilities for mending their clothes and boots. Employers communicate with the exchange by telephone, and an official announces the nature of the employment.

If there are several applicants for one vacancy, the official decides between the rival claims. The office is in communication with similar bureaux in other towns, and the officials meet annually to discuss labor problems.

It was in Stuttgart, in 1895, where the first Municipal Employment Exchange was started. In the first nine months there were applications from 13,576 employers and 16,371 unemployed, 7,512 of whom found positions through this agency.

In 1899 the numbers who obtained employment increased to 17,800. This is in a town with a population of 172,000.

Copenhagen possesses a model Municipal Employment Exchange. This Bureau was opened in July, 1901. The managing committee consists of 11 members, four from employers' organizations, four from workers' organizations, two from the Municipal Council, and the Mayor, who acts as Chairman.

The Bureau is provided with separate rooms for men and women. Applicants enter the manager's room one by one. The waiting-rooms are supplied with newspapers and other periodicals, and it is hoped shortly to add a library, baths, and free medical attendance.

The applicant's name and other particulars are entered on a numbered ticket, employers being registered in a similar way.

If there is a vacancy for an applicant, he is given a numbered card, on which his own name and the employer's name are written, with two questions: "Was applicant accepted?" and "Is further assignment desired?"

These cards are post cards, addressed to the Bureau, and they are posted there by the employers so that the Manager will know whether the applicant was satisfactory or not.

The Bureau does not confine its operations to Copenhagen alone. It is in communication with other towns and if necessary will pay the fare of an applicant to a distant place, collecting the money afterwards from the employer.

In the first six months of its existence the Copenhagen Bureau found positions for 8,669 applicants, out of 19,228.

The success of these Municipal Employment Exchanges is recognized, and instead of starving and stifling them, the authorities are improving and enlarging them.

Why do we not follow their example? Every town in the country ought to have a Municipal Employment Registry. Not a wooden hut behind the municipal stables, but properly-appointed offices, with a competent manager, who would employ the most up-to-date and efficient methods for bringing together employers and unemployed.

Large cities, or districts like the Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturing districts, might have a Central Exchange, and, if necessary, a National Bureau could be organized, so that in whatever part of the country labor was required, the information could be obtained quickly.

The cost of these institutions is not worth considering, against the saving in time, in anxiety and in poor rates which would follow their adoption.

Labor without a Municipal Employment Exchange is like an army without an intelligence department.

RECENT ONTARIO LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR.

(Reported by Labor Gazette, 1902.)

Accident to Railway Employee.

M. was the river of the G. T. R. Co.'s engine No. 916, drawing a freight train from York to Cobourg, and on 26th October, 1899, was ordered to take back from Cobourg an extra freight train. Before leaving Port Hope the conductor took M. a despatch from Belleville, stating that his train, known as extra 916, "will meet 2nd 86, engine 988, at Newtonville." Second 86 was an east-bound freight. The conductor gave M. a copy of the despatch, as required by the G. T. R. Co's rules, and M. re-read it to the conductor, and asked him if it was all right to go, and he replied, "Yes," and gave the usual signal to start. Two miles west of Port Hope the train collided with another, called 1st 86, and M. was injured. The trial judge held that the despatch did not affect the matter. The conductor gave the order to start his train, and it was his negligence in failing to examine the train register at Port Hope before starting to ascertain whether 1st 86 had passed, as

required by rule 23, which was the cause of the accident. By the company's rule, M. was obliged to obey the conductor's orders in regard to starting a train, "unless they endanger the safety of the train," etc., and this should read as meaning "unless he has reason to believe that they endanger," etc. Judgment was therefore given for M. (reported in the March number of The Labor Gazette, 1901). The railway company appealed, but the Court of Appeal decided that M. was obliged to obey the conductor, that it was the negligence of the latter which was responsible for the accident of M., and that M. himself had not been guilty of any contributory negligence. The judgment in M.'s favor was therefore confirmed with costs.

In giving judgment the court said that one of the objects of the Workmen's Compensation Act was to do away with what is known in law as "the doctrine of common employment," that is, the theory that when an employee is injured by the act of a fellow-employee working for the same employer, the employer is not responsible, on the ground that risk of injury by the doing of his fellow-employees was one of the risks which the employee injured was aware of, and voluntarily took, when he entered the service of his employer.

(Munro vs. G. T. R. Co.; judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, delivered 31st December, 1901.)

Accident Caused by Act of Person Injured.

T., a boy of sixteen years of age, was working in a furniture factory, together with another employee, G. While the latter was putting away a machine, T. put his foot under the table to touch a peg, which would stop the saw. There were three saws under the Table, and T.'s leg coming in contact with one of them, his knee-cap was seriously injured. T. sued the owners of the factory for damages, but at the trial the judge found that as T. had no instructions to touch the machine in question, he had no right to attempt to do so, and that, therefore, the employers should not be held liable for the accident.

(Thompson vs. Oliver & Son. Judgment delivered in Ottawa by Mr. Justice McMahon, January, 1902.)

Case of Accident in a Mine.

Adams and Howe were employed to do work in a mine in the Rainy River District. One night, when the engineer blew the whistle for the men to go to work, the bucket was hanging over the open shaft, having been left by the men when they came up at 6 o'clock. The men, believing that the engineer was at his post, and that the brakes and machinery were properly applied, stepped into the bucket—four men in all—and it commenced to move, and in a moment fell away and fell down the shaft. It was stopped by the engineer after it had descended about ninety feet, but the sudden drop no doubt threw three of the men out of the bucket, for they were found at the bottom of the shaft, one of them dead, and the other two dying shortly afterwards.

The representatives of Adams and Howe, two of the men thus killed, brought actions for damages against the owners of the mine, alleging that their negligence was responsible for the accident, on the ground that the ladders and hoisting apparatus were in a defective condition at the time of the accident.

The evidence given at the trial proved that the brake, which was supposed to be strong enough to hold any weight that the hoist was capable

of lifting, had, possibly by means of wear, became loose, so that when locked in place it was not sufficient to hold the bucket with the men in it. There was some additional means used for holding the bucket in place, namely, a friction clutch, which threw the machinery into gear. If both brake and friction clutch were applied they together will hold any weight. The engineer stated that the brake was properly locked, but he could not tell the position of the friction clutch. The cause of the accident no doubt was that the brake, while locked, was not sufficient to hold the bucket with the men in it, and that the friction clutch was not properly set, and therefore the bucket fell away when the men got in.

Those suing as representatives of the deceased men alleged (1) that the ladders provided for use by the men in going into the mine were in a defective condition, inasmuch as (a) they did not comply with the requirements of the Mines Act, and (b) that they were insufficient in number to enable the employees to enter the mine safely. (2) That owing to the defective condition of the ladders, they used the bucket to go down the shaft, and that the management authorized its use; that the bucket, being a common ore bucket, was unsuitable for the purpose, and the mine owners were negligent in not providing a suitable means for the men getting to their work. (3) That the hoisting apparatus was defective in that the brakes were not in proper working order, and had not been in proper working order for some time prior to the accident, to the knwledge of the mine owners or their foreman. The defendants denied negligence, and alleged: (1) That as the mine was in process of development, the ladders were as good as could reasonably be expected, and, having regard to the mine, that they were suitable for the purpose, and that there was no occasion for the men to use the bucket. (2) That the men using the bucket did so at their own risk. (3) That the men were guilty of contributory negligence in getting upon the bucket on the night of the accident without first ringing the bell, so as to make sure the engineer was in his place.

The trial judge decided that the facts were as alleged by the representatives of the deceased men, and that the accident was caused by the defective machinery and plant of the mine, for the unsafe condition of which the owners were responsible. It is also held that the deceased had not been guilty of any contributory negligence. Judgment was therefore given against the owners of the mine, who were directed to pay certain sums as damages to the representatives of the deceased.

(Adams vs. Culligan; Howe vs. Culligan. Judgment given by Chief Justice Falconbridge, at Toronto, January, 1902.)

Infringement of Trade Mark Registered by Trade Union.

H. Robinson, Secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, brought an action against one MacLeod, a merchant tailor, to restrain the latter from using or selling any clothing having attached or fastened to it, or upon it, a certain label or mark which, it was alleged, was an imitation of the trade mark registered by the Journeymen Tailors' Union. The case was decided purely on the questions of fact involved, and the Judge therefore did not give any opinion as to whether a trade mark registered by a trades union (as was the one alleged to have been infringed), came within the provisions of the Trade Mark and Design Act. He found on the evidence that McLeod did not use or issue any fraudulent imitation of the trade mark of the union, and therefore dismissed the action with costs.

(Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Britton, at Toronto, Feb. 1, 1902.)

The Requirements of the Factories Act.

L. brought an action for damages against the Toronto Biscuit Company, for injuries sustained by him when stepping on an elevator in use in the factory of the company. Section 20 of the Ontario Factories Act provides that the openings to elevators shall be kept in the manner therein stated, unless the Government Inspector directs otherwise. The jury found that the opening to the elevator in question was not kept in the manner required by the Act, but in answer to another question, the jury also stated that the Government Inspector had led the company to believe that the elevator complied with all the requirements of the Act. All the other questions submitted to the jury were answered in favor of L.; but it was contended that the fact that the jury decided that the Inspector had led the company to think that the elevator was in accordance with the provisions of the Act absolved the company from any responsibility for any accident which occurred through the elevator being otherwise. The Judge, however, held that this was not so, and that therefore the plaintiff was entitled to obtain damages. L was therefore awarded $300 with costs.

(Leeder vs. Toronto Biscuit Company. Judgment given at Toronto, by Meredith, C. J., January 21, 1902.)

The Lord's Day Observance Act.

The Court of Appeal for the Province of Ontario has, within the last few weeks, given its decision upon the questions submitted to it by the Government of that Province, regarding the validity of the Act passed by the Ontario Legislature (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 246), respecting the Observance of Sunday, and kindred points.

It will be noticed that the Chief Justice of Ontario differed from the majority of the court upon the first question submitted, he being of the opinion that the Legislature of Ontario had no jurisdiction to enact the statute which is now chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, while the other Judges came to the conclusion that that enactment was within the powers of the Legislature.

The other questions are such, and the answers hereto are so different, that it appears advisable to give them both word for word in order that the whole matter may be clearly understood. The questions and the answers of the Judges are, therefore, given below :

Questions.

1. Had the Legislature of Ontario jurisdiction to enact chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, entitled: "An Act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day," and in particular sections 1, 7 and 8 thereof?

2. (a) Had or has the Legislature of Ontario power by the aforesaid Act, or any Act of a similar character, to prohibit the doing or exercising of any worldly labor, business or work on the Lord's Day within the Province upon and in connection with the operation of lines of steam, or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings to which the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends under the British North America Act, section 91, sub section 29, and section 92, sub section 10, a, b, c ?

(b) Had or has the Legislature of Ontario power to prohibit the doing or exercising of any worldly labor, business or work, on the Lord's Day within the Province, when such prohibition would affect any matter to

which the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extens under any other sub-section of said section 91, as for example, sub-sections 5, 10 and 13.

3. In section 1 of said statute, R.S.O., chapter 246, or the Consolidated Stautes of Upper Canada, chapter 104, as the case may be, do the words "other person whatsoever" include all classes or persons other than those enumerated who may do any act prohibited by said section, or is the meaning of these words limited so as to apply only to persons *ejusdem generis* with the classes enumerated ?

4. Subject to the exceptions therein expressed, does said section 1 prohibit individuals who for or on behalf of corporations do the labor and work, or exercise the business of carrying passengers for hire from doing such labor and work, and exercising such business on the Lord's Day, whether the corporations for or on behalf of which the work or labor is done are or are not within the prohibition of said section ?

5. Do the words "conveying travellers," as used in section 1, apply exclusively to the carrying to or towards their destination of persons who are in the course of a journey at the commencement of the Lord's Day ?

6. Does the said section 1 apply to and include corporations ?

7. (a) Do the words "work of necessity," as used in section 1, apply so as to include the doing of that which is necessary for the care or preservation of property so as to prevent irreparable damage other than mere loss of time for the period during which the prohibition extends ?

(b) If so, is the necessity contemplated by the statute only that which arises from the exigency of particular and occasional circumstances, or may such necessity grow out of or be incident to a particular manufacture, trade or calling ?

(c) If such necessity may grow out of or be incident to a particular manufacture, trade or calling, do the words "work of necessity" apply exclusively to the doing on the Lord's Day of that without which the particular manufacture, trade or calling cannot successfully be carried on during the remaining six days of the week ?

Opinion of Chief Justice Armour :

I, the Honorable John Douglas Armour, Chief Justice of Ontario, do hereby certify my answers to the questions arising under "The Act to Prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day" submitted to the Court of Appeal for hearing and consideration ·

As to question 1 so submitted, I am of the opinion that the Legislature of Ontario had no jurisdiction to enact chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, entitled, "An Act to Prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day" in its present form, and to the full extent of its provisions.

The profanation of the Lord's Day is an offence against religion, and offences against religion are properly classed under the limitation "crimes," and consequently the enacting of laws to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day and imposing punishment therefor by fine, penalty or imprisonment properly belongs to the Parliament of Canada, under sub-section 27 of section 91 of "The British North America Act," and to this extent chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, is beyond the power of the Legislature of Ontario.

The consequence of this opinion is that to this extent chapter 104 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada is still in force, never having been repealed by competent authority.

And as a result of this opinion I answer question 2 a and b in the negative.

As to question 3, I may say the meaning of the words "other persons whatsoever" in section 1 of chapter 104 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, is limited so as to apply only to persons *ejusdem generis* with the classes enumerated.

I answer questions 4, 5 and 6 in the negative.

As to question 7a, I answer in the affirmative, and as to b, I say that such necessity may grow out of or be incident to a particular manufacture, trade or calling, and I answer c, in the negative.

(Sgd.) J. D. ARMOUR,
C. J. O.

Opinion of Mr. Justice Osler.

Questions submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as to the construction, effect, and meaning of certain sections of the Lord's Day Act.

Question 1. My answer to the first question is in the affirmative, referring for my reasons to my judgment in the case of R. vs. Watson, 17 A. R., at pp. 221, 238.

2a, 2b. I answer these questions in the negative.

3. The first branch of this question I answer in the negative.

The second branch in the affirmative.

4. I answer this question in the negative.

5. I answer this question in the negative.

6. I answer this question in the negative.

My reasons for these answers will be substantially found in the decisions in the cases of Attorney-General vs. Niagara Falls and Tramway Company, 18 A. R., 453; R. vs. Somers, 24. Ont. R, 244; Attorney-General vs. Hamilton Street Railway Co., 24 A. R., 170; Regina vs. Reid, 26 A. R., 181; 30 O. R., 732.

7a, b, c, I find it difficult to understand the scope of these queries or their true meaning, and to answer them in such a way as not to make the answers of doubtful application in many of the ever varying circumstances and conditions which may from time to time hereafter arise between parties in a real litigation.

I must, therefore, with all respect ask to be excused from attempting to solve them, as no useful answer can be given to them.

Further, with the like respect, I submit that while it may be reasonable and proper to take the opinions of the Bench as to the constitutional validity of an Act or section of an Act, it is not convenient that the power of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under chapter 84, R.S.O., 1897, should be exercised by asking the Judges to answer questions such as number 3, and the following questions, assuming that the Act ever contemplated the submission of such questions. They relate to matters which I humbly submit ought to be left for decision when they are raised in actual litigation in the application and construction of legislative enactments with reference to an existing state of facts. When they are presented as they here are presented in *scena* and not in *foro*—argued and decided academically and not judicially—the answers are likely to embarrass and perplex Judge and parties, who may afterwards have to deal with such questions or similar questions arising under varying facts and circumstances as they may be presented in actual litigation. More especially is this likely to be

the case where answers to abstract questions are intended to be or may be made use of by inferior judicial officers, justices of the peace, police magistrates, etc., in summary proceedings before them.

I must add that I reserve as in former similar cases I have reserved the right to arrive at a different opinion upon all or any of the questions I have answered except in so far as I may be precluded by authority from doing so should they or any of them again come before me in the course of actual litigation.

(Sgd.) F. OSLER.

Opinion of Mr. Justice Maclennan.

I am of opinion that the questions submitted to us should be answered as follows :

Question 1. Yes.
Question 2 (a) and 2 (b). No.
Question 3, first branch. No.
Question 3, second branch. Yes
Question 4. No.
Question 5. No.
Question 6. No.

Questions 7 (a) 7 (b) and 7 (c). I have given a great deal of attention to these questions, and to the arguments which were addressed to us, and must confess my inability to answer them. In order to do so it appears to me one would require to arrive at an exhaustive definition of "works of necessity," a definition limiting the extent of the signification of the words, and including every conceivable work to which they could apply. I have not found myself able to do that: and must therefore respectfully pray to be excused from answering those questions.

(Sgd.) JAMES MACLENNAN.

Opinion of Mr. Justice Moss.

In the matter of Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897 ;

And of certain questions arising under "The Act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day," referred to the Court of Appeal for hearing and consideration.

I have considered the case stated and the questions submitted.

A number of the questions appear to me to be covered by authority, and in the answers I give as respects such questions, I am stating what I understand to be the law as declared by the decisions of the Courts or the effect of the preponderance of authority where there have been differences of opinion.

I am of opinion that the questions submitted should be answered as follows :

Question No. 1. In the affirmative.
Question No. 2 (a). In the negative.
Question No. 2 (b). In the negative.
Question No. 3. The first branch in the negative ; the second branch in the affirmative.
Question No. 4. In the negative.
Question No. 5. In the negative.
Question No. 6. In the negative.

Question No. 7 (a), 7 (b) and 7 (c). Upon the same ground and for reasons similar to those stated by my brother Maclennan, I must respectfully ask to be excused from making any further answer to these questions.

To undertake to answer them would be to endeavor to give an exhaustive definition of "works of necessity" or to law down a series of abstract propositions not having application to any particular case or set of circumstances. a thing dangerous to attempt, and if attempted likely to lead to embarrassing and possibly mischievous results when afterwards sought to be applied to actual cases.

And upon similar considerations I beg leave to reserve the right to reconsider the answers I have given (except of course in regard to such as are already covered by binding authority), should they, or any of them arise in course of actual litigation.. (Signed) CHARLES MOSS.

Case of Excessive Damages.

M. was employed by a pulp and paper company, and in the course of his work was obliged to climb a step-ladder, and step over the unguarded rim of a cog wheel on to a plank where he did his work. As M was coming from his work another employee took away the ladder as he was stepping on it, and in regaining his balance his leg went through the spokes of the wheel and he was seriously injured. He sued his employers for damages, alleging the accident was caused by their negligence, and the jury found that such was the case, and that M himself had exercised all proper care. The jury found also that the accident was only to a certain extent caused by the negligence of the employee who moved the ladder, since if the wheel had been properly guarded and the ladder had been securely fastened to the floor the accident would not have occurred in any event. It was also found that the wheel was a dangerous part of the mill, and that since it had not been guarded as well as possible, the employers were responsible for the results of their negligence in that respect.

The employers appealed from the judgment upon these findings, but the court held that they were warranted by the evidence and therefore could not be changed. It was considered, however, that the damages awarded at the trial were excessive, and it was therefore ordered that there should be a new trial, upon that ground, unless the plaintiff consented to a reduction of the same. (Myers vs. Sault Ste Marie Pulp and Paper Company. Judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, April 12, 1902.)

Case of Accident on Foundry Premises.

F was employed as a teamster by a firm of coal merchants. His employers sold a quantity of coal and coke to the proprietors of a foundry, and while F was delivering it there he was struck in one eye by a chip from an iron pipe, which was about ten feet from him, and at which one of the foundry employees was then working with a hammer and chisel. F sued the owners of the foundry for damages, alleging that the accident was occasioned by the dangerous condition of their premises. A jury found that the accident was caused as F claimed, and that the danger could have been avoided by having either a movable or stationary screen in front of the pipe on which the employee was working. F was therefore awarded $400 damages.

The owners of the foundry then appealed, but the court held (1) that the conclusions of the jury were suported by the evidence; and (2) that it was

the legal duty of the foundry proprietors to guard F from such danger arising from the condition of their premises. The judgment given at the trial in favor of F was therefore affirmed. (Fallis vs. Gartshore-Thomson Pipe Foundry Company. Judgment rendered by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, May 8, 1902.)

A Case Under the Factories Act.

A. Moore, a boy of 14 years of age, was working in a factory straightening some pieces of wood, as directed by the foreman. He was near a machine called a "dove-tailer," and putting his hand on it to brush off some dust he became entangled in it, and lost one of his arms. He sued his employers for damages, alleging that the accident was caused by their negligence. At the trial the jury found that the knives of the machine were not guarded as far as practicable, and that the employers had been negligent in this respect, and that their negligence had caused the accident. The jury also came to the conclusion that the boy had used reasonable care, taking into consideration his age, and awarded him $500 damages.

The judge who presided at the trial, however, dismissed the action notwithstanding the findings of the jury, being of the opinion that the only question was, whether or not the boy was capable of understanding the danger of interfering with such a machine.

From this judgment the employee appealed, and the higher court decided that since the object of the Factories Act in providing that all dangerous parts of machinery should, as far as practicable, be securely guarded, was for the protection not only of those operating such machinery, but also of those whose work brought them near it, and since the employers in this case had neglected to properly guard the machine, it was their act of deliberate neglect which had caused the accident.

The Court of Appeal also stated that there was no hard and fast rule as to the age at which an infant should be held to be capable of understanding danger, and that, as in this instance, the jury had found that the boy had used reasonable care considering his age, that, finding negatived the suggestion of contributory negligence.

The Court of Appeal, therefore, reversed the decision of the trial judge and ordered that judgment should be entered for the boy for $500 and costs.

(Moore vs. the J. D. Moore Company. Judgment delivered at Toronto by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, April 11, 1902.)

Case of Accident to Railway Employee.

Isaac Van Allen was engaged as a brakeman by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He was working as such as one of the crew in charge of a freight train running from Chalk River to Carleton Place, when the engine broke down and became unable to pull the train. It was, therefore, decided to leave the cars and proceed with a van to Carleton Place. Van Allen went in the cupola of the van. On the way a freight train which had been in the rear collided with the van, which was broken and set on fire, Van Allen being instantly killed.

Van Allen's parents sued the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for $3,000 damages.

The evidence given at the trial was somewhat contradictory, those in charge of the train which came behind saying that they saw no lights ahead, although it was stated by the crew of the first train that the same were displayed.

The jury finally brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, who were awarded $1,000 damages.

(Van Allen vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Judgment at the Perth Assizes, May 1st, 1902.)

Decision Under the Alien Labor Act.

An interesting decision under the Alien Labor Act was recently given by the Police Magistrate of the City of Toronto.

The facts of the case were briefly as follows: F. B. Hayes, Secretary-Treasurer of the Toronto Carpet Company, Toronto, while in Lowell, Mass., engaged Pierre Derocher to work at the factory in Toronto. Pierre, however, stipulated that his brother, Fred Derocher, should also be engaged, and to this Mr. Hayes agreed. But so far as Fred Derocher was concerned no exact arrangement was made regarding the wages which he should receive, it only being said that he should "get a show."

Subsequently, the Carpet Weavers' Union laid the information against Hayes, stating that he had infringed the Alien Labor Law. At the trial it was proved that although Pierre Derocher had lived for over twenty years in the State of Massachusetts, yet he had been born in Canada and had never been naturalized, and, therefore, as he was still a British subject, the case against Hayes as regards his employment, was dismissed.

The action regarding the engagement of Fred Derocher, however, was shown to be on a different basis, for the latter was born in the United States. It, therefore, turned upon whether or not there was an infringement of the Alien Labor Law, when, as a matter of fact, Fred Derocher had not been engaged to do any specific work for any specific wages but had only been told that in Toronto he would be "given a show" in the Carpet Factory. The Police Magistrate held that this constituted a tacit agreement between Hayes and Fred Derocher which amounted to a violation of the Act. Mr. Hayes was therefore fined fifty dollars (the minimum amount under the Act.)

It may be aded that the Act to restrict the importation and employment of aliens makes it an offence "in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract of agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labor or service of any kind in Canada."

(R. vs. Hayes. Decision of the Police Magistrate of the City of Toronto, rendered August 25th, 1902.)

Conviction for Using Union Label for Non-union Goods.

In a recent prosecution under the Inland Revenue Act a conviction was obtained because a cigar dealer had sold a number of non-union cigars in a box bearing the union label.

The dealer was charged with a violation of Section 320 of the Inland Revenue Act (being Revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 34). This section reads as follows:

"Every manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, and every other person who, except as permitted by this act, packs, puts up or has in his possession tobacco or cigars in packages which have been before used for that purpose, shall, for the first offence, incur a penalty of ten dollars for each box or package so unlawfully used, and for each subsequent offence a penalty of fifty dollars for each box or package so used."

The chief evidence given was that of a person who stated that he was acting for the Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 55. It appeared that, giving an assumed name, he told the dealer that he wanted to buy one thousand of a certain brand of cigars, but that it was necessary they should have the union label. He admitted in his evidence that he did not think he could get one thousand cigars of that kind with the label, because the manufacturers had stopped making union cigars, and that his object was therefore to find out if the dealer was selling non-union cigars in boxes bearing the union label. He added that the dealer promised him the cigars in boxes bearing the union label ; that he said he would take one box in advance, and that the dealer then took fifty cigars from the non-union box and put them into a box bearing the union label, and said that he would do the same with the remainder of the order. The dealer himself gave evidence to the effect that he had changed the cigars from one box to the other at the suggestion of the purchaser, the preceding witness. He also said that he had given the purchaser the box from which the cigars had been taken as well as the union box into which they had been put at his suggestion.

The Police Magistrate dismissed the case, which was then appealed to the County Court judge. Before the latter it was argued that the Inland Revenue Act was only for the protection of the government, and that as the government had not lost any money or had not been defrauded by the transaction in question there could be no conviction under the Act.

The court held otherwise, however, and convicted the cigar dealer, who was fined ten dollars.

(Miller vs. Engel. Decision of Judge Monck, rendered at Hamilton, August, 1902.)

The Legal Position of Labor Unions.

A decision recently given by the Master in Chambers at Toronto shows that the tendency in this country is to place labor unions in the same position as incorporated bodies, as regards their liability to be sued, following in this respect a recent decision given in the English courts. The point arose in an action taken by the Metallic Roofing Company against the Local Union No. 30 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association, as well as against several individual strikers. The union made an application to have it declared that it could not be sued as a union. The Master in Chambers, however, stated that that was not his opinion, but instead of dismissing the application he allowed it to be continued, so that the point could be decided by the higher court at the trial. The Master in Chambers added that his opinion on the subject agreed with that given by Mr. Justice Meredith in the case of the Massey-Harris Company vs. Woodward, where his Lordship is reported to have said : "*Prima facie* the union has some legal existence. The name is indicative of such as used by its members. It has a constitution and by-laws, and was formed under the charter of the Iron Moulders' Union of America, issued under what seems to be the common seal of that body, of which the union here is apparently a part. One naturally thinks that the larger body, at all events, must be incorporated somewhere, or otherwise have some legal existence and capacity, and it might not be difficult to throw considerable light upon the matter at the trial."

In the Massey-Harris Co. vs. Woodward, however, the application was also continued until the trial, but as the case was settled before the trial, the point was never decided by the court.

(Metallic Roofing Company vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association.—Decision given at Toronto, September 10, 1902.)

Liability of Strikers for Picketing.

An interesting decision respecting the liability of employees on strike for inducing others to break contracts which they have previously entered into with their employers was recently decided by the police magistrate of Kingston.

It appeared that a number of men employed by the Canadian Locomotive Works Company, Kingston, had, on account of some dispute, gone on strike. Some time afterwards, the company summoned three of these former employees (who were also members of the local union), for picketing, and for inducing one of its employees to break his contract. The evidence was to the effect that a machinist from Dundas, engaged by the company under a contract whereby he was paid twenty-two cents an hour by the company and a bonus of $5 per week, for at least four weeks, by the Amalgamated Metal Association, was induced to stop work by the accused. It appeared that they had intercepted this man near the company's works and elsewhere upon various occasions, and had advised him to leave the town. Eventually, one of the accused lent him the sum of $5 to enable him to leave, as he thereupon did. Th police magistrate found the accused gulity, and fined them each $50 and costs. It is stated that an appeal will be taken from this decision.

The section of the Criminal Code which applies to such cases is as follows :

"Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable, on indictment or on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain.

"(a) uses violence to such other person, or his wife or children, or injures his property ; or

"(b) intimidates such other person, or his wife or children, by threats of using violence to him, her or any of them, or of injuring his property; or

"(c) persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or

"(d) hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of, or hinders him in, the use thereof; or

"(e) with one or more other persons, follows such other person, in a disorderly manner, in or through any street or road, or

"(f) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be."

An Action Under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

One Charles Armstrong, employed by the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, was engaged in shunting cars in the yard of that company at Ottawa, when he received injuries which resulted in his death.

His widow brought an action under the Workman's Compensation Act against the railway company for damages, alleging that the accident was caused by certain negligence on their part. Now that act requires that, in the case of any action being brought under it, notice of the accident upon

which the accident is founded shall be given to the proposed defendant within twelve weeks from the date of the accident, and the action itself shall be commenced within twelve months from the time of the death of the person injured, when the accident has resulted in death.

In this instance the action was brought within the proper time, but notice of the accident had not been given to the company within the twelve weeks, and, on that ground, amongst others, the judge at the trial held that there was no right of action under the act, and, therefore, dismissed the action.

The plaintiff appealed, and a Divisional Court held that as the evidence showed that the company was well aware that Armstrong had been killed in its yard, whilst in its employment, and whilst engaged in its work, and as the notice of the accident, if it had been given, would have given it no information which it did not possess before, that afforded a reasonable excuse for not giving the notice. It was said that the whole object of requiring notice of the accident to be given was attained by the knowledge of the company of the occurrence of the accident at the time, and the cause of it, and that it had not been proved that it had been in any respect prejudiced by the notice not having been given. A new trial was, therefore, ordered, the costs of the former one to be paid by the defendant company. From this decision the company appealed to the Court of Appeal, and which tribunal allowed the appeal.

Regarding the question of notice, the higher court agreed with the Divisional Court, but the appeal was allowed on the ground that the trial judge was right in holding that there was no evidence of negligence which could be submitted to a jury. The deceased was killed by being run into by an engine on a track known as "track No. 5." There was no evidence to show exactly how he came to be there. The action was brought on a supposition that he was walking on a space between track No. 4 and No. 5 ; that this space (which was admitted to be the "way" within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act) was defective by reason of snow and ice having been allowed to accumulate thereon to such an extent as to render it unsafe and difficult to walk upon, and that deceased in so walking there had slipped and fallen on to track 5, where he was struck by the engine. On the other hand it was contended that he was walking along track No. 5 when he was struck, in which event there was no liability on the part of the railway company, as there was no evidence of negligence regarding either the condition of the track or the management of the engine.

Regarding the important question of the notice of the accident required by the Workmen's Compensation Act, the following interesting remarks were made by Mr. Justice Osler in giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal :

"In order to justify the exercise of the power to dispense with the notice of injury, etc., prescribed by section 9, it should appear (1) that there was some reasonable excuse for not having given notice, and (2) that the want of it has not prejudiced the defendants in their defence.

"What may constitute reasonable excuse for not giving notice is not defined, and must depend very much upon the circumstances of the particular case.

"The notoriety of the accident is one element, and the employer's knowledge of it and that the workman or his representative is in fact making a claim upon him in respect of it, is another. Both these circumstances concur in the present case, and there is the additional fact that the employers took the claim into consideration but never gave the plaintiff a final answer.

"Altogether, I think it might very properly have been held at the trial that there was reasonable excuse for the want of notice, and also, as the defendants had all the knowledge of the accident, and claim that the most formal notice could have given them, that the want of it had not prejudiced them in their defence. I therefore agree with the judgment of the Divisional Court on this point. I cannot but think that reasonable excuse for want of notice may be very slight indeed, where the occurrence of the accident appears to have been well known to the employer, and a bona fide claim for compensation therefore has been made, inasmuch as the judge had power under section 14 in the alternative, and simply in his discretion, and on such terms as he may think proper, to adjourn the trial of the action to enable notice to be given."

The decision of the Divisional Court in this case was reported at pp. 241 of Volume 2 of the Labor Gazette, but it was incorrectly referred to as a judgment of the Court of Appeal.

Armstrong vs. Canada Atlantic Railway Company. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal at Toronto, September 19, 1902.)

Conditions in Accident Insurance Policy.

M, who was a baggageman, employed at a railway station, took out an accident insurance policy, in which his occupation was so described. The policy stated that if he was injured in any occupation or exposure which was classed by the insurance company as being more hazardous than that of baggageman he should only receive whatever insurance the premiums he had paid would have purchased if he had said he was engaged in the more hazardous business. Another clause of the policy provided that no insurance should be paid if death was caused by voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger. M was killed while coupling cars, which was not part of his duty as a baggageman. The insurance company, therefore, claimed that the accident came within the exceptions above mentioned. The evidence showed that M had coupled cars on other occasions, and that in this particular instance he thought that the brakeman had requested him to make the coupling.

The court decided that the words "occupation or exposure" did not include the casual act of coupling; that there was not any "voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger," and that, therefore, the representatives of M were entitled to the sum for which he was insured.

An appeal was made to the Court of Appeal and subsequently to the Supreme Court, both of which confirmed the judgment given at the trial in favor of M's widow. In the Supreme Court it was also held that the facts showed that M was in the habit of coupling cars frequently, and therefore would not consider the operation dangerous, and therefore there was "no voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger" within the meaning of the second condition of the policy.

(Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company vs. McNevin. The Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 2, page. 194.)

Negligence in Not Providing Guard.

F was a teamster employed by the firm of G. & Company, which had a contract for supplying the Gartshore-Thompson Pipe and Foundry Company with coke. F had been delivering coke to the Gartshore Company for about four weeks when, on December 13, 1899, while delivering a load as usual,

putting the coke into the bin provided for it, he was struck in the eye and seriously injured. The injury (as F claimed, and as the jury subsequently found to be the fact) was caused by a chip from an iron pipe which one of the Gartshore Company's employees was working on the inside of the shoulder of the pipe with a chisel. This workman was about fifteen to eighteen feet distant from F at the time of the accident.

F brought an action against the Gartshore Company for damages, claiming that the place should have been protected by a guard or screen to keep the chips from flying around, or that if otherwise their employee should should have been directed to stop work during the ten or twenty minutes when the coke was being delivered. F also proved that these chips might possibly fly as far as fifty feet with a good deal of velocity. The Gartshore Company defended the action and alleged that there was no evidence to show that F was struck by the chip in question ; that as a matter of fact, it was not such a chip which had injured his eye, and that, in any event, a guard or screen would have been impracticable.

The action was tried with a jury to whom the judge put a number of questions. The jury found that the injury was caused by a chip of iron from the pipe ; and that a screen, either movable or stationary, would have prevented the accident ; and that F was entitled to $400 damages. Judgment was accordingly given in favor of F for that amount with costs.

From this decision the Gartshore Company appealed, but the Court of Appeal confirmed the judgment given at the trial.

In the course of his judgment Chief Justice Armour quoted from an English judgment regarding the legal position of a person engaged in lawfully fulfilling a contract in which both he and the person on whose premises he then is have some interest. This citation, illustrating the law on the point, is as follows : "That with respect to such a visitor at least, we consider it settled law that he,using reasonable care on his part for his own safety, is entitled to expect that the occupier shall on his part use reasonable care to prevent damage from unusual danger, which he knows or ought to know ; and that when there is evidence of neglect the question whether such reasonable care has been taken by notice, lighting, guarding or otherwise, and whether there was such contributory negligence in the sufferer, must be determined by a jury as a matter of fact."

(Fallis vs. the Gartshore Pipe and Foundry Company. Judgment rendered by the Court of Appeal for Ontario at Toronto.)

Dismissal of Employee.

L was employed for a fixed period by the Goold Bicycle Company as manager, receiving both salary and also a percentage on all moneys paid in on sales. Before the expiration of his engagement the company sold their business and L was dismissed. He then brought an action, claiming his salary for the balance of the term of his engagement and also the percentage on moneys received after his dismissal for sales previously made, and a percentage upon the sales which would probably have been made had he been employed until the end of his engagement. The court held that on these facts alone he would have been entitled to his salary until the end of the term and to a percentage on moneys paid in after his dismissal for sales previously made ; but that he could not have recovered anything as percentage upon sales which might have been made during the balance of his employment, as it was altogether too uncertain what that amount would have been. But as it appeared in evidence that L, shortly after his

dismissal, had been employed otherwise, and had received from such employment more than the damages which he claimed, his action failed and it was dismissed with costs.

(Laishley v. The Goold Bicycle Company. Judgment rendered at Toronto by Mr. Justice Ferguson.

The Liability of Trades Unions.

What is probably the most important legal decision ever given in England regarding the rights and liabilities of trade unions was rendered during December in what is generally known as the Taff Vale Railway case.

The Taft Vale Railway Case.

The trouble which eventually led to legal proceedings arose in August, 1901, when a strike took place amongst the employees of the Taff Vale Railway Company. In the following month the company asked for an injunction restraining the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Bell, the general secretary of that organization, and Holmes, another official, from watching or besetting the company's works or the residences of any men who might be working for it, for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing them from so working for the company or from procuring any persons who had or might enter into contracts with the company from breaking the same.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants asked that its name should be struck out as a defendant in this proceeding, upon the ground that it was neither a corporation, an individual nor a partnership, and therefore could not be sued under that name.

Liability to be Sued.

The judge before whom the matter first came decided that while a trade union was, strictly speaking, neither a corporation nor an individual, yet that the fact that Parliament had (by the Trade Union Act, 1876) given it the capacity to own property and to act by agents, endowed it with two of the essential qualities of a corporation—"essential" I mean in respect of liability for tort, for a corporation can only act by its agents, and can only be made to pay by means of its property.

He therefore came to the conclusion that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants could be sued. Upon the merits of the case itself he also held that an injunction should be granted against it, Bell and Holmes (admitted agents of the society) having illegally watched and beset men to prevent them from working for the company, and having illegally ordered others to break their contracts with the company.

From this judgment the society appealed, and the Court of Appeal set aside the interim injunction granted by the first court, holding that a trade union could not be sued in its registered name.

From this decision the company appealed to the House of Lords, which reversed the Court of Appeals and restored the judgment of the trial judge. The practical result of this litigation, therefore, was to establish that a trades union could be sued in its registered name, and that, if it was proved

that a union had used illegal methods in carrying on a strike, its funds (for whatever purpose they might have been collected) could be levied on to satisfy a judgment obtained by the employer against whom such wrongful methods were employed.

A Verdict Obtained.

This point having been decided, the Taff Vale Railway Company proceeded with its action against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and its officials. The company claimed that the society had caused the stoppage of work by intimidation and by picketing, and that its officials had induced employees to break their contracts. According to the cabled newspaper report of the trial the jury without leaving the box, gave a verdict in favor of the company for $140,000. The society is said to possess $1,250,000, and, so far as can be gathered from the published statements of its officials, it has decided that the only course open to it is to pay the amount of the judgment. The case will be referred to later, when fuller reports of the trial have been received. The result is merely putting into practical operation what the House of Lords said might be done. Hereafter, apparently, the funds of a trade union will be the security for the reparation of any damage caused by any illegal action on its part in the conduct of a strike.

Recent Cases.

It is worthy of notice that within the comparatively brief period of five years the legal rights of both employers and employees have been definitely established by the courts of England. In January, 1898, the House of Lords (by a divided judgment, six to three) held that where A told B that if he did not dismiss C and others, certain other workmen would leave his employment, and B therefore dismissed C, the latter had no right of action against A. This was considered a signal victory for the trades unions, and marks the extreme limit of the decisions in their favor. It laid down the rule that so long as the act complained of was not in itself illegal the fact that its motive was malicious did not render it illegal.

But in 1901 the House of Lords in the case of Quinn v. Leathem (see Labor Gazette, 1901, page 239), held that where two or more members of a trade union induced people not to deal with a butcher because he employed non-union men, they would be responsible in damages to the butcher for the loss of business they had caused. In the judgment it was pointed out that the facts of this case were not analogous to those of Allen v. Flood—for instance, in the latter case there was neither the combination of two or more persons, nor was there any intimidation. There is no doubt, however, that the result of Quinn v. Leathem was to greatly impair what many supposed to be the effect of Allen v. Flood.

In the same year the House of Lords decided that trade unions could be sued in their own name, and that their funds could be taken to satisfy damages; while the verdict above referred to offers the first illustration of a trade union being placed upon exactly the same financial responsibility as any ordinary corporation.

THE LAWS RELATING TO LABOR.

CHRONOLOGY OF ONTARIO'S LABOR LAWS.

Apprentices and Minors' Act. Passed, 1871—Amended, 1874. Chap. 161, R.S.O., 1897.

Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Liens. Passed, 1873—Amended, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1897. Cap. 153, R.S.O., 1897.

Master and Servant Act. Passed, 1873—Amended, 1886. Cap. 157, R. S. O., 1897.

Immigration Aid Societies Act. Passed, 1873. Cap. 212, R.S.O., 1897.

Act to Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes between Masters and Workmen. Passed, 1873. Cap. 159, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Innkeepers. Passed, 1874—Amended, 1882. Cap. 187, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Public Meetings. Cap. 230, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Threshing Machines. Passed, 1874. Cap. 265, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Co-operative Associations. Passed, 1880—Amended, 1884, Cap. 202, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Safety of Railway Employees. Passed 1881. Cap. 207, R.O.S., 1897.

Act Respecting Accidents to Employees on Railways. Passed, 1881. Cap. 266, R.S.O., 1897.

Bureau of Industries. Established, 1882.

Act Respecting Pawnbrokers. Passed, 1884. Cap. 188, R.S.O., 1897.

Factories Act. Passed, 1884—Amended 1887, 1889, 1895. Cap. 246, R. S. O., 1897. Further amended, 1901-1902.

Act Respecting Wages. Passed, 1888. Cap. 156, R.S.O., 1897.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Passed, 1886—Amended 1887, 1893, 1896, 1899. Cap. 160, R.S.O., 1897.

Lord's Day Observance Act. Passed, 1885. Cap. 246, R.S.O., 1897.

Shops Regulation Act. Passed, 1888—Amended 1889-1897. Cap. 257, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1900, 1901.

Egress from Public Buildings. Passed, 1888. Cap. 263, R.S.O., 1897.

Trades Dispute Act. Passed, 1890—Amended 1894, 1897. Cap. 158, R. S. O., 1897. Further amended, 1902.

Woodmen's Lien Act. Passed 1891—Amended 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899. Cap. 154, R.S.O., 1897.

Miners' Act. Passed, 1892. Cap. 36, R.S.O., 1897.

Matters under Municipal Act. 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898. Cap. 223, R.S.O., 1897.

Insurance by Trade Unions. Passed, 1892—Amended 1897. Cap. 203, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Schools for Artisans. Passed 1892—Amended, 1895. Cap. 223, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Lien for Wages on Street Railways. Passed, 1895. Cap. 208, R.S.O., 1897.

Labor on Public Works. Passed, 1896—Amended, 1897. Cap. 155, R. S. O., 1897.

Act Respecting Liability of Directors' Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Sec. 85, Cap. 191, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Liability of Mining Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Cap. 197, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Technical Schools. Passed, 1897.

Act Respecting Immigration of Children. Passed, 1897. Cap. 262, R.S.O., 1897.

Resolution Respecting Fair Wages on Public Works. Passed, 1900.

Act Creating Bureau of Labor. Passed, 1900.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LABOR LAWS OF ONTARIO.

The Mines Act.

R.S.O., 1897, chap. 36, provides that no boy under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this Act applies, below ground. The Act applies to all mines, quarries and pits, and oil, gas and salt wells, and other openings from which ores and minerals of any kind or class are raised or taken, and to all furnaces or works for smelting or otherwise treating rocks, ores or clays, sands, oils, brines or other minerals for any economic object.

No boy or young male person of the age of fifteen and under the age of seventeen shall be employed or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this Act applies below the ground on Sunday or for more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day.

Any appliance used for the purpose of entrance to, or communication to or from any part of the mine, and which is operated by steam or other mechanical power, or by animal or manual labor, must be in charge of a male of at least twenty-one years of age. Where the motive power is supplied by an animal, the driver of such must be at least sixteen years of age.

No wages shall be paid to any person employed in or about any mine, etc., at or within any public house, beer shop or place for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Each owner is required to make returns to the Bureau of Mines each year of the number of employees, their ages and hours of labor, the rate of wages of each class, together with weights and estimates of values of minerals, dressed and undressed, etc., and may be required by the Bureau of Mines to make such returns monthly or quarterly.

Provision is also made for proper ventilation, also care of explosives used in or about mines, etc., also for the appliances of safety in the operation of the shafts, cage, etc. Accommodation is also required near the entrance of the mine for the conveniently drying and changing of clothes of those employed in or about the mine, etc.

Provision is made for the reporting of any accident in writing within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident, giving full particulars thereof.

Mechanics and Wage Earners' Liens.

R.S.O., 1897, cap. 153, provides protection to wage earners and contractors for loss on account of labor or material furnished in the erection of buildings or the construction of machinery.

The Act not merely recognizes the new form of liability, but provides the means of establishing and enforcing claims arising under it. The original Act has been several times amended, with a view to make it more simple and perfect in its working. The Act also provides that the liens for wages shall to a certain amount have priority over all other liens, and over any claims by the owner against the contractor, on account of failure to complete his contract.

In 1890 an Act was passed to simplify procedure for enforcing mechanic's liens. One clause provides that without issuing a writ of summons or taking any other preliminary proceedings, the plaintiff may file a statement of claim in the office of a master or official referee having jurisdiction in the County wherein the lands are situate. It is also provided that any number of lien holders may join in one action. The ruling or certificate of the master or official referee when filed in the proper office shall become a judgment of the High Court when the sum is $400.00 or over, of the County Court, when less than $400.00, but over $100.00, and of the Division Court when the sum is less than $100.00. The fees payable for entering such certificate as a judgment are as follows: In the High Court, $1.60, in the County Court, 80c, in the Division Court, 50c.

A further amendment provides that a device by any owner or contractor which shall be adopted in order to defeat the priority of wage earners for their wages under the several acts relating to mechanics' liens, shall as respects such wage earners be null and void.

A further provision regulates that in the case of wages due to any mechanic or other person in respect of work referred to in the 4th section of the Mechanics' Lien Act, the jurisdiction of a police magistrate in a city under the act respecting master and servant shall extend wages for thirty days or for a balance equal to the wages for thirty days, though the same or the balance thereof exceed the sum of $40.00 in the said section mentioned.

It is also provided that where no specific rate of wages has been expressly agreed to between the parties, the city police magistrate may order payment of the wages, reckoning the amount thereof according to the current rate of wages in the city in like cases, or according to what may appear to be a just and reasonable allowance, and any order of a city police magistrate for the payment of such wages as aforesaid shall be payable forthwith.

Woodmen's Liens.

R.O.S., 1897, cap. 154.—This Act applies to the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River and to the provisional County of Haliburton, its purpose being to protect the wages of all engaged in those localities in cutting, skidding, felling, hauling, scaling, banking, driving, running, rafting or booming any logs, or timber, and any work done by cooks, blacksmiths or others, usually employed in connection therewith, giving them priority of right for wages above all other claims, except such right as the Crown may have upon logs or timber for, or in respect of any dues or charges, or which any timber slide company, or owner of slides and booms, may have thereon for or in respect of tolls.

This Act also provides that no payment of wages shall be made or offered to any person for any labor or services performed upon, or in connection with any logs or timber in the said districts or provisional county, by any cheque, order, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertak-

ing other than a bank note, or bill drawn upon or payable at or within any place or locality not within the Province of Ontario. A violation of this provision incurs a penalty of not less than $5.00 or more than $20.00, recoverable by summary proceedings before a stipendiary or police magistrate or justice of the peace, under the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

Labor on Public Works.

R.S.O., 1897, cap. 155.—This Act secures payment of wages for labor performed in the construction of public works. Any foreman, workman or laborer or by any team employed on the work, giving notice not later than two months after the wages are due to the member of the Executive Council entering into the contract, for and on behalf of her Majesty, or having the supervision of the execution of the contract where the same is made, may cause such claim to be paid to the extent of any moneys or securities at the time of the filing of the said claim in the hands of the Crown for securing the performance of the contract.

The Act also provides that the said member of the Executive Council may in writing require every contractor or sub-contractor to forward a list each month showing the names, rate of wages, amounts due and unpaid for wages for labor done, such list to be attested on oath.

Failure to comply with this demand incurs a penalty of not less than $10 or more than $100 for every day during which default continues.

Wages.

R.S.O., 1897, cap. 156.—An Act respecting wages—applies to wages or salary, whether payable by the day, week, piece, job or otherwise. When an assignment is made for the general benefit of creditors the assignee shall pay in priority to the claims of the ordinary or general creditors of the person making said assignment, the wages or salary of all persons in the employment of such person at the time of making such assignment or within one month before the making thereof, not exceeding three months' wages or salary, and such persons shall be entitled to rank as ordinary or general creditors for the residue, if any, of their claims. This provision also applies to the liquidation in distributing the assets of a company under the provision of the joint stock companies winding-up act, also to the sheriff who has made seizure, under the creditors' relief act, also under the act respecting absconding debtors, and also applies to the administration of the estate of deceased person. This Act is not intended to apply to an assignment made under the provision of any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to or respecting bankruptcy or insolvency.

By an amendment of 1899, it was also provided that where an estate was not sufficient to meet priority of claims for wages over ordinary or general debtors, that the priority extends to the wage-earner over all others excepting the cost of liquidation.

It is also provided that the executor, liquidator, administrator, or other person engaged in winding up the estate, may forthwith, upon such estate coming into his hands, pay all claims for wages, without being chargeable, in case it shall in the end appear that said estate was insufficient to cover such payment, provided that he has acted in good faith, and had reasonable ground to believe that the estate would be sufficient.

The Trades Arbitration Act.

To Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes Between Master and Workmen, R. S. O., 1897, chap. 159.

This act provides that any number of masters and workmen in any city, town, township or village in Ontario, may mutually agree to the formation of a board of arbitration for the purpose of settlement of any industrial disputes that may arise at any time between them in their relations as employers and employees.

The masters and workmen shall jointly sign a memorandum, whereby it is mutually agreed to establish such board; such memorandum to be filed with affidavits verifying the signatures thereto in the registry office of the registry division within which the masters and workmen reside. The board shall consist of not less than two masters and two workmen, not more than ten masters and ten workmen and a Chairman, and the number to constitute the board other than the Chairman shall be inserted in the memorandum, but no member of the board shall adjudicate in any case in which he or any relation of his are one of the parties.

The Board shall have power to appoint their own Chairman and two clerks, one for the masters and the other for the workmen's portion thereof. The Board is given all the powers conferred upon arbitration by the Arbitration Act, R. S. O., 1897, chapter 140, s. 10.

Any award made by the Board is final and conclusive between the parties thereto, without being subject to review or challenge by any court or authority whatsoever.

A committee of the Board, to be denominated the committee of reconciliation, shall be appointed by the Board, consisting of one master and one workman, who shall sit at such times as shall be appointed, and shall be renewed from time to time as occasion may require; and all cases or questions of dispute which are submitted to the Board by both parties thereto shall in the first instance be referred to the committee, who shall endeavor to reconcile the parties in difference. When such reconciliation is not effected, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Board, to be disposed of as contested matter.

An Act Respecting Master and Servant.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 157—Provides that no voluntary contract of services or indentures entered into by any parties shall be binding on them or either of them for a longer time than a term of nine years from the day of the date of such contract. Where an agreement is entered into between the master and the servant, by which a definite share of the profits or proceeds of a business is allotted to a servant, either in lieu of or additional to his salary, wages or other remuneration, and such agreement not creating any relation in the nature of a partnership, such agreement shall be deemed lawful, provided that in such case the servant must accept the statement of the said master as to proceeds involved in the agreement, and shall not have power to examine accounts of said master.

An agreement, whether verbal or written, entered into between master and servant, for the performance of any duty or service whatsoever shall be binding, but a verbal agreement shall not exceed the term of one year.

The Act also provides that no tavern keeper or boarding house keeper shall keep the wearing apparel of any servant or laborer in pledge for an

expense incurred to a greater amount than $6, and shall surrender immediately any goods kept by said tavern or boarding house keeper under such circumstances upon the tender of said $6 or less sum due. This does not apply to other property of the servant or laborer.

Any agreement verbal or written between any person and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service in the Province of Ontario shall be void and of no effect as against the person only migrating or coming. This foregoing provision does not apply to teachers, professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, or to such skilled workmen not procurable in Canada.

Proceedings may be taken under this Act for the collection of wages within one month after the engagement or employment has ceased, or within one month after the last instalment of wages under the agreement of hiring has become due. Where proceedings are taken under this Act before a police magistrate, and payment of wages is ordered by him to be made by the master or employer to the servant or laborer, and the same are not paid within the time limited by the order, the same proceedings may be taken by the person claiming the benefit of the order as may be taken by a party having an unsatisfied judgment or order in the Division Court for the payment of any debt, damages or costs, as respects the examination of the judgment debtor touching his estate and effects, the means he has of discharging his liability, and the disposal he has made of any property, and the police magistrate shall have the like power and authority to enforce payment of the debt as are possessed by the Division Court Judge in like cases. The police magistrate may also, if he thinks fit, name in the order for payment of wages such time not exceeding twenty-one days, as to him may seem just and reasonable for the payment of the same and costs, and in case of non-payment within such time the complainant shall be entitled to take forthwith the proceedings for enforcement provided by the Division Court Act with respect to judgment debtors.

In the case of wages due and no specific rate has expressly been agreed upon between the parties, the police magistrate has the power to fix the rate on the basis of the current rate of wages in the city in like cases, or according to what may appear to be a just and reasonable allowance.

Every agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, entered into having for its object the waiving of the provisions of this Act is declared null and void and of no effect as against any workman, servant, laborer, mechanic or other person.

Trades Disputes.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 158.—An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes.

The preamble to the Act recites: There is reason to believe that the establishment of councils of conciliation and arbitration for the friendly settlement of disputes between employers and employees, would conduce to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations and more active sympathies between employers and employees, and would be of benefit in the public interest by providing simple methods for the prevention of strikes and lockouts, from which industrial operations and the welfare of the country generally may suffer injury.

The Act applies to any person or body of persons incorporated or unincorporated employing not less than ten workmen in the same business in which the trade dispute has arisen, and their employees.

A claim or dispute under this Act shall include any disagreement between any employer and his employees in respect of any of the matters following :

1. The price to be paid for work done or in course of being done, whether such disagreement shall have arisen with respect to wages or to the hours or time of working.

2. Damage alleged to have been done to work, or delay in finishing the same ; not finishing the same according to agreement ; or dispute respecting materials supplied to employees or alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable.

3. The price to be paid for mining any material or substance mined or obtained by mining, hewing, quarrying or other process ; or the allowances, of any, to be made for bands, refuse, faults or other cause whereby the mining of the mineral substance is impeded.

4. The performance or non-performance of any stipulation or matter alleged to have been in the agreement, whether in writing or not.

5. Insufficient or unwholesome food supplied to employees where there is an agreement to victual them, or to supply them with provisions or stores of any kind.

6. Ill-ventilated or dangerous workings or places in mines, or unwholesome or insanitary rooms or other places of accommodation, in which work is being performed, or want of necessary conveniences in connection with such rooms or places.

7. The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employee or number of employees.

8. The dismissal of any employee or employees for their connection with any trade or labor organization.

Duties, etc., of the Registrar.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar under this Act to deal with all applications coming within the meaning of the Act ; to keep a register in which shall be entered all particulars of cases referred to the Council of Conciliation, and the settlement thereof. The Registrar shall have the power to summon witnesses and issue notices in connection with the sittings of each Council of Conciliation.

Council of Conciliation.

Such council as above mentioned shall consist of four conciliators, two to be nominated by each of the parties in dispute; each nomination in writing to be lodged with the Registrar.

The council shall deal with cases in which the parties of the dispute jointly agree to refer the claim or dispute to the Council of Conciliation for settlement. Upon receipt of application the Registrar shall refer same to the Council, and under the Act shall carry out the directions of the Council in the endeavor to affect a settlement of the dispute or claim.

Either party of the dispute or claim may, for the purpose of this Act, be represented by one or more persons, not exceeding three, authorized by such party as manager or managers in that behalf, and such party shall be bound by the acts of this representative or representatives; where the party number fewer than twenty the manager must be authorized in writing, signed by the members of the party, to act for and on their behalf. Where the party number twenty or more, the manager may be elected in such manner as the members of the party think proper.

The statements of those thus agreeing to refer their dispute to the Council of Conciliation should be forwarded to the Registrar before the meeting of the Council. When the parties of the dispute or claim have nominated their conciliators, the Registrar shall by notice in writing convene a meeting of the conciliators, mentioning time and place of meeting, the same being selected with due regard to the convenience of all concerned. The Council of Conciliation shall transmit to the Registrar a report setting forth the result of the reference. In case such report is to the effect that the Council has failed to bring abount any settlement or adjustment of the dispute or claim, the Registrar shall transmit a copy of the report to each party of the dispute or claim; whereupon either party may require the Registrar to refer the dispute to the Council of Arbitration for settlement.

Council of Arbitration.

There shall be two Councils of Arbitration, one for the settlement of disputes and claims between railway companies (including street railway companies), and their employees, both in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways, and a Council of Arbitration for the settlement by award in respect of disputes and claims other than between railway companies and wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic.

Each council shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the employees, and one to be appointed by him on the recommendation of the employers. The third member to be appointed shall be President of the Counicl, and may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the two members already appointed, within twenty-one days of their appointment. Failing in this, the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint as President of the Council an impartial person, not likely to be biased in favor of or against employers or employees. The same person may be President of both Councils.

As soon as practicable after the appointments have been made, the names of the members of the Council shall be notified by the Registrar in the Ontario Gazette. The Lieutenant-Governor may cancel the appointment of any member on the recommednation of the authority by which his appointment was recommended. The term of office of a member of a council shall be two years ; and at the end of every term of two years a fresh appointment of members shall be made in manner aforesaid. Every member shall be eligible for reappointment.

Qualification of Voters in the Interest of Employers.

For the person to be recommended by the employers every employer in the Province, having at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote ; every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, representing the interests of employers, each member of which has at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote.

Every Board of Trade in the Province, legally constituted, shall be entitled to one vote for a representative of the employers in each Council.

Qualification of Voters in the Interest of Employees.

For a person to be recommended by employees in matters not belonging to railways, every trades and labor council, every district assembly of the Knights of Labor, every federated Council of building trades, every lawfully incorporated trades union, every organization of wage-earners of an industrial calling primarily constituted for, and actually and bona fide operated for the regulation of the wages and hours of labor as between employers and employed, shall be entitled to one vote ; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative associations or societies formed under the Revised Statute respecting Co-operative Associations.

For choosing the person to be recommended by employees of railway companies as a member of the Council of Arbitration in matters belonging to railways, every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, exclusively representing the interest of wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways shall be entitled to one vote ; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative societies or associations.

The Registrar shall give notice in The Ontario Gazette, calling on all organizations and persons entitled to vote for a member to be recommended to either Council, or claiming to be so entitled, to communicate with him on or before the 1st day of August, 1898, and every second year thereafter. Such notice is to be inserted for at least four weeks before the said day in each of the said years.

The Registrar shall forthwith, after the 1st day of August aforesaid, prepare a list of the persons and organizations appearing to be entitled to vote for a person to be recommended for appointment to each of the said Councils respectively, and may refer any doubtful claim to the Minister of Agriculture for his advice or direction.

Each list so to be prepared shall give the last known postoffice address of every person and organization entitled to vote as employers and employees respectively for the said Councils respectively, and shall be published in The Ontario Gazette, and shall be open to inspection at any time by any person without fees, in the office of the Registrar, during office hours.

Between the 1st and 30th days of September, 1898, and between the same days of every second year thereafter, the Registrar shall transmit by post to the address of each person and organization entitled to vote, a voting paper ; and such voting paper may be in the following form :

Voting paper of (naming the person or organization).

A. B. (person recommended) is hereby recommended to be appointed a member of the Council of Arbitration for disputes between railway companies and their employees (or in matters not relating to railway disputes) under the Ontario Trade Disputes, Conciliation and Arbitration Act, on behalf of the employers or employees, as the case may be).

(Signed)

The voting paper of any person entitled to vote under this Act as an employer shall be signed by himself or by some duly authorized person; and the voting paper of any organization entitled to vote shall be signed by the president or vice-president of the organization, or, in the absence of such president or vice-president, by any office-bearer of the organization other than the secretary thereof, and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or the acting secretary, or, in the absence of such secretary or acting secretary, by any two members not being office-bearers. The voting papers of a Board of Trade shall be under the corporate seal of the Board.

The voting paper shall be forwarded to the Registrar in a stamped envelope, addressed to the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, Toronto, and endorsed, "Voting paper under the Ontario Trades Dispute, Conciliation and Arbitration Act."

Every voting paper shall be forwarded by mail or otherwise to the Registrar, before the 15th day of October, in the year in which the voting is to be held, and no voting paper received after said date shall have any effect or validity.

After the 15th day of October the Registrar shall count the recommendations of employers and employees for each council, and shall forward same to the Minister of Agriculture with report thereon; and the Minister of Agriculture shall publish in The Ontario Gazette the names of the persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon such recommendations to be members of each council; and also the names of, and the number of votes of the five persons who shall receive the greater number of votes for each council on behalf of employers and employees respectively.

In case either employers or employees, or both, fail to recommend any person to represent them on either or both the councils, as provided for in this section, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

The Mayor of any city or town upon being notified that a strike or lock-out is threatened, or has actually occurred within the municipality, shall at once notify the Registrar thereof by writing, stating the name of the employer, the nature of the dispute, and the number of the employees involved, as far as his information will enable him to do so.

Upon being notified that a strike or lock-out is threatened or has taken place, it shall be the duty of the Councils of Arbitration, under this Act, to communicate with the parties concerned as soon as practicable, and endeavor by mediation to affect an amicable settlement, and if deemed best, to enquire into the causes of controversy, it shall proceed as provided in this Act in the case of a reference.

The Council of Arbitration shall sit and conduct its proceedings as an open court, and in making its decision shall be governed by the principles of equity and good conscience. The President shall for the purpose of preserving order during any sitting of the Council have all the powers of a Judge of a High Court of Justice, save that he shall not have the power of committing for contempt.

Any two members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time and at any place in the Province of Ontario.

The Council may order that an examination or investigation may be held before any one member of the Council, but such member shall report to the Council, and his decision shall not be considered binding until approved of by the Council or a majority thereof.

The report of award of the Council shall be made within one month after its hearing of a reference, and shall be by, and under the hands of, a majority of the members of the Council.

The report of award, or a copy thereof, shall be deposited in the office of the Registrar, and shall be open to inspection during office hours without charge.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

For the purposes of this Act the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration shall have power (a) to visit the locality where the dispute has arisen,

and hear all persons interested who may come before them; (b) to summon witnesses and to administer oath, or to take the affirmations of any person attending as a witness before the Council. On refusal of any person to attend as witness, application may be made in a summary way to a Justice of the Peace for an order compelling such attendance.

No fees shall be paid to the Registrar by any party in respect of any proceedings under this Act.

Every member of such Council shall be remunerated as follows:

Preliminary meetings	$3 00
Whole-day sittings	4 00
Half-day sittings	2 00

An Act to Amend the Act Respecting Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for Settling Industrial Disputes, S.O., Cap. 22, 1902.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of The Trades Disputes Act is amended by adding the following sub-sections:

(4) If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person employing ten or more employees, and such employees, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employees, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Registrar, when requested in writing to do so by five or more of said employees or by the employer, or by the Mayor or Reeve of the municipality in which the industry is situated, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

(5) It shall be the duty of the registrar to promote conditions favorable to a settlement by endeavoring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and to promote agreements betwen employers and employees with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lock-outs.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 160.

This Act applies to all wage-earners while engaged in their daily occupation for injuries received by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises connected with, intended for or used in the business of the employer, or by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has had any superintendence entrusted to him, or who has the charge or control of any points signal, locomotive, engine, machine or train upon a railway, tramway or street railway.

If the injuries received result in the death of the workman, his legal representative, or those entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer, as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

Work Done Under Contract.

Where the execution of any work is being carried into effect under any contract, and personal injury is sustained by any workman, through any

defect or negligence, as mentioned above, the person for whom the work is done shall be liable to pay compensation for the injury as if the workman had been employed by him, and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the employer of the workman within the meaning of this Act.

Personal injury caused to workman employed on or about any railway.

Such injury shall be deemed to have been caused by reason of a defect within the meaning of the clause numbered 1 of section 3 of this Act.

The amount recoverable under this Act shall not exceed a sum equivalent to the earnings during three years previous to the injury received, in like employment within this Province, or the sum of $1,500, whichever is the larger sum, and such compensation shall not be subject to any deduction or abatement, save as is specially provided for in section 12 of this Act.

When compensation is awarded in the case of the death of a workman through an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment the amount recovered may be divided between the wife or husband, parent or child, of the deceased, as the case may be, in such shares as the Court or Judge may direct, or if tried by jury, as the jury may determine.

No action shall be maintainable against any employer, unless notice that the injury has been sustained is given within twelve weeks of the accident, and the action is commenced within six months of the occurrence of the accident, or in case of death, within twelve months from the time of death ; in the latter case the want of such notice shall be no bar to the maintenance of such action, if the Judge be of opinion that there was reasonable cause for want of such notice.

Notice under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury, the date on which it was sustained, and the amount of compensation claimed, and shall be served on the employer either at his residence or place of business. The notice may also be served by post in a registered letter, and may be deemed to have been served when the letter containing the notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

If the defendant in any action intends to rely for his defence on insufficient notice, or on the ground that he was not the employer of the workman injured, he shall, not less than seven days before the hearing of the action, give notice to the plaintiff of his intention to rely on such defence.

In the trial of an action for the recovery for compensation under this Act before a Judge without a jury, one or more assessrs may be appointed by the Court or Judge, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation. In any such action a party who desires assessors to be appointed shall, ten clear days before the trial, file application stating the number of assessors he proposes to be appointed, and the names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have expressed, in writing, their willingness to act as assessors. If the applicant has obtained the consent of the other party to the persons named being appointed, he shall file such consent with his application.

This Act, by an amendment of 1899, gives the choice of settlement of claims for injuries, under the Act, by either action or arbitration, subject to appeal by either party to the High Court of Justice.

Apprentices and Minors, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 161.

Any parent, guardian or other person having the care of a minor, or any charitable society authorized to exercise the powers conferred by this Act, may, if the minor consent, if the minor is a male not under the age of

fourteen years, or a female not under the age of twelve years, and without consent if he or she is under such age, constitute to be the guardian of the child, any trustworthy person who is willing to assume the duty of a parent toward the child, but the parent shall remain liable for the performance of any duty imposed by law, in case the guardian fails in the performance thereof.

The guardian shall thereupon possess the same authority over the child as he or she would have were the ward his or her own child, and shall be bound to perform the duties of a parent toward such child.

Rights and Liabilities of Minors.

No minor who is dependent upon charity for support shall be removed from any charitable institution or from the control of any private person who is charitably taking care of the minor, by the father or mother or guardian, against the will of the head of such charitable institution or of such private person, without an order from the Judge of the High Court, or from the Judge of the County Court, or the Mayor or Police Magistrate of the city or town where the minor is ; and the Judge or other person so empowered may refuse to grant the order unless he is satisfied that the removal will tend to the advantage of the minor. When a minor, who has no parent or legal guardian, enters into an engagement to perform any service, he shall be liable upon the same, and shall have the benefit thereof, as if he were of legal age.

Apprenticing Minors.

A parent, guardian or other person having the care of a minor, or any charitable society authorized to exercise the powers conferred by this Act, may, with the consent of the minor, if a male not under the age of fourteen years, bind him as an apprentice by indenture to any respectable master mechanic, farmer, or other person carrying on a trade or calling for a term not to extend beyond the minority of the minor; or in the case of a female not under the age of twelve years, may, with her consent, bind the minor to any respectable person carrying on a trade or calling, or to domestic service with any trustworthy person, for a term not to extend beyond the age of eighteen years.

Where the father of an infant child abandons and leaves the child with the mother, the mother, with the approbation of two Justices of the Peace, may bind the child as an apprentice to any person as mentioned in the last section, until the child attains the age of twenty-one years in the case of a male, and eighteen in the case of a female, and an indenture to that effect under the hand and seal of the mother and countersigned by such justices shall be valid, but no child, having attained the age of fourteen years, shall be so apprenticed, unless he or she consents.

In a city or town, the Mayor, Judge of the County Court or Police Magistrate, and in a county, the Judge of the County Court of the county, may put and bind for a like period to any person mentioned in the several sections of this Act, with the consent of such person and of the minor (or if such minor is a male under the age of fourteen years, or a female under the age of twelve years, then without the consent of such minor), any minor who is an orphan or who has been deserted by his or her parents or guardian,

or any minor who is dependent upon charity for support ; and such apprentice and the master of such apprentice shall be held in the same manner as if the apprentice had been bound by his or her parents.

All wages reserved by any indenture or otherwise to be paid for the services of any minor, shall, if not payable to the parent, be either payable to the minor or to some person for the benefit of the minor.

If the master of an apprentice dies, the apprentice, if a male, shall be transferred to the person who continues the establishment of the deceased and such person shall hold the apprentice on the same terms as the deceased, if living, would have done.

A master may transfer his apprentice, with his consent, to any person who is competent to take or receive any apprentice, and who carries on the same kind of a business.

Every master shall provide his apprentice with suitable board, lodging and clothing or such equivalent therefor as is mentioned in the indenture, and shall also properly instruct him in his trade or calling.

Every apprentice shall faithfully serve his master, and obey all his lawful and reasonable commands, and shall not absent himself from his service without his consent.

An indentured apprentice leaving his employment is liable to the penalties of the Act, if apprehended in the Province of Ontario, up to three years of his desertion.

An Act Respecting Innkeepers, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 187.

Every innkeeper, boarding-house keeper and lodging-house keeper shall have a lien on the baggage or property of his guest for the value and property of his guest for the value or price of any food or accommodation furnished, and in addition to all other remedies provided by law, shall have the right, in case the same remains unpaid for three months, to sell by public auction the property of such guest, on giving one week's notice by advertisement in a newspaper of the intended sale, stating the name of the guest, the amount of his indebtedness, and giving a description of the property to be sold, and shall pay over the surplus of such sale (if any) to the person entitled thereto, on aplication being made by him therefor.

Where an innkeeper, etc., or livery stable keeper has by law a lien on a horse or other animal for the price of any food or accommodation supplied to such animal or care bestowed thereon, he shall have the right, in addition to the other remedies provided by law, if such price remains unpaid for the space of two weeks, to sell by public auction such horse or other animal, on giving two weeks' advertisement in a newspaper, stating (if known) the name of the person who brought such horse or other animal to the inn, etc., the amount of the indebtedness, and the name of the auctioneer, and giving the description of the horse or other animal, and after the sale the innkeeper, etc., shall pay over the surplus (if any) to the person entitled thereto on application being made by him therefor.

No innkeeper shall be liable to make good to any guest any loss or injury to goods or property to a greater amount than the sum of $40.00, except in the following cases :

Where such goods or property have been stolen, lost or injured through the wilful act, default or neglect of such innkeeper, or any servant in his employ ; where such goods or property have been deposited expressly for safe custody with such innkeeper.

Pawnbrokers, R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 188.

The Act defines any person who takes and receives, by way of a pawn, pledge or exchange any goods for the repayment of money lent thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker within the meaning of the Act.

Any person carrying on the trade of pawnbroker shall have license issued by the treasurer of the municipality in which he is carrying on the business. Any person carying on the bussiness of pawnbroker without a license shall forfeit $50.00 for every pledge he takes, recoverable with costs before police magistrate.

Each pawnbroker is required to exhibit sign with the word pawnbroker thereon, under a penalty of $40.00.

Each pawnbroker is required to have painted or printed in a conspicuous place in his shop the rates of profits he is allowed to charge under the Statutes of Canada, which rates are as follows :

R.S.C., cap. 128, provides that every pawnbroker may take the following rates above the principal sum advanced before he is obliged to re-deliver the goods pawned, that is to say, upon every pledge upon which there has been lent not exceeding 50c the sum of one cent for any time not exceeding one month, and the same for every month afterwards, including the current month in which the pledge is redeemed, although such month has not yet expired ; and so on progressively, and in the same proportion for every sum of fifty cents up to twenty dollars.

When the sum lent exceeds twenty dollars, the pawnbroker may take up all beyond the amount after at the rate of five cents for every four dollars by the month, and so on in proportion for any fractional sum.

Such sums respectively shall be in lieu of and taken as full satisfaction for all interest due and charges for warehouse room.

On all pledges where the sum lent exceeds $1.00 the pawnbroker is required to make entry of such in a book kept for the purpose, giving a description of the goods received, in pledge, the sum lent thereon, the date and the name and address of the person making the pledge, and whether he is a housekeeper or lodger.

When the amount lent is above $2.00 a separate book must be kept for purpose of entry, the pledges received to be numbered in consecutive order in the book. The pawnbroker shall issue to the person making the pledge a note or memorandum written or printed, containing a description of the goods pawned, and money advanced thereon, the date and name and address of the person making the pledge, and whether a housekeeper or lodger. On the back shall be printed or written the name and address of the pawnbroker.

For such ticket or memorandum he will be allowed to charge the following rates :

If the sum lent is under $1.00, the ticket shall be free.

If the sum lent is over $1.00 and under $2.00, the charge shall be one cent.

If the sum lent is over $2.00 and under $5.00, two cents may be charged.

If the sum lent is over $4.00 and under $20.00, three cents may be charged.

When the sum lent is over $20.00 and upwards seven cents may be charged.

No goods pledged can be sold by the pawnbroker until one year has expired after the pledge of such goods. If the amount lent exceeds $2.00 the sale must be by public auction, and must be exposed to the public view.

And a description of the goods, the date of the pledge, etc., published on two separate days in a public newspaper at least two days before the sale.

Should the goods be sold for more than was due thereon, and in case of demand within three years after the sale, the overplus, after deducting the costs, shall be paid to the person on whose account the goods were pawned.

No pawnbroker shall :

1. Purchase, receive or take any goods in pledge from any person who appears to be under the age of fifteen years, to be intoxicated with liquor, nor

2. Purchase or take in pawn, pledge or exchange the ticket or memorandum of any other pawnbroker.

3. Employ any servant or any other person under sixteen years of age to take any pledge,

4. Receive any goods by way of pawn, pledge or exchange on any fast or Thanksgiving day appointed by authority, or on Sunday, or any other day before 8 o'clock in the morning, nor after 8 o'clock in the evening, except on Saturday and the evening preceding Good Friday and Christmas Day. On such days he may keep open his place of business until 10 o'clock p.m.

Liability of Directors of Companies for Wages. R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 191.

The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the laborers, servants and apprentices thereof for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed for the company; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor, unless the company has been sued therefor within one year after the debt became due, not yet before an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against the directors.

Liability of Directors of Mining Companies for Wages R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 197.

All mining companies in force in Ontario, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

The directors of a company shall be jointly and severally liable to the laborers, etc., for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor unless the company has been sued therefor within one year after the debt became due, nor yet before an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against the directors.

Co-operative Associations. R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 202.

Any seven or more persons who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of carrying on any trade, labor or business, whether wholesale or retail, except the working of mines, minerals, or quarries, and except also the business of banking and insurance, and the business of a loan corporation within the meaning of the Loan Corporations Act, may make, sign and acknowledge before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, in duplicate , and file in the office of the Registrar of the Registry Division in

which the business of the association is intended to be carried on, a certificate in writing on the form set forth in the schedule of this act, or of the same effect together with a copy of the rules agreed upon for the regulation, government and management of the association, signed by such persons respectively.

Upon the filing of the certificate and rules as aforesaid, the members of the association shall become a body corporate by the name therein described, with power to hold such lands as are required for the convenient management of the business.

No association shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing association has been registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the members or the public; and the word limited shall be the last word in the name of any association registered under this Act.

A member of an association incorporated under this Act may have shares therein to an amount mentioned in any by-law of the association, provided the same does not exceed $1,000.000.

The liability of the shareholders shall be limited, that is to say: No shareholder shall be in any manner liable for or charged with the payment of any debt due by the association, beyond the amount of his share, and having fully paid up the amount of his share shall not be subject to any further liability.

Every person appointed to an office touching the receipt, management, or expenditure of money, or with the receipt of goods, wares or merchandise for the purposes of the association, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, give such security as is deemed sufficient by the trustees, which security shall be renewed from time to time as the amount of the business, or other circumstances, may, in the discretion of the trustees be rendered necessary.

The business of the association shall be a cash business exclusively; no credit shall be either given or taken, and no officer, member or servant of the association shall have power to contract any debt in its name, except in respect of rent of the premises required for the business, the salary of clerks and servants, and such like contracts, necessary in the management of the affairs of the association; everything shall be bought and sold for cash only.

Insurance by Trades Unions. R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 203.

Where a friendly society registered under this Act has its head office elsewhere than in the Province of Ontario the Grand or other Provincial body, or the Lodges situated in the Province may file with the Insurance Registrar, an application for Provincial incorporation, setting forth the facts of the case, and the proposed corporate name and head office, and the purpose and rules of the society; also the names of those persons who are to be its first trustees, and stating the mode in which their successors are to be elected; also furnishing such other information as the Registrar requires.

Upon due application made the Registrar may name a day for the hearing of the application, and such public hearing of the application shall be given in The Ontario Gazette and otherwise as the Registrar directs.

If, upon the hearing, it appears to the Registrar that such incorporation ought to be granted, he shall have authority to certify in duplicate, or in as many parts as may be required, under his hand and the seal of his office, that he finds entitled to incorporation under the name and for the purposes specified in the certificate, the persons mentioned therein.

One of the original parts of the certificate shall be filed in the office of the Provincial Registrar, together with such other documents as the Insurance Registrar by his certificates requires to be filed; and from the day of such filing the persons mentioned in the Insurance Registrar's certificate and their associates and successors shall henceforth be a body corporate and politic, and shall have the powers, rights and immunities vested by law in such bodies.

Upon due application the Insurance Registrar shall have authority to admit to registry as a friendly society the body so incorporated.

Upon like proceedings taken as enacted in the first section under this Act, incorporation may be granted in either of the two following cases :

Where any trade or labor union, or trade or labor organization purposes to undertake contracts with its own members exclusively, for any of the insurance benefits enumerated in and permitted by clause 3 of section 62, or contracts to furnish tools or to pay unemployed or superannuation benefits to the said members.

Where any any organization of persons resident in Ontario, consisting of not less than twenty-five members and managed and operated as a friendly society under rules conforming to this Act purposes to contract with its own members exclusively for sick benefits, not exceeding five dollars a week and a funeral benefit of not more than one hundred dollars, or either of such benefits.

The body so incorporated may upon due application, be admitted to register as a friendly society; but unless and until so registered, the corporation shall not undertake, nor agree to offer to undertake, any contract insuring the said or other insurance benefits.

Where any society, association, union, organization or lodge already incorporated under a prior Act of this Province becomes incorporated under this Act, such prior incorporation shall be deemed to have been merged in and superseded by the said latter incorporation.

In addition to friendly societies standing duly registered as such, at the passing of this Act, the following shall be admissible to registry on the Friendly Societies' Register :

Societies incorporated from time to time by virtue of sections 33, 34, 36, 37 and 38 of this Act :

Any corporation not provided for elsewhere herein which has, by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, an insurance and provident society or association, or an insurance or guarantee fund in connection with the corporation, may upon due application for registry under this Act, be registered on the Friendly Society Register.

Provided that where any bona fide trade union or labor organization provides by its constitution, by-laws or rules for the assistance, relief or support of its members, the Registrar may, by writing, under his hand and the seal of his office, declare the organization exempt from the operation of this Act; and such certificate shall remain valid until by like writing revoked; and the organization so exempted shall not be subjected to any penalty imposed by this Act :

Any corporation in Ontario which at the passing of this Act has under authority of an Act of Canada created a fund for paying a gratuity on the happening of death, sickness, infirmity, casualty, accident, disability or any change of physicial or mental condition, shall, upon due application for registry hereunder, be entitled to be registered on the Friendly Society Register:

Any association of the civil servants or employees of the Dominion of Canada, incorporated by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, may, upon due application, be admitted to registry.

Railway Companies—By-laws Affecting Employees. R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 207.

Every railway company shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations to be observed by the conductors, engine-drivers and other officers and servants of the company, and by all other persons and companies using the railway of such company, and such regulations with regard to the construction of the carriages and other vehicles, to be used in the trains of the railway of the company, as are requisite for the perfect carrying into effect of the provisions of this part of this Act and the orders and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Any railway company, may, by a by-law, impose upon any officer, servant or person who, before the contravention of such by-law has had notice thereof, and is employed by the company, a forfeiture to the company of not more than thirty days' pay of such officer or servant, for any contravention of such by-law, and may retain such forfeiture out of the salary or wages of the offender.

The notice of the by-law, or of any order or notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, may be proved by proving the delivery of a copy thereof to the officer, servant or person, or that he signed the copy thereof, or that a copy thereof was posted in some place where his work or his duties, or some of them were to be performed.

Such proof, with evidence of the contravention, shall be a defence to the company in any action for the recovery from it of the amount so retained. The Electric Railway Act, R.S.O., 1897, cap. 209, contains four sections (137-140) exactly similar in terms to the above.

Street Railways—Lien for Wages. R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 208.

Every mechanic, laborer or other person who performs labor for wages upon the construction or maintenance of the railway or the works connected therewith, shall have upon the said railway and other property of the company a lien for such wages not exceeding the wages for thirty days, and the said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcing liens for wages by the Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Lien Act.

Immigration Aid Societies. R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 212.

The Minister of Agriculture shall from time to time divide the Province of Ontario into immigration districts, either by counties, ridings, municipalities, as seems to him most expedient; and in each of such districts there shall be an immigration office and an immigration agent; and such division and any future alteration thereof, shall be notified in The Ontario Gazette as the immigration district of the place where the immigration office is kept.

In each of such districts an Immigration Aid Society may be formed and constituted under this Act, for the purpose of assisting immigrants to reach Ontario from Europe and elsewhere; and of obtaining employment for them on their arrival in the Province; and of enabling persons in the Province in want of laborers, artizans or servants to obtain them by such immigration; for every such society shall consist of not less than twenty-five persons, whether resident or not in the immigration district, agreeing

to form such society and to subscribe among them, as the capital of the society, not less than $500.00, in fifty shares of $10.00 each, one-fourth of which, at least, shall be paid on subscribing the declaration of membership into the hands of a person agreed upon as their secretary-treasurer, by the persons present at the meeting at which it is agreed to form the society.

The Act also provides for the regulation and control of such societies under the inspection of a district agent, to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. Such societies have power to make loans to immigrants, and provision is made for their inspection by the Minister of Agriculture.

An Act Respecting Municipal Matters. R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 223.

This Act provides that the hours for the nomination of candidates for the offices of aldermen in cities may, by by-law be fixed at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and for polling from nine in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening. This latter provision applies only to cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over. A by-law to extend the time of holding the election until seven o'clock in the evening must be passed before the fifteenth day of November of the year in which such by-law is to take effect. In all other cases the polls shall be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open till five in the afternoon and no longer.

Powers of Police Commissioners as to Livery Stables, Etc.

The Board of Commissioners of Police shall, in cities, license and regulate second-hand shops and junk stores, and the owners of livery stables and of horses, cabs, carriages, carts, tucks, sleighs, omnibuses and other vehicles regularly used for hire within the said city, and shall establish the rates of fare to be taken by the owners or drivers of such vehicles for the conveyance of goods or passengers from any point within the city to any point not more than three mils beyond the limits of such city, and may provide for enforcing such rates.

The Board of Commissioners of Police in any city may pass by-laws defining areas or districts in the city within the limits of which no livery stable, sale, or boarding stable in which horses are to be kept for hire or for express purposes shall be established or maintained.

The Board of, etc., in any city shall pass by-laws regulating the hours of labor of persons employed in livery or boarding stables, or as drivers of cabs, carriages or sleighs kept for hire within the city, and also the hours of labor of persons employed by owners of horses, carts, etc., kept for hire within the city, and for licensing drivers of cabs within the said city.

The Board, etc., shall also regulate and control children engaged as :

(a) Express or despatch messengers ;

(b) Vendors of newspapers and small wares ;

(c) Bootblacks.

The Board in any city, and the council in any town, may regulate and prohibit the playing of bands and of musical instruments on any street, highway, park or public place in the city, but this shall not apply to any military band attached to any corps of the militia of Canada when on duty under command of its regular officer.

Protection of Workmen and Others on Buildings.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of municipalities, townships, cities, towns and villages for inspecting and regulating the construction and erection of hoists, scaffolding and other constructions used in erecting, repairing, altering or improving buildings, chimneys or other structures; and for making all necessary regulations for the protection and safety of workmen and other persons employed thereon; and for appointing inspectors of scaffolding.

Egress From and Construction of Buildings.

By-laws may be passed as above for regulating the number of doors on churches, theatres, halls or other buildings used for worship, public meetings or places of amusement, and the street gates leading thereto; and the construction and width of stairways, in churches, etc., and in factories, warehouses, hotels and boarding houses; and also the size and number of doors and other means of egress from all hospitals, schools, colleges and other buildings of a like nature, and also the structure of stairs and railings in all such buildings, and the strength of beams, walls and joists and their supports, and for compelling the production of plans for inspection and for enforcing the observance of such regulations.

Fr preventing the obstruction of the halls, aisles, passage-ways, etc., in any such building or leading thereto during the occupation of the same by any public assemblage.

Hoists and Elevators.

For licensing and inspecting elevators and hoists for passengers or freight, used by the public or by employees, and for imposing and enforcing penalties for the infringement of such by-laws, and for prohibiting and preventing the use of elevators and hoists contrary to the provisions of such by-law. But the provisions in this clause contained shall be subject to the Ontario Factories Act and of any other Act making provisions applicable to elevators and hoists.

By the Councils of Cities, Towns and Villages.

For regulating the construction of cranes, hoists and elevators, and for determining the manner in which elevators in buildings shall be constructed and worked, and for providing for the inspection of all cranes, etc., but none of the provisions of such by-laws shall be inconsistent with the Ontario Factories Act so far as the same provides for the regulation or construction of cranes, etc.

Cab Stands and Booths.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities, etc., for authorizing and assigning stands for vehicles kept for hire on the public streets and places; and for the erection and maintenance of covered stands for booths on streets, etc., and for the protection or shelter of the drivers of such vehicles. Provided that no such booth shall be placed upon any sidewalk without the previous consent of the owner or lessee of the property fronting or adjoining such stand or booth.

By laws may be passed by the councils of cities, etc., for building, equipping and maintaining and operating street railways in, along and over such streets of the city or town and subject to and upon such terms as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may approve; and for leasing the same from time to time on such terms as may be determined on; and for levying an annual special rate to defray the yearly interest on the expenditure therefor, and to form a yearly sinking fund for the payment of the principal within a time not exceeding thirty years.

A municipal corporation which builds, constructs, owns or manages a street railway shall have and exercise the same rights and powers and be subject to the same liabilities as street railways and companies under the Street Railway Act, except where the same conflict with or are repugnant to the rights, powers, liabilities or duties of a municipal corporation as provided by law.

Electric Street Railways.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities for compelling every electric railway company, operating its railway within the limits of such city, to provide proper and sufficient enclosed vestibules upon its street cars to protect the motormen and persons in charge of such cars, from exposure to cold, snow, rain or sleet, during the months of November, December, January, February and March in every year, while engaged in operating the cars.

Schools for Artisans.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of municipalities, counties, cities and towns for establishing schools for the training and education of artisans, mechanics and workmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts, and for acquiring such real property as may be requisite for such schools; and the erection and maintenance of suitable buildings thereon; and for improving and repairing such school buildings, and for disposing of such property when no longer required. Councils establishing such schools may appoint boards of trustees to conduct the schools, giving them such authority as the councils may deem expedient.

For making grants in aid of such schools, or to art schools, approved by the Department of Education, as they may deem expedient.

An Amendment to the Municipal Act of 1900.

Provides that in cities having a population of more than 15,000 the council may, by by-law, provide that the aldermen shall be elected by a general vote of the electors, and either by general vote, or in two electoral divisions with a population exceeding 40,000, one-half the number to be elected by each division, but such by-law shall not come into force until it has been first submitted to a vote of the electors, and the persons entitled to vote on such by-law shall be the persons entitled to vote at municipal elections. Upon a petition being presented by 400 of the electors, it shall be submitted at the next municipal election following, and such by-law being carried by a majority of the electors voting thereon, shall come into effect at the next annual municipal election.

Such a by-law may be repealed by a by-law to be submitted to the electors at any annual municipal election held not later than five years after

its first coming into effect. The repealing by-law to be submitted to a vote of the municipal electors after being petitioned for by at least 400 of such electors. Where such vote has been in favor of the election of mayor and aldermen by a general vote of the electors, and not by ward, a by-law bringing the Act into force may be passed by the council of the municipality before the first day of July next, without submitting the same to a vote of the municipal electors.

Public Meetings. R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 230.

The notice to be issued by the sheriff of any county, or by the mayor of any city or town, or by two or more justices of the peace, for calling any public meeting shall be issued at least three days before the day on which such meeting is appointed to be held, and shall set forth the names of the requisitionists, or of a competent number of them. Also that the meeting is called within conformity of the provisions of this Act, and that such meeting, and all persons attending the same, will be within the protection of this Act, and that all persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Every person required by law, or who has in the usual way been appointed at such meeting to preside over the same, shall cause order to be kept at such meetings, and shall commence the proceedings of the meeting by causing the summons or notice calling the meeting, or the declaration whereby the same is declared to be a public meeting, under the protection of this Act, to be publicly read. The person who presides over such public meeting shall cause any person who attempts to interrupt or disturb such meeting to be removed to such a distance from the same as may effectually prevent such interruption or disturbance, and may adjudge any person who makes such an attempt guilty of such attempted disturbance, upon which conviction any justice of the peace may, by warrant under his own hand, forthwith commit such person to the common gaol of the county or district, for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours from the time of commitment signed, and until the lawful costs of the constable and gaoler for the arrest, transmission and detention of such person are paid or satisfied.

Every action to be brought against any person for anything by him done under authority of this Act, must be brought within twelve months next after the cause of such action accrued.

Factories. R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 256.

An Act for the protection of persons employed in factories.

Provided that where not more than five persons are employed within any place coming within the foregoing definition of a factory, and that where children, young girls or women are employed at home, that is to say, in a private place, house or room used as a dwelling, wherein neither steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, and wherein the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, the provisions of this Act shall not apply.

A part of a factory may for the purposes of this Act be taken to be a separate factory; and a place used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form any part of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

Where a place situate within the precincts of a factory is used solely for some other purpose than the manufacturing process carried on in the

factory, such place shall not be deemed to form any part of the factory for the purposes of this Act, but shall be deemed to be a separate factory and regulated accordingly.

No place shall be excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that such place is in the open air.

Where any owner, occupier or tenant of any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place, who has the right of access thereto, and control thereof lets or hires out or contracts for work or labor to be done therein by any other person, and such other person employs therein any workman, child, young girl or woman, in or for the carrying out or performing of any such work or labor, every person thus employed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered and taken as being in the service of the said owner, tenant or occupier, and in computing the number of persons employed in any place in order to ascertain if such place comes within the definition of a factory according to the intent and meaning of this Act, every such person shall be taken into account.

"Child" shall mean a person under the age of fourteen years.

"Young girl" shall mean a girl of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years.

"Woman" shall mean a woman of eighteen years and upwards.

No child shall be employed in any factory, except in the business of canning or dessicating fruits and vegetables and the work incidental thereto, as provided above.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, by order in Council, notice of which shall be published in The Ontario Gazette, prohibit the employment of girls under the age of eighteen years, and of boys under the age of sixteen yars in factories the work in which is deemed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be dangerous or unwholesome.

It shall not be lawful to employ in a factory any child, young girl or woman so that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so employs any child, etc., shall upon summary conviction thereof incur and be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the county wherein the offence has been committed for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine of not more than $100, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment as aforesaid.

It shall not be lawful for any child, young girl or woman to be employed for more than ten hours in one day, nor more than for sixty hours in one week, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labor per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday. In every factory the employer shall allow every child, etc., therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited as respects the employment of children, etc.

If the inspector so directs in writing the employer shall not allow any child, etc., to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on. And if the inspector so directs in writing the employer shall at his own expense provide a suitable room in the factory, or in connection therewith, for the purpose of a dining and eating room for the persons employed in the factory.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, women may, during the months of July, August, September and October in any year, be employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon of any day in any factory wherein the only work or operations carried on relate to and are

exclusively such as may be necessary for the canning or dessicating of fruits or vegetables, and the preparation thereof; but no woman shall be employed during the said months to a later hour than nine o'clock on the afternoon of any day for more than twenty days in the whole, and in reckoning such period of twenty days every day on which any woman has been employed to a later hour shall be taken into account.

Where any woman is employed on any day to a later hour than seven o'clock in the afternoon, she shall, on every such day, and in addition to the hour provided at noon, be allowed not less than forty-five minutes for an evening meal between the hours of five and eight o'clock.

Subject to the regulations which may be made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, it shall be lawful for the inspector, where any accident, which prevents the working of any factory happens to the motive power of any machine, or where the exigencies of certain trades require that children, young girls or women working in a factory shall be employed for a longer period than is herein provided, on due proof of such accident or exigency, to give permission for such exemption, as, in his judgment, will, fairly to all parties concerned, make up for any loss of labor from such accident, or meet the requirements of any exigency of trade. In such cases no woman, etc., shall be employed before the hour of six o'clock in the morning, nor after nine in the evening, and the hours of labor shall not be more than twelve in any one day, nor more than seventy-two and a half in any week. And such exemption shall not comprise more than thirty-six days, on the whole in any twelve months.

A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power.

A young girl or woman shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory as is mill-gearing while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery. A child or young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine, while the same is in motion.

Every factory shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance.

A factory shall not be so overcrowded while work is being carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the employees.

Every factory shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is reasonably practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust and other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process that may be injurious to health. in Every factory there shall be kept a sufficient number and description of privies, earth and water closets and urinals for the use of the employees, which shall at all times be kept clean and well ventilated, and separate sets thereof shall be provided for the male and female employees.

In every factory all dangerous parts of mill-gearing, machinery, vats, pans, caldrons, reservoirs, wheel-races, flumes, water channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges and all other like dangerous places shall, as far as practicable be securely guarded.

No machinery other than steam engines shall be cleaned while in motion if the inspector so directs by written notice.

The openings of every hoistway, hatchway, elevator, etc., shall be provided with and protected by trap-doors or self-closing hatches, and such trap-doors, etc., shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use by the persons authorized by the employer to use the same.

In every factory there shall be such means of extinguishing fire as the inspector acting under the regulations made in that behalf, directs in writing.

The main inside and outside doors shall open outwardly, and any door leading to or being the principal or main entrance to the factory or to any tower, stairways, or fire-escapes therein, or belonging thereto, shall not be bolted, barred or locked at any time during the ordinary and usual working hours of the factory.

In case of a fire or accident in any factory occasioning any bodily injury to a person employed therein, whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days notice shall be sent to the inspector in writing by the employer forthwith, after the expiration of the said six days; in case of an explosion occurring in any factory, whether any person is injured thereby or not, the fact shall be reported to the inspector within twenty-four hours of the occurrence. Where in any factory any person is killed or injured through any cause, written notice shall be sent to the inspector within twenty-four hours.

In case of neglect on the part of any employer to comply with the foregoing provisions with respect to sending written notices to the inspector, such employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30.00.

The provisions of this Act which relate to cleanliness, ventilation, etc., and to children etc., being during any part of the times allowed for meals in any factory, and to sending notices of accidents, shall not apply where persons are employed at home, that is to say, in any private room, house, place, etc. used as a dwelling.

Nothing in this Act shall extend to any person being a mechanic, artisan or laborer, working only in repairing the machinery in, or any part of, a factory.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, make such rules and regulations for enforcing its provisions and for the conduct and duties of inspectors, as may be deemed necessary. And also from time to time appoint a female inspector, in addition to the other inspectors directed by law.

Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, serve on the inspector a written notice, stating the name of the factory, the place where it is situated, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the amount of moving power therein and the name of firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30.00.

Such annual or other report of the inspector as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

Industries Included Under Factories Act.

Agricultural Implement Factories.
Auger Factories.
Axle and Spring Factories.
Bakehouses and Bakeshops.
Barb Wire Factories.
Barrel Factories.
Bell Factories.
Billiard Table Factories.
Bird Cage Factories.
Biscuit Factories.
Blacking Factories.
Blanket Factories.
Boiler Factories.
Bolt and Nut Factories.
Bookbinding Factories.
Boot and Shoe Factories.
Box Factories.
Brass Factories.
Breweries.
Broom Factories.
Brush Factories.
Bustle and Hoopskirt Factories.
Button Factories.
Canning Factories.

Industries Included Under Factories Act.—*Continued.*

Cap Factories.
Carpet Factories.
Carriage Factories.
Carriage Goods (Iron) Factories.
Carriage Woodwork Factories.
Cartridge Factories.
Car Shops.
Cheese Box Factories.
Chemical Works.
Childs' Carriage Factories.
Cider Factories.
Cigar Factories.
Cigar Box Factories.
Clay Pipe Factories.
Clock Factories.
Clothing Factories.
Coffin Factories.
Confectionery Factories.
Coopers' Factories.
Cork Factories.
Corset Factories.
Corset and Hoopskirt Steel Factories.
Cotton Factories.
Distilleries.
Domestic Utensils Factories.
Dress Shield Factories.
Drop Forging Factories.
Dye Works.
Edge Tool Factories.
Electric Machinery Factories.
Electrotype Foundries.
Emery Wheel Factories.
Envelope Factories.
Extracts and Essential Oil Factories.
Felt Factories.
File Works.
Flax Mills.
Foundries.
Fringe and Tassel Factories.
Fruit Dessicating Factories.
Furniture Factories.
Furriers' Workshops.
Galvanized and Pressed Ironwork Factories.
Glass Works.
Glove Factories.
Glucose Factories.
Gun and Small Arms Factories.
Hair Cloth Factories.
Hames Factories.
Hammer Factories.
Hat Factories.
Hinge Factories.
Horn Comb Factories.
Hobby Horse Factories.
Hosiery Factories.
Iron Bridge Works.
Jams, Jellies and Pickle Works.
Jewellery Factories.
Kaoka Factories.
Knitting Factories.
Knitting Machine Factories.
Knitting Needle Factories.
Lace Factories.
Lamp Goods Factories.
Last Factories.
Laundries.
Laundry, Bluing and Washing Crystal Factories.
Lead Pipe and Shot Factories.
Linen, Cotton and Bag Factories.
Lithographers' Workshops.
Lock Factories.
Locomotive Works.
Machine Shops.
Machine Screw Works.
Mantel Piece Factories.
Marble Works.
Match Factories.
Matting Factories.
Mattress Factories.
Metallic Shingle Factories.
Mill Furnishing Works.
Mirror Factories.
Nail Works.
Necktie Works.
Oil Mills.
Oil Refineries.
Organ Factories.
Organ Reed Factories.
Ornamental Moulding Factories.
Paint Works.
Paper Box Factories.
Paper Collar Factories.
Paper and Pulp Mills.
Parafine Factories.
Patent Medicine Factories.
Piano Factories.
Piano and Organ Key-board Factories.
Picture Frame Works.
Pin Factories.
Planing Mills.
Plated Metal Works.
Potteries.
Printing Ink Factories.
Pulp Factories.
Rag-sorting Workshops.
Rattan Goods Factories.
Reaper Knife Factories.
Rivet Works.
Rolling Mills.
Rope Works.
Rubber Factories.
Saddlery Hardware Factories.
Safe Works.
Salt Drying Factories.
Sash and Door Factories.
Saw Factories.
Saw Mills.
Scale Works.
Sewer Pipe Factories.
Sewing Machine Works.
Shirt Factories.
Shoddy Factories.
Shovel Factories.
Show Case Factories.
Silk Factories.
Skate Works.
Soap Works.
Soda Water Factories.
Spice and Coffee Mills.
Spool Factories.
Stained Glass Factories.

Industries Included Under Factories Act.—*Concluded.*

Starch Factories.
Stave Factories
Stay Factories.
Steel Wire Factories.
Straw Works.
Sugar Refineries.
Suspender Factories.
Syrup Factories.
Tanneries.
Terra Cotta Works.
Thread Spooling Factories.
Tin Stamping Works.
Tobacco Factories.
Toy Factories.
Trunk Factories.
Tub and Pail Works.
Type Foundries.
Varnish Works.
Velocipede and Bicycle Factories.
Vinegar Works.
Waggon and Sleigh Factories.
Wall Paper Factories.
Watch Case Factories.
Wax Paper Factories.
Whip Factories.
Window Shade Factories.
Wire Goods Factories.
Woodenware Factories.
Wood Pulley Factories.
Wood Screw Factories.
Woollen Factories.

Regulation of Shops. R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 257.

An Act Respecting Shops and Places Other Than Factories.

No child, young girl or woman shall be employed in or about the shop on any day of the week, other than Saturday or the day next before a statutory holiday, before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning, or after the hour of six o'clock in the evening.

Saturday labor shall not commence before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning nor continue after the hour of ten o'clock in the evening.

There shall be allowed for each child etc., so employed not less than one hour for the noonday meal, and not less than forty-five minutes for the evening meal.

If any child, young girl or woman is employed in a shop on the day next a statutory holiday until ten o'clock in the evening, in that case such child, etc., shall not be enployed after six o'clock in the evening on Saturday of the same week.

Nothing in this section contained shall apply or be in force as to any shop, from the 14th day of December to the 24th day of December, inclusive, in each year.

In any shop where females are employed the employer shall at all times provide and keep therein a sufficient or suitable seat or chair for the use of every such female and shall permit her to use such chair when not necessarily engaged in her work.

Any person offending against the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10.00, nor more than $25.00, with the costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fines and costs, to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county for not less than one month or more than three months.

The provisions of this Act relating to the sanitary conditions of shops, and the means of extinguishing fire, etc., are practically the same as the provisons of the Factories Act in this respect.

The inspector shall have the right to exercise such powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Bake Shops.

All bake shops to which this Act aplies shall be constructed as to lighting, healing ventilating and draining in such a manner as not to be

injurious to the health of any person working therein, and shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, so as to secure the production and preservation of all the food products therein in a good, and wholesome condition.

Every bake shop shall be supplied with a proper washroom, closet and other conveniences necessary for the health and comfort of the persons employed therein

The sleeping places of the employees shall be entirely separate from the bake shop and no person shall be allowed to sleep in such shop.

No employer shall allow or require any employee to be in any bake shop to work on Sunday, nor to work more than twelve hours on any day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, except by permission of inspector.

No employer shall knowingly require or permit any person to work in his bake shop who is effected with consumption of the lungs or with scrofula, or with any venereal disease, and every employer is hereby required to maintain himself and his employees in a clean and healthy condition, while engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of such food products

Any employer who violates any of the provisions of this Act which relate to bake shops shall for the first offence pay a penalty of not less than $20.00, besides costs thereof, and not more than $50.00; and for the second offence shall pay a penalty of not less than $50.00, besides costs, and not more than $100.00 and in default of payment shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county in which the offence is committed for a period not less than thirty days, or more than six months, and be kept at hard labor at the discretion of the Magistrate, and for the third and subsequent offence shall be imprisoned in gaol for a period not less than six months nor more than one year, to be kept at hard labor at the discretion of the Magistrate.

An Act to Amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act.

S.O., 1900, Cap. 43, provides that every person contracting for the manufacture of coats, vests trousers, overalls, cloaks, caps, drawers, blouses, waists, waist bands, underwear, neckwear, shirts, or any parts thereof, or any other garment or article of clothing, or giving out for improvement, manufacture or alteration, incomplete material from which the said articles or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially altered or improved, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses, serially numbered, of all the persons to whom such work or material is given to be made, altered or improved, or with whom he may have contracted to do the same; and such register shall at all times be kept prominently posted up in the office of the person thus giving out such articles for manufacture, alteration or improvement.

Every article thus made, altered or improved, as aforesaid, shall bear upon a label attached thereto the register number or the name and address of the person to whom the same was given for manufacture, alteration or improvement, and any false statement upon such label shall render the person making the same liable to the penalties provided by this Act for making false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document.

No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in this section and made in any dwelling house, tenement house or building in the rear of any tenement, etc., without a permit from the inspector, stating that the place of manufacture is thoroughly clean, and

otherwise in good sanitary condition. Such permit shall state the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed upon the said premises, and shall not be granted until an inspection of the premises is made by the inspector.

When any article mentioned under this section is found by the inspector to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, or upon any unregistered premises, he shall seize and impound the same, and affix thereto a label bearing the words "unsanitary" printed on a tag not less than four inches in length.

The owner of such article shall, after it has been disinfected, be entitled to have the same returned to him, upon first paying the costs of such seizure and disinfection.

If the inspector finds evidence of unhealthy conditions, or of infectious or contagious disease present in any workshop, tenement or dwelling, where any of the articles herein mentioned are manufactured, etc., he shall forthwith report the same to the local board of health, and the board shall issue such order as the public health may require, or may condemn or destroy all such infectious and contagious articles or any articles manufactured under unsanitary conditions, as aforesaid.

Immigration of Children.

R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 262, provides that no child shall be brought or caused to be brought into the Province of Ontario by any society or agent or by any person other than the parent of the child, or person standing in *loco parentis* to such child, from any port in Great Britain or Ireland, unless a certificate has first been obtained from an examiner stating that he has satisfied himself that the child named in the certificate has not been convicted of any crime, nor displayed any criminal tendencies, and that in other respects he is a child who may lawfully be brought into the Province.

Every society or agent shall maintain a careful supervision over every child caused by them to be brought into the Province, until such a child attains the age of eighteen years, and shall provide a permanent home or shelter, to which such child may be returned after being placed out in a foster home, or as an apprentice, if the person with whom the child has been placed is unable or unwilling to retain the custody of the child; and the address of such shelter shall be specified in every agreement made with persons receiving children into foster homes or as apprentices, and every such person shall, when so required by the society or agent, furnish full particulars as to the health, conduct, progress and welfare of such child.

Any complaints received that a child placed out in a foster home, or as an apprentice is being ill-treated or overworked, etc., shall be immediately investigated by the society or agent, and the necessary steps taken to protect the child from future ill-treatment or neglect.

Every society or agent having the custody of any child brought into the Province shall be entitled to send such child to the public or separate schools of the municipality in which the child resides, in the same manner as the child of any ratepayer.

If any child hereafter so brought into the Province of Ontario, within three years thereafter, becomes dependent on public or private charity, the society or agent, if so ordered by the inspector, shall pay to the Province or to any person maintaining the child, the cost of the maintenance of the child, and may be required to return the child to the place from which he came into this Province.

Any society or agent who brings into the Province any child, who from defective intellect or disease or physical infirmity, or any other defect, is unable to follow any trade or calling, or any child of known vicious tendencies, or any child who is known to be an habitual criminal, or whose parents have been criminals, lunatics or idiots, or weakminded or defective constitutionally, or confirmed paupers or diseased, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $100 or less than $10, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months.

Horse Power for Threshing Machines.

R.S.O., 1897, cap. 265, provides that all persons owning or running any threshing machine, wood-sawing or other machine, which is connected to a horsepower by means of a tumbling rod or line of shafting, shall cause each of the knuckles, couplings and joints, etc., of such tumbling rod or line of shafting to be safely boxed or secured while running, with wood, leather or metal covering, in such manner as to prevent injury to persons passing over or near such tumbling rod, etc., and shall cause all oiling cups attached to arbors or journals to which driving belts are attached, to be furnished with tubes of tin or other material, which shall extend above the belt so as to prevent damage from oiling when the machine is in motion; and shall further cause a driver's platform to be placed on any horse-power used for driving machinery, of such size as to cover the gearing and to prevent accident to any person from contact with said gearing.

Any person who refuses to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $20, over and above the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol for a period of not less than two or more than twenty days.

Technical Schools.

R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 301, provides that the trustees of any high school or board of education may, by resolution passed at a special meeting, called for the purpose, establish a technical school, or may change any high school already established into a technical school, providing that such resolution shall not take effect until ratified by by-law of each municipality composing the high school district, and also by the county council (if any) required by the High School Act to contribute the equivalent of the legislative grant towards the maintenance of such high school.

The provisions of the High Schools Act shall apply to technical schools, subject to any regulations of the Education Department, with respect to fees, etc.

Technical Schools for Adults.

It shall be lawful for the municipality corporation of any city or town to appropriate such sums of money as may be deemed expedient for the establishment of a technical school for adults within the meaning of this Act.

The general management of the schools for adults shall be vested in and exercised by a board of management, to be appointed as provided in section 9 of the Public Libraries Act. In cities and towns where there is a Public Library, technical schools for adults shall be under the control of the board of such library.

Employment of Prisoners.

R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 316, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time direct the employment upon any work or duty, the nature of which is to be specified, beyond the limits of any common gaol, of any prisoner who is sentenced to hard labor under the authority of any Statute of Ontario, or for breach of the by-laws of any municipal corporation in this Province. Every prisoner shall during such employment be subject to the rules and regulations of the gaol so far as applicable. No prisoner shall be so employed, save under the strictest care and supervision of officers appointed to that duty.

An account shall be kept of the amount earned by the labor of prisoners, and shall be divided between the Province and the county in proportion to the amount contributed by them respectively towards the maintenance of such prisoners.

On April 4th, 1900, the following resolution was passed by the Legislature of Ontario :

Resolved, that in the opinion of this House all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto: and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of provincial public funds, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service, and to all parties now performing services for the Government. That this House is further of the opinion that in all appropriate cases the legislation of this House should be in harmony with this resolution.

S.O. 1900, Cap. 14. An Act Respecting the Bureau of Labor.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. There shall be attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Public Works a bureau, to be styled "The Bureau of Labor."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a Secretary of the said Bureau and may also appoint such other officers as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Bureau.

3. It shall be the object of the Bureau to collect, assort and systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labor throughout the Province—co-operation, strikes, or other labor difficulties, trades unions, labor organizations, the relations between labor and capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

An Act Respecting Aid to Certain Railways, S.O., 1901, chap. 22, contains clauses for the protection of workmen engaged thereon, as follows:

8. The workmen, laborers or servants employed on or about the construction of the said railway, each of them shall be charged fair and reasonable prices for any board, provisions, clothing and other necessaries of life and reasonable comfort, supplied by the company, their agents or any person or persons authorized by the said company to supply such goods and accommodation, and upon the breach of any of the provisions of this section or in the event of exorbitant charges being made by the railway company, their agents or other person or persons authorized by the railway company, there may be deducted and retained from moneys payable in respect of such unearned subsidy, or hereafter to be granted subsidy, such amount as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may think proper.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may instruct the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health to enforce such reasonable sanitary regulations on the works and in the camps connected therewith during the construction of the said railways, as may be deemed necessary to maintain proper sanitary conditions and accommodation, and contractors shall have at such camps a tent and store, where in case of emergency a patient suffering from a contagious disease may be isolated at once, so as not to endanger the men in the camp.

18. All the provisions of the "Act to secure payment of wages for labor performed in the construction of public works," of the "Act respecting subsidies to railways and to encourage the manufacture of railway steel and iron in the Province." and of "The Ontario Railway Act," shall apply to the subsidies granted by this Act, and the wages paid on any of the said works shall be such as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the respective districts where such railways are to be constructed.

An Act Respecting Sanitary Regulations in Unorganized Territories, S.O., 1901, chap. 34, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make regulations applicable only to those parts of the Province which are without municipal organization.

(1) Respecting any particular industry, and the conditions under which the same may be carried on, for the purpose of preventing nuisances and the outbreak or spread of disease.

(2) For the cleansing, regulating and inspection of lumbering camps, mining camps and railway construction, and other places where labor is employed.

(3) For providing for the inspection of houses and premises.

(4) For providing for the employment of duly qualified medical practitioners by employers of labor in lumber and mining camps and railway construction and other works where labor is employed, and for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons so employed.

S. O., 1901, Cap. 35. An Act to Further Improve the Factories Act.

1. Sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Factories Act is amended by inserting in the first line after the word "provided" the words "by the owner

of the factory," and sub-section (5) of the same section is amended by adding thereto the following:

"And the owner of any factory who does not provide the equipment, accommodation or conveniences required in sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section within two months after receiving from the inspector notice in writing in regard to the same shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this Act and shall be liable to the penalty provided in section 19 of this Act."

2. Section 20 of the Factories Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-sections :

(f) Inflammable material such as coal oil or petroleum, benzine and naphtha, and explosives of all kinds shall be kept stored when not in actual use in a building separated from the other parts of the factory, or in a fireproof compartment of the factory approved of by the inspector.

(g) No boiler shall be used that is not insured in some boiler inspection company duly authorized in the Province for that purpose, or that has not been inspected within one year by a competent inspector, such inspector to be a man who has had charge of a boiler and engine for a period of not less than five years, or who holds a certificate as a stationary engineer, and the manager or proprietor shall, whenever so requested by the inspector, produce for examination the insurance policy or the certificate of inspection.

3. Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 21 of the Factories Act are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :

(2) The owner of every factory over two stories in height, and where deemed necessary by the inspector, the owner of every factory over one storey in height, shall within six months from the time of the passing of this Act, provide the said factory with one or more systems of fire escape as follows, and shall keep the same in good repair :

(a) A sufficient number of tower stairways with iron doorways within reach of or having easy communication with all the working-rooms of the factory ; or

(b) a sufficient number of iron or other uninflammable fire escapes on the outside of the building, such fire escapes to consist of stairways with railing or iron ladders and to be connected with the interior of the building by iron or tinned doors or windows with iron shutters, and to have suitable landings at every story including the attic if the attic is occupied as a workroom, and the said stairways to start at a distance of not more than eight feet from the ground or pavement; or

(c) any other system or form of fire escape that may be sanctioned under this Act by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Factories Inspectors.

(3) The owner or proprietor of any factory refusing or neglecting to provide the means of safe exit in case of fire prescribed in this section shall upon conviction thereof incur and be liable to a fine of not more than $500 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, be liable to imprisonment within the common gaol of the county for a period of not more than twelve months.

4. The following is added to the Ontario Factories Act as section 51 :

51. The owner, proprietor or manager of any factory hereafter established and to which this Act applies, shall not begin operations until he shall have received from the factory inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory a permit to operate the same ; and any such person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalties provided for in section 19 of this Act.

S.O., 1901, Cap. 36. An Act to Amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act.

1. Section 13 of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act is amended by adding thereto the following sub-sections :

(3) The owner of every shop shall be held responsible for the providing of the sanitary conveniences provided under sub-section (2) of this section, and on failure or refusal to provide the same within two months after receiving written notice from the inspector, shall be liable on conviction to a fine of not more than $500 ; or in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned for a period of not more than twelve months.

(4) Where grinding, polishing or buffing is carried on in any shop, the provisions of section 16 of the Ontario Factories Act shall apply to such shop.

2. Section 39 of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor :

39. No person shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any bake shop to work on Sunday, nor for more than twelve hours out of every twenty-four hours, computed from the time when the employee commences to work, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, to be computed as commencing on Monday and ending on Saturday, both days inclusive, except by permission of the inspector given in writing to the employer ; and a copy of such permission shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bake shop.

Barber Shops.

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following as sections 45 and 46.

45. No employer shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any barber shop to work on Sunday, and no proprietor of any barber shop shall open his barber shop or permit the same to be opened to the public or carry on any business or work therein at any time between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night.

46. Any employer or any proprietor of a barber shop who violates the provisions of the preceding section shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than $20, besides costs, and of not more than $50, besides costs, and in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than thirty days and of not more than six months.

REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO

GAME COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR

1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO GAME COMMISSION.

1902.

His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Sir,—We your Commissioners beg to present the Eleventh Annual Report of the Department charged with the important and responsible duties of the preservation of the game of the Province.

Nature has been prodigal in her gifts of game animals, birds and fish to the people of this Province: but owing to the large increase in numbers yearly of those who seek pleasure afield with rod and gun, the demand on our game and fish supply is becoming very great, and sportsmen must be less exacting in their demands as years roll on, otherwise the supply will become very much depleted, if not exhausted entirely. Having these facts continually before them, your Commissioners, while anxious not to ask for restrictions to be placed on sportsmen which will to them appear arbitrary and vexatious, feel at the same time that duty demands them to protect to the fullest extent the great heritage that the people of this Province possess in game and fish.

We have pleasure in stating that throughout the older settled sections of the Province, we have every reason to believe that our Game Laws are being well observed. A few infractions have been reported from the more newly settled districts; infractions which we hope were committed more in ignorance than wilfulness.

The experience of sportsmen in the Province during the season of 1902 was a varied one. The continual wet weather in June and July proved most disastrous to the young quail and partridge in low lying districts. Both quail and partridge were as plentiful in the northern part of the County of Lambton as they have been for several seasons past; but in the northern portions of the county, and the counties of Middlesex, Essex and Kent, reports to hand show conclusively that the great downpour of rain worked sad havoc among the young birds, and in some districts where birds had been plentiful in former years not a bird was to be found.

Woodcock was reported to be very scarce, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the birds could find feed almost anywhere owing to the wet summer; and, as they were not to be found in their usual haunts, sportsmen concluded that there were no birds, whereas they were scattered throughout the country.

Ducks were unusually plentiful in some of the smaller preserves, and some good bags were made; but on some of the larger preserves the experience was anything but satisfactory. But the conditions of the weather and the surrounding country had more to do with this than anything else. Ducks were found in

large numbers in old marshes that for years up to last summer had been dry. In years gone by many people resented the leasing of duck preserves to private individuals, but this, with the abolition of spring shooting, has done much to keep up the present good supply of birds.

To the devotees of rifle and hound the season of 1902 was a red-letter one. The Dominion and Canadian Express Companies report having carried 2,526 carcasses of deer alone; but this gives but an imperfect idea of the actual number killed, as it has been estimated that over 12,000 deer are killed in the Province annually. As usual after the close of the season, your Commissioners have been urged from different quarters to recommend certain changes in the law before another season. Were these demands acceded to, they would be followed by another batch of requests next year

The open season for Moose has been taken advantage of by many sportsmen, and some lordly heads were secured. These noble animals appear to have increased during the last few years. No fewer than 5,165 deer licenses, and 150 moose licenses, were issued

The otter and beaver, two of the most valuable fur-bearing animals we have, appear to be decreasing in numbers yearly: the value of their pelts being accountable for this.

We regret to announce that it has been reported to your Commissioners that in a few cases summer tourists in the northern part of the Province have been guilty of killing moose and deer during the summer, and leaving their carcasses to rot. Should this wanton destruction continue, your Commissioners will feel compelled to ask for legislation prohibiting the carrying of firearms in certain districts during the summer months.

Your Commissioners have under discussion plans for the propagation of quail in the Province. These grand little game birds are yearly becoming fewer in numbers, and it is felt that something must be done other than shortening of the open season to assist them in keeping up their numbers. With this end in view the Government may be asked in the near future to lease the rights of a few hundred acres of land in favorable portions of the Counties of Lambton, Essex, Kent and Middlesex for the purpose of propagating quail on these lands; it being their opinion that this would be the cheapest and most effective way that quail can be protected and increased. Another plan proposed is to breed them in confinement, turning them down in pairs in the spring.

It is to be regretted that some sportsmen are in the habit of getting in all the game they can lay their hands on during the open season, simply because they can place it in a cold storage for an indefinite period. This should be frowned down on by every true sportsman. The aboriginal inhabitants of this country shewed us the good example of killing only for their daily requirements, an example which we should feel it our duty to follow.

A very successful meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protection Association was held in the City of Ottawa in January, at which the Province of Ontario was well represented. The gathering together of representative sportsmen from various States and Provinces, and the discussion of methods for the better protection and propagation of our game and fish cannot but be productive of much good, not only to the present generation, but also to the generations yet to come.

We cannot close this Report without referring to the good work done by Chief Game Warden Tinsley and his able staff of deputy wardens (now numbering 285). In the discharge of his duties, Mr. Tinsley has displayed both tact and sagacity, and, whilst never subjecting sportsmen to vexatious annoyances over trifles, has firmly insisted on obedience to the Game Laws of the Province. Under his able management the Game Department of the Province from a fin-

ancial standpoint, shews a remarkable growth. The year just closed shows receipts from all sources of no less a total than $17,178.37, with expenditures of $9,857.75, leaving a surplus to the Province of $7,320.62; a most gratifying showing.

During the year Dr. McCallum, who had filled the position of Chairman of the Commission for several years, was called upon by the Government to fill an important position, which necessitated his resignation of the Chairmanship. Your Commissioners feel that his place on the Board will not be easily filled, and they beg to place on record their high appreciation of the good work done by him while on the board as a member. To his ripe judgment as a true sportsman and ardent naturalist is to be largely attributed the present efficient condition of the Game Laws of the Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MONTAGUE A. A. SMITH.
Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GAME WARDEN.

TORONTO, January, 1903.

MONTAGUE A. A. SMITH, Esq.,
Chairman, Ontario Game Commission.

SIR,—I herewith submit my annual report of the work of the Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1902, which I trust will receive the approval of yourself and colleagues.

WARDENS.

The increased work of the Commission has been accomplished—I venture to hope—to your satisfaction, and in a large measure due to the energetic and efficient services of Wardens Willmott, Smith, Quallins and Gill, also my clerk Mr. Pegg, who has done all possible to keep up with the work of the Commission. I have also received valuable aid from Inspectors Rogers and Greer. These gentlemen have done much in having due respect paid to the game laws of the province. Provincial Officers, Crown Land and Timber Agents, Bush and Fire Rangers have also done good work in their respective localities.

I take the liberty of drawing your attention to the urgent necessity of having two more salaried wardens appointed for the Nipissing and Algoma Districts, in consequence of the influx of settlers, miners and others to these remote districts. I have reason to believe that much illegal killing of large game occurs during the winter in those districts beyond the reach of our present staff of wardens. We cannot reasonably expect deputy wardens to go to those remote portions of the Province on the chance of obtaining convictions to reimburse them.

DEPUTY WARDENS.

Twenty-seven deputy wardens have been added to the list during the year, the number now being 285, most of them doing effective work. This improvement is in a large measure due to them having to take Oath of Office for the proper discharge of their duties. Allowing deputy wardens the whole of the fines resulting from convictions obtained by them has also been a factor resulting in more effective enforcement of the game laws.

Game Laws.

I am able to report a general desire of the residents of the Province to have the game laws observed, the result of which, is securing us the valuable assistance so necessary to the effective work of the Commission.

I regret having again to refer to the abuse of settlers' permits. What was intended by the Government to assist poor settlers' in the least productive portions of the Province, has been taken advantage of by men well able to pay for hunters' licenses, business and professional men residing in towns and villages, the majority being in comfortable circumstances, should not be allowed to pose as settlers and hunt on those permits. I have reports to the effect that many of the bona fide settlers fail to live up to the conditions on which these permits are issued. Many of them are accused of selling deer to unsuccessful hunters, and afterwards killing two more for their own use. Such conduct if continued would justify the Government in withdrawing the privileges so grossly abused.

As usual after the close of the open season, the regular annual agitation for changes in open season occurs. We have the periodical outcry from the still hunters who want hounding prohibited. Others want the open season to be the last half of November instead of the first half of the month. No doubt some of these malcontents would like the Government to change the open season with every change of weather. The month of November had a higher temperature than had prevailed in the Province, in November, since 1848, and it may be fifty years more before we have such mild weather during November in the Province. Those asking for changes evidently have not considered the impossibility of the Government changing the open season with every change of weather

If the hounding of deer in Ontario was prohibited ninety per cent. of the hunters in our short open season would never see a deer, when we take into consideration that a large portion of our northern country has had the original trees cut down, and succeeded by a dense second growth in which still-hunting would be impossible. While the object of the Commission is game protection, the large number of hunters are entitled to some consideration. The large number of fatal accidents that annually occur in those States where still-hunting prevails, and the amost entire absence of such accidents during our short open season when at least 10,000 hunters are in the woods of seven or eight of our northern counties. If the hounding of deer was prohibited in the Province I feel sure many hunters would decide that it was a case where absence of body would be better than presence of mind and would wisely stay at home.

Game in Ontario.

Duck shooting, in many localities, during the past season has been all that could be desired, while in other localities, where the marshes are in the vicinity of large lakes or open waters, the shooting was not satisfactory, in consequence of continued mild weather, enabling the ducks to stay out in the open waters. A large number of sportsmen complain of the open season for ducks; some recommending the open season to commence on the 1st of October instead of the 1st of September. Personally I would like the season to open the same time as for Partridge, Snipe, and Woodcock, viz.: September 15th. I have the usual complaints against market hunters making stationary hides, and anchoring their boats in open waters on the line of flight, securing all the best shooting, to the detriment of general sportsmen. Until duck shooters in general can agree on a uniform distance that boats may be anchored and decoys placed from shore or natural cover, this vexed question must remain in abeyance.

Ruffed grouse or partridge are reported to have been numerous as ever in the northern portions of the Province, offering strong inducements to market hunters and unscrupulous storekeepers to violate the game laws. These characters resort to all kinds of subterfuge to enable them to evade the laws. In the more settled portions of the Province, owing to the very wet cool weather during the breeding season, partridge were not so numerous as usual.

Quail. I regret having to report the most unfavourable breeding season for these grand game birds that has occurred in the Province for many years past. Large portions of the breeding grounds in the counties of Essex and Kent were covered with water about the time the young quail usually leave the nest, resulting in a most unsatisfactory season in those counties. In other sections of the Province, where the conditions were more favourable, there are a fairly satisfactory number of birds left over for next season's stock. The wise action of the Legislature at the last session in reducing the open season for quail to one month will have a tendency, with an intelligent system of re-stocking and a little self-denial by sportsmen, to again have a satisfactory number of these gamey birds in those favorite counties.

Snipe. Some very fair bags of these wary birds were made in the marshes frequented by them.

Woodcock in the Province were scarcer than ever, except in a few favored localities. I am afraid, unless action is taken to protect this king of game birds in their winter home in the south, they will soon become like some other species, things of the past.

Deer.

During the open season of 1901 the Canadian Express Company carried the large number of 2,372 carcasses of deer, being an increase of 878 compared with the open season of 1900. The number carried by the Dominion Express Company during the open season of 1901 was 129, making a total of 2,501. The Canadian Express Company during the open season of 1902 carried 2,286, 86 less than last year. The Dominion Express Company carried 240, an increase of 111 compared with open season of 1901, making a total of 2,526, an increase of 25 over season of 1901. The above figures convey an imperfect idea of the number of deer actually killed in the Province, full one-half of those procuring licenses have their deer conveyed to their respective homes by teams, and of which we have no record. There being upwards of 10,000 hunters hunting deer under licenses and settlers' permits, and when taking into consideration the large number annually killed by Indians and settlers in unorganized districts, it is a low estimate to say that more than 12,000 deer are yearly killed in the Province. A few years will determine whether the natural increase of these beautiful animals will meet the demand without further legislative restrictions.

Moose.

I am glad to say that many of those taking advantage of the open season for moose succeeded in securing very fine heads. The Dominion Express Company report having carried 40. Nearly all the hunting was done on the mere fringe of the moose grounds, few of the hunters going far enough to reach the caribou grounds.

Fur-Bearing Animals

Otter and Beaver are not increasing to the extent desired, the amount received for their skins being a powerful incentive to the Indians and trappers to incur the risk of illegally killing these valuable animals.

Mink and Muskrats.—A lucrative business is done in the Province in buying and selling the skins of these animals.

Insectivorous Birds.

The issue of these permits has been further reduced, from fifty-one in 1901 to forty-six in 1902.

Shooting Licenses.

Two hundred non-resident licenses have been issued during the year, an increase of one hundred compared with 1901. One hundred and fifty moose licenses were also issued, and 5,165 deer hunting licenses, an increase of seventy-five over the issue of 1901.

I again tender my sincere thanks to the officials of the various Railway and Express Companies, the Press and Sportsmen, for the courtesy and assistance rendered me.

Your predecessor, Dr. G. A. MacCallum, having been appointed by the Government to a responsible position necessitated his resigning the position of Chairman of the Ontario Game Commission. Dr. MacCallum's ability as a naturalist and accomplished sportsman, eminently fitted him for the position he filled so satisfactorily from its inception, with credit to himself and in the interest of the Province. I desire to tender him my warmest thanks, for his uniform courtesy and assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

Edwin Tinsley,
Chief Game Warden.

Belleville, 31st Dec., 1902.

E. Tinsley, Esq.,
Chief Game Warden.

Sir,—I beg, herewith, to submit my annual report, as Warden for the eastern district.

Moose seem to be about in the same condition as in former years along the northern boundary of this district and with advancing settlement it is hopeless to expect any increase of their number south of Algonquin Park.

The usual supply of red deer was in evidence at the close of the hunting season, but on the whole I think the kill was smaller than that of last year owing, no doubt, to the quantity of water in all the swamps and ponds

Considerable agitation is going on regarding the changing of the open season to a later date, but I am strongly of the opinion that it would not be wise to make any change in that direction at present.

I regret having to say that there is no evidence of an increase in beaver and otter in the counties comprising this district.

Muskrats are about in the same condition as in former years but on account of the incessant pursuit of them, it is impossible that their number can increase to any great extent.

In this connection I would strongly recommend that mink be put in the list of protected animals, inasmuch as it is now the most valuable fur bearer we have in older Ontario, the value of the pelts having risen from seventy five cents to four dollars and upwards during the last few years, and while it is claimed by some that they are somewhat destructive around a settler's premises, a clause might be inserted in the Act permitting the killing of them when found doing damage, as in the case of muskrats in the vicinity of dams and embankments.

Partridge have not been as plentiful in this district as they were last season, owing, no doubt, to the low temperature, and excessive rainfalls of the early summer, which must have been very destructive to the young chicks, but notwithstanding their scarcity, violations of the Act respecting their sale and shipment have been of frequent occurrence, but confiscation of the packages and prosecution for the offence ought to prevent a recurrence of this in future.

Ducks have been fairly plentiful and shooting good, but the season closed early. Numerous complaints have been made regarding the punting of them in the open water, and I have been requested to draw your attention to this with a view of having an enactment compelling shooters to erect their blinds within a reasonable distance of the shores and rush beds.

I have also been requested by a large number of sportsmen to draw your attention to the fact that it is not advisable to protect hares to the extent that now obtains, and that the open season should be extended to the 1st of February at least, claiming also that the contention that it would lead to the killing of partridge in the swamps is not good, inasmuch as that the hunters do not go into the swamps but stand on the roads, killing the game when they come out in the open, and that there is altogether less damage to the partridge from them than from the fox hunter for whom there is no restriction other than the close season.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. K. SMITH.

BEAUMARIS, 24th Dec., 1902.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto:

SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit my annual report in regard to game in the Northern Disticts.

During the past hunting season deer have been reported plentiful in most sections, and hunters on the whole have met with fair success.

Owing to the comparatively mild weather during the open season many carcasses of venison were lost. This has led to many hunters agitating for a later open season, and that from the 15th to 30th of November has been named as an improvement on our present season.

I myself feel satisfied that for many reasons our present season could not be improved upon. 1st. In all probability we will not have a recurrence of so mild a season for years to come. 2nd. Many outsiders take the hunting season for their annual vacation, and enjoy the camp life as much as the hunt, and this is naturally much enhanced by a certain amount of temperate weather. Of course, we can never attempt to cater to all; but the present season I think is satisfactory to the majority. 3rd. Should the season be set back, I am afraid it would result in the loss of numbers of deer; as the small lakes would be beginning to freeze over, and deer pursued by hounds would take to the water as usual, and in many cases break through the ice and be drowned. Of course we know it is astonishing how a deer can scramble out of the water onto the ice under ordinary circumstances; but a deer after a long chase and a sudden submersion as above, would not, I am afraid have the strength in many cases to save itself.

The throwing open the season for moose has met with the approbation of hunters, and has been taken advantage of by many, with most satisfactory results to most.

It is not the bona fide sportsman who decimate these animals, but a certain class of skin hunters, and Indians who do the damage. Partridges have been plentiful up north : but scarce in the districts lying further south. There seems a growing desire for private parties to acquire by lease, territory for private hunting grounds. Whilst not in favour of granting privileges to the classes, to the prejudice of the masses, I cannot but think that territory thus acquired would form breeding and distributing centres for game animals and birds, and I believe that if the Government could set apart portions of otherwise useless lands in tracts, say of four townships or so throughout the province, (or rather the north and north-western portion) as game preserves, they would be more than recompensed. Two men could easily look after such tracts of land; whereas it would take an army of men to properly protect an extensive tract. On a recent trip I was most gratified to find fresh beaver workings on many lakes and creeks where this animal had not been known to frequent for a number of years.

Considering the vast extent of our territory, the infractions have been few, and the growing interest in the protection of our game is a full guarantee of the appreciation of the work performed by the Commission.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WILLMOTT.

WINDSOR, Dec. 31st, 1902.

Mr. E. TINSLEY,

Chief Game Warden.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith submit my annual report as game warden in charge of the Western district, for the year 1902.

QUAIL.

In consequence of the continued wet weather during the breeding season quail are very scarce on all the low lands. On the higher lands there are quite a few left. If we have a favorable winter there will be a number of quail left for next season's stock. Sportsmen during the past season have been satisfied with few birds, and have done all possible to have birds left for the production of next year's crop The owners of preserves, and others, are feeding the quail during severe weather.

PARTRIDGE.

Partridge have afforded western sportsmen fairly good sport in the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton. Black squirrels, and the wood-hare or cotton-tail rabbits are becoming more numerous in the western counties.

SNIPE AND PLOVER.

These birds have been fairly plentiful in the localities where they resort.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

Duck shooting has been satisfactory, except early in the season, the ducks feeding on the flooded farm lands, and in consequence did not frequent the marshes as in other years until late in the season when good bags were made.

Wild geese visited the St. Clair Flats and the shores of Lake Erie in large numbers, and afforded excellent sport in those localities.

DEER.

Owing to the effective protection of deer that has prevailed in Essex for some years a satisfactory increase of the animals is noticed in the southern portion of the county.

Wild Turkeys.

I am afraid there are very few left, either in Essex or Kent. I intend taking a trip in the near future through the woods where they were last seen, and will let you know the result.

English Pheasants.

Are doing well on Pelee Island, the climate being favorable for these fine birds A very large business is done here by trappers and others in Muskrats, the carcasses even, are taken over to Detroit and disposed of for food purposes.

Poachers.

Most of the poaching on S. Clair Flats and Detroit River is done by parties from power launches. Some of these are very fast and cannot be overtaken by wardens in row boats. It will be necessary, to enable us to enforce the game laws, to have a power boat at our disposal in this district.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. QUALLINS.

Dunnville, Dec., 30th 1902.

E. Tinsley Esq.
Chief Game Warden

Sir.—I beg to present you my annual report for this district during the year 1902.

Partridge have been in fair supply during the past season but I fear the increase in these birds has reached the limit, owing to the annual decrease in their natural covers and winter protection, but the greatest obstacle to their increase is, in my opinion, allowing hunters of all sorts to carry guns, accompanied by dogs, all through the closed season, on the pretence of hunting cotton tailed hare, foxes or coons. It thus becomes very difficult for the Wardens to secure an increase of game birds and animals.

Quail undoubtedly do not show an increase this season above that of the last three years. The same cause that is checking the increase of partridges is still more ruinous to the quail, namely, the gun and dog in the woods all the year round.

Ducks, on the whole, were in good supply, but the season for shooting ducks is at least one month too early in this district. All the responsible sportsmen in this district, are very strongly of this opinion.

Woodcock, except in one locality, were somewhat scarcer than usual. They have not increased any during the last three years. I would say shorten the season for these birds.

Snipe also need a shorter season to be hunted, or some further protection: such as moving the open season backward to the first of October.

Black squirrels still continue to give the amateur and boys good sport. The grey squirrel is still holding his own in the eastern and western extremes of this district.

Insectivorous birds in this district have certainly been on the decrease for the last ten years, which is very unfortunate for the interests of the agriculturists and fruit growers, gardeners etc. The greatest enemy of these birds is, in my opinion, the swarms of worthless cats harboured by the majority of house

holders. The greater number of them being half starved this forces them to take the birds. They catch at and tear down the nests and eat the young birds or eggs. The small boys, and English sparrows come next in the destruction of the nest and eggs.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
J. A. GILL,
Game Warden.

TORONTO, January, 1903.

To the President and Members of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association:

SIRS.—Since our last meeting good progress has been made in the great public work in which our Association is actively engaged. It gives hope for the future for game protection, when so many States are abolishing the barbarous practice of spring shooting, and prohibiting the sale of many valuable and decreasing species of game. Recent action has been taken to procure concerted measures for the better protection of two of our most valuable and vanishing game birds, the woodcock and wood duck; so far, I regret to say, without any appreciable results. Sportsmen in general are interesting themselves in this most important matter. Any measures must be general to be effective in perpetuating these species. It would be of no avail to have close seasons for these grand birds in the northern portion of this continent for several years, and allow unrestricted slaughter in the south.

There has been considerable controversy during the past year, as to the right or wisdom of the system of non-resident licenses. The license system is the only measure that will enable sportsmen of moderate means to indulge in field sports in the future. The acquisition, by wealthy men, of immense tracts of the best game lands of our respective countries, proves how rapidly and dangerously we are approaching the undesirable system of European countries, in which fish and game are exclusively for the favored few. Had more respect been paid to the laws of nature in the past there would have been far less of the public domain in private preserves, from which the general public are debarred. Vandals, who claim to be sportsmen, are largely responsible for the increase of private preserves, and also for the necessity of a stringent protective system. This class—I cannot truthfully call them men—who during the tourist season invade a neighboring country or state and form pools: the apology for a man catching the most fish during the day, takes the results of such pooling, immense quantities of fish being daily left to rot on the shores or dumped into the waters. There are others who during the close seasons abuse the privileges accorded them, as tourists, by shooting everything in sight, from the poor little fawn to the lordly moose, in a spirit of sheer destructiveness, leaving the carcass to rot. Surely the State or Province would be more than justified in requiring a license fee from these characters, to pay the costs of the espionage their wrong doing had necessitated. States or Provinces do not allow strangers to enter their respective timber lands and take their timber without paying an equivalent therefor. The same rule applies with equal force to game and fish, both being valuable assets of the States and Provinces, the same as timber.

The protection of fish and game should be self-sustaining. This can only be accomplished by those doing the hunting and fishing paying the cost of the sport provided for them. This as a rule, would have the beneficial effect of

keeping the public domain for the public, and make the task of buying or leasing large portions of public lands for private preserves more difficult. In justice to those hunting on non-resident licenses, they should certainly be allowed to take home, at least part of the game killed by them. I am more than ever convinced that the general adoption of licenses for shooting game is the only means of insuring even a moderate supply of game in the future. Those who object to paying a reasonable license fee are not sportsmen, but belong to that numerous class who are always on the alert to procure something for nothing. If all hunters and tourists had in the past honestly obeyed the game and fish laws of our respective countries, the system of licenses would not have been necessary, and the expenses of espionage would not have to be provided for. All who have given the question of fish and game protection the consideration it deserves, will admit, that the fish contained in our magnificent lakes and rivers, and the game of forest and field, is a most valuable heritage left us by nature for the purpose of being used wisely and well for the benefit of all. Nature makes few mistakes and intended her laws to be observed, and exacts severe penalties for the violation of them.

It is well known that large portions of the United States and Canada is not adapted for agriculture, or even for grazing purposes. The rocks may be rich in mineral deposits which may in due season be discovered, the valuables extracted, the mines deserted and afterwards unproductive for all time; but on the surface of these rocks, and in the lakes and rivers intervening, there exists a perpetual and natural productive source of wealth in fish and game. We are told that good government consists in doing the greatest good to the greatest number. Then it is evidently the duty of our respective governments to introduce measures to perpetuate a valuable heritage in the interest of the majority, and wisely prevent its total destruction in a few short years, to satisfy the greed and rapacity of a few.

If the wild lands composing the public domains are to remain open to the public in our respective countries and the game protected, an equitable system of hunting licenses has become an urgent necessity, and will be found to be the only practicable solution of the problem of game protection. We who have enjoyed for many years the pleasures and healthful recreations in field, forest and streams, should consider it an imperative duty to do all possible to enable posterity to have the benefit of such health-giving and manly recreations. It is the duty of the State to perpetuate all that has a tendency to make manly men of the rising generation, men who will uphold the honor and dignity of our respective countries.

I take the liberty of saying—without fear of contradiction—that the inherent love of field sports, so long prevailing in Great Britain, has been a powerful factor in creating that grand empire on which the sun never sets. No other country has produced such offshoots, with their glorious love of liberty, viz.: your own United States, Australia, New Zealand, and last but not least, our own Dominion. We should endeavor to imbue our sons with the love of nature: educate them in nature's complete work, by taking them with us on our annual outings, teach them to do that which is just and right to God and their fellowmen, and become the peer of any man on earth.

Open Season for Moose, Caribou and Virginia Deer in Ontario, 1902.

Previous to 1896 there was no resident license required from residents of the Province to legally enable them to hunt and kill deer, the law allowing each hunter to kill two deer. In the remote districts we had no means of knowing whether hunters killed two or twenty-two, so long as they were able to get the

deer out of the woods to the respective shipping points. The Ontario Game Commission, perceiving the urgent necessity of restricting the shipping facilities, advised the Legislature to pass the present effective license and coupon system, making it illegal for common carriers to transport any deer, moose or caribou, or any portion of same, without having attached one of the two coupons issued with each license. This change has the twofold effect of affording more protection for the deer and has more than provided the cost of such protection. Notwithstanding the very large number of deer killed in the northern portion of the Province, we have good ground for believing that they are not decreasing. During the open season of 1901 the Canadian Express Company carried the large number of 2,372 deer, being an increase of 878 compared with open season of 1900. The number carried by the Dominion Express Company in open season of 1901 was 129, making a total of 2,501.

The Canadian Express Company during the open season of 1902 carried 2,286, 86 less than last year. The Dominion Express Company carried 240, being an increase of 111 compared with 1901, being a total of 2,526, an increase of 25 over season of 1901. The above figures convey an imperfect idea of the number of deer killed annually in the Province, full one-half of those procuring licenses having their deer conveyed from the woods to their respective homes by teams. There being nearly 10,000 hunters hunting under licenses and settlers' permits, each being allowed to kill two deer, it is safe to assume that at a very low computation 10,000 deer are killed in Ontario during the open season, in addition to those killed by Indians and settlers in unorganized districts, who are allowed to kill for their own use during the whole year. I feel justified in saying that not less than 12,000 deer are annually killed in the Province. A few years will determine whether the natural increase of these animals will equal the demand without further Legislative restrictions. The past open season for moose and caribou was the first open season—with one exception—for these animals for many years in the Province. I am glad to say that many of those taking advantage of the open season succeeded in securing very fine heads. The Dominion Express Company report having carried 40. Indians and settlers in unorganized districts being allowed to kill one moose each, for their own use, during the open season, would no doubt increase the number killed to at least 100. Many of those successful report killing their moose in close proximity to railway or water transportation facilities, and with little work or trouble. Nearly all of the moose hunting is done on the mere fringe of the moose grounds of the Province, few of the hunters going far enough back to the caribou grounds. With the completion of the various railways under construction, in connection with the present facilities, moose can be procured with less expense and trouble in Ontario than in any other portion of the great American Continent

The Ontario Game Commission is badly handicapped in the protection of the moose, the king of all game animals. The Government kindly allows Indians and settlers, as before stated, living in unorganized districts or territory, to kill game at all seasons, for their own use. Instead of this leniency having the desired and intended effect of benefitting their families, it has resulted, with few exceptions, in creating a worthless class of loafing poachers whose services are utilized by unscrupulous owners of timber camps, and hotel-keepers, to supply them with illegal game. There is not much satisfaction in sending Indians and half-breeds to gaol. The fines for illegal possession are so light that owners of camps can well afford to pay fines and continue to feed their men on moose meat instead of beef. While Northern Ontario, with its immense stretch of woods, lakes and rivers, its invigorating and bracing climate, seems to have been specially provided by an allwise Creator to be a breathing place for the inhabitants of the

pent-up and overcrowded cities and towns of the United States and the Dominion, I regret to say that many of the so-called tourists, to whom the privilege of enjoying this great health giving country are so freely extended, are a disgrace to the country from which they emanate. Several cases were reported to me by Deputy Wardens during the past tourist season, of finding many carcasses of both moose and deer which had been shot in sheer wantonness and spirit of destruction, no portion of them being taken or utilized by those doing the miserable and illegal work. I allude to this matter at some length for the purpose of procuring the active assistance of all respectable tourists in suppressing such vandalism, in the interests of all concerned. If in consequence of the abuse of these privileges more restrictive measures become necessary, those obeying the laws will be punished to the same extent as those causing further restrictions. The prohibiting of tourists and guides having fire-arms in the woods during close seasons, and making it imperative for all guides to be licensed will be the most effective.

Wolves.

One hundred and eighty-one wolves were killed during the past year in Ontario, at a cost to the Government and Municipalities of $2,715.00. The $15 00 bounty, I trust, will be effective in the near future of ridding the Province of these destructive pests, with the exception of the extreme northern portion of it.

Acclimating Foreign Game Birds.

The more consideration I have given this matter the less sanguine I become. English and Mongolian pheasants may be well adapted for private preserves where they can be fed during the winter. The fact of them being ground feeders, and to some extent semi-domesticated, makes it impossible for them to become a factor in the game supply on public lands. Pheasants would have a poor chance in farming districts depleted of woods; in fact, pheasants require similar grounds to those suitable for wild turkeys Wild turkeys some years ago were found in large numbers in western Ontario, but they have disappeared with the woods and so would the pheasants.

The experiments with capercailzie and black game in Maine have not been successful. No other game birds can be introduced, suitable to our climate, that will compare with our ruffed grouse and quail, and certainly no other game birds are so able to take care of themselves, but, even these hardy birds cannot hold their own in the fight with nature in her angry moods. A severe winter with the snow crusted, or an unusual wet and cold breeding season, these plucky birds are unable to contend with. It seems to me that we should pay more attention to the material we have, suitable to our respective countries, than to waste time and money on foreign birds.

I am not aware that the propagation, in captivity, of our native game birds has been undertaken to any large extent, or in an intelligent way. I am not sure this can be done to any large extent, but, I feel convinced that the establishment of quail breeding farms on a large and intelligent plan would do much to ensure a supply of breeding stock after bad breeding seasons, and be a prolific source of profit to those engaging therein.

E. Tinsley.

Ontario Forest Reserves—Their Relation to the Fish and Game Association.

By Thomas Southworth.

Paper read before the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, at Ottawa, Jan. 1903.

I am accorded the privilege of bringing to the attention of the members of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association the system of forest reserves now existing and to be created in the Province of Ontario.

As it is very well known that the Government of Ontario regards the forests of the Crown largely from an economic standpoint, it may be asked what the establishment of these reserves has to do with the objects aimed at by the members of this Association.

It is quite true that a forest has of recent years come to be regarded as a crop of trees, and forestry as the growing and harvesting of trees for profit. That is merely the modern interpretation of the term, and as our institutions in Canada are supposed to be based upon those of the parent country, it may be permissible to refer to the earlier and original application of the word "forest."

According to Manwood, who has made a very interesting compilation of the early forest laws of England, I learn that "A forest is a certain territory of "woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of "forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide there in the safe protection of the "king, for his delight and pleasure; which territory of ground so privileged is "meered and bounded with unremovable marks, meers and boundaries, either "known by matter of record or by prescription; and also replenished with wild "beasts of venery or chase, and with great coverts of vert, for the succour of the "said beasts there to abide; for the preservation and continuance of which said "place, together with the vert and venison, there are particular officers, laws and "privileges belonging to the same, requisite for that purpose, and proper only to "a forest, and to no other place. And therefore a forest doth chiefly consist of "these four things, of vert, venison, of particular laws, proper officers."

By this it will be seen that a forest consists of not only trees or vert, a term that meant underbrush or any green covert, but also venison, and particular laws and proper officers.

The first forest law of which we have any record was passed by Canute, or Canutus the Dane, who was king of England in 1018. Even in that early time the forests of England had begun to disappear, for Manwood tells us that "Before this nation was replenished with inhabitants, there were many great woods "full of all sorts of wild beasts then known in England; and after the same came "to be inhabited, the woods were by degrees destroyed, especially near the houses, "and as the land increased in people, so the woods and coverts were daily destroyed, and by that means the wild beasts retired to those woods which were "left standing, and which were remote from their habitations."

We are further told that "There were still, and even in the Saxon's time, "many great woods which were not destroyed, and these were called walds, that "is, forests or woods where wolves and foxes did harbour; which being afterwards destroyed by Edgar, a Saxon king, Anno 959, and very few remaining, "the Welshmen paid him a yearly tribute of wolves-skins, and these and such "like ravenous beasts being destroyed, the residue being beasts of pleasure, as "well as delicate meat, the kings of this land began to be careful for the preservation of them, and in order thereto to privilege certain woods and places so "that no man may hurt or destroy them there; and thus the said places became "forests."

As previously stated, King Canute in 1018 set bounds and limits to certain forests, and afterwards, when any king desired to do the like, a commission under the Great Seal, out of the Court of Chancery, "directed to certain persons, "declaring his will and pleasure to take a forest in such a place, and in such a "county, within so many miles of such a place, commanding them to perambulate "and view the county within the compass of so many miles; and to bound and "meet so much thereof as they should think convenient to make a forest for his "delight and recreation; and to encompass the same with such marks and boun-"daries, as the king may know and discern it from other land which is not forest. "When the commissioners had viewed the ground and considered how much was "convenient for a forest; then they made perambulations round it, and bounded "it with hills, rivers, highways, and sometimes with remarkable trees, that the "same might be known to be a forest; and having returned their commission "into Chancery, and therewith certified the circuit and compass of the ground "so bounded, beginning at such a bridge, at such a river, the highway over the "same leading from such a place to such a place, as the highway there goeth, all "on the right hand of the same highway is forest, and so directly from mark to "mark, and all the boundaries round the same, until they come to the same "place where they began the perambulation; and this being returned and certi-"fied as aforesaid, then the king is entitled to it by matter of record."

But Manwood further states "But even yet it was not a forest. After "this another writ was issued out of Chancery, directed to the sheriff of the "county where the place was so returned to be a forest, which writ recited all "the proceedings of the commissioners; that the sheriff should make procla-"mation throughout the county as well as in burroughs and towns, as also in "fairs, markets and other public places, that the king had appointed that circuit "of ground so bounded, and thus returned into his Court of Chancery to be a "forest, and that no person whatsoever after such a day, should hunt or chase "any wild beasts of venery or chase there, etc."

But Manwood proceeds, "And yet after such proclamation, made and "returned by the Sheriff into the Court of Chancery, 'tis not a forest yet, but a "chase, for something more was to be done to make it a forest: because neither "the perambulation, nor the return and certificate into the Chancery, though 'tis "matter of record, without any proclamation, did make the same either a forest "or a chase, but only a territory of ground; for though by the return of the per-"ambulation the king is entitled by matter of record, yet 'tis neither a forest nor "chase till 'tis proclaimed by the Sheriff, that the king's pleasure may be known "that it should be so; neither doth that proclamation make it a forest, but only "a chase; for 'tis not a forest after all this is done, nor until the king hath "appointed officers for the same, as Verderors, Foresters, Regarders, Agistors "and Woodwards."

From all this it will be seen that a forest was originally a game preserve, trees being merely incidental or perhaps necessary as cover for the game; and although in these degenerate days (degenerate from the standpoint of the sports-man), forests are chiefly regarded by Governments as sources of revenue, and supplies of timber, the game still exists; and although the king only hunts this game in our reserves by proxy, and is very free to issue his license to the mem-bers of this Association for a monetary consideration, the administration of the reserves will continue to have regard to the proper protection of the game which find their cover and safety for at least part of the time within their boundaries.

The principle of establishing Forest Reserves in Ontario was adopted by the Provincial Government in 1898 by the passage of the Forest Reserves Act. Under the provisions of that law and subsequent amendments, three forest reserves have so far been established, the first one being what is called the Eastern Reserve in the counties of Addington and Hastings.

This Reserve is small in area, containing only about eighty thousand acres and is surrounded by settled country. Despite this fact, however it is full of red deer and smaller game, including ducks and partridge, while in some of the many lakes contained within its boundaries, the fishing is also excellent. This Reserve is reached by the C.P.R. from Kaladar Station, or by the Kingston & Pembroke Railway from Lavant

Another small Reserve containing only forty-five thousand acres, has been established on the north shore of Lake Superior, being part of the Township of Sibley, and including the well-known Thunder Cape The Sibley Reserve is a narrow peninsula extending into Lake Superior, uninhabited, and because of its remoteness from the settled country, is a favorite breeding ground for cariboo, large numbers of which winter there, so far unmolested. The Government has not found it necessary to patrol this reserve with rangers, but it is likely that such action will be rendered necessary in the near future.

The third and largest Reserve so far created includes the celebrated Lake Temagami, and takes in a territory of about one million four hundred thousand acres of virgin forest, containing some billions of feet of white pine, as well as other valuable timber. This Reserve includes a large number of lakes, all teeming with fish, and is one of the best moose hunting territories in the Province. I have made several excursions to this territory at different times of the year, and on only one occasion have I failed to come in contact with both moose and red deer during the trip.

Regulations governing this and the other Reserves have recently been adopted by the Government, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I might mention that so far the hunting in the Reserves is under the operation of the Game Law of the Province, and directed by the Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. Latchford.

Without expressing any dissatisfaction with the way in which our game laws are administered, or without any reflections upon the President of your Association, I might add that, as the official having immediate charge of the Forest Reserves, I have advised that the protection of game within the Reserves be placed directly under the control of the Department of Crown Lands by special Act. It is only fair to add, however, that the Government has so far failed to accept my suggestion in this matter. We have proceeded thus far, however, as you will observe by the printed regulations, as to insist that tourists going into the Reserves, if accompanied by guides, may only employ a guide who is duly licensed, and the Superintendent of the Reserve or the Commissioner of Crown Lands has the power to cancel the license of any guide who he thinks is not duly qualified for the position, or who fails to properly observe the provisions of the Act protecting the forests from fire or the provisions of the Game Act.

The Forest Reserves so far created are but the beginning of a system of permanent Crown Forests that will, I hope, eventually include many millions of acres, covering the finest big game territory on the continent.

The Temagami Reserve occurs in what we call the Laurentian Country, stretching across the Province from east to west a distance of seven hundred miles, across a rough and broken country, full of lakes, and densely timbered, from which the streams flow both north and south. It is a country ill-fitted for agricultural purposes, but eminently adapted for the growing of trees for revenue purposes, and for the protection of our water supplies, and affording cover for the game with which it is now filled.

This country has not all been fully explored: scarcely any of it has been surveyed, but from information in possession of the Department of Crown Lands

there is reason to believe that in the following out of the plan of Forest Reserves, which forms the settled policy of the Government, the Temagami Reserve and its additions will eventually include a territory of at least twenty-five millions of acres of timbered land, abounding in fish of various sorts, and inhabited for the most part at present by moose, cariboo, deer, bear, and smaller game.

Very little of this territory has been shot over by sportsmen. The Indians who live in it kill game for their own use under their treaty rights. My experience with the natives in this vast country has been confined to those living in the Temagami Reserve, and they are very careful, never killing deer or moose except for purposes of food, all of which is consumed. In some sections I am led to believe that the pay offered by lumbermen has induced the Indians to break the law by disposing of moose meat and venison, but that is not done to any very great extent. When a moose is killed by the Temagami Indians it is divided up among the band, and no attempt is made to kill another until they are again out of meat, and even then they depend very largely on pork and fish for food.

One thing I have noticed in the Reserve is that cow moose seem to be very much in the minority. The Indians explained this to me by some process of natural causes, but I am inclined to think that it is to some extent at least due to the preference by the Indians for the meat of the cow moose at certain seasons, rather than that of the bulls. Although this is not proven, I am inclined to think it is the correct explanation.

In the management of these Reserves it is of course evident that the main object in constituting them is with a view to their timber production, but at the same time the fire rangers are given full instructions to act as deputy game wardens, and see to the protection of the game within the Reserves; and although these Reserves will undoubtedly be operated within a short time for timber, the lumber operations will be so conducted as to not only secure a rapid reproduction of the timber, but that the protection of the game within the Reserves will be more carefully looked after than is probable in territories outside the boundaries of such Reserves.

The settled portion of the Province of Ontario at present lies mostly to the south of the Laurentian Belt, referred to as likely to be ultimately included in our Reserves. Lying north of this territory is another extensive agricultural belt, including about sixteen millions of acres, extending from Quebec to the western boundary of the Province, so that eventually Ontario will consist of two rich agricultural sections, separated by a permanent Crown Forest, many millions of acres in extent, which we hope will provide perpetually a revenue quite equal to the present large one derived from that source, and afford a continuance of our present magnificent water supplies, and provide a "Happy Hunting Ground" for the members of this Association, their heirs and successors for ever.

COPY ON AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 8TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1902.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Montague A. A. Smith, Esquire, of Forest, be appointed a Member of the Ontario Game Commission, in the room and stead of Dr. G. A. McCallum, resigned, said appointment to take effect on and from the first day of April, 1902.

The Committee further advise that Mr. Smith be appointed Chairman of the Board of Commissioners at an honorarium of $100.

Certified, D. LONSDALE CAPRÈOL.
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 25TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1902.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that the close season for moose, reindeer and caribou in that part of the province lying to the north and west of the Town of Port Arthur to the Manitoba boundary, be the same as for that part lying to the north and east of the said Town of Port Arthur to the town of Mattawa, viz., from the 16th day of November to the 15th day of October in the following year.

Certified, J. R. CARTWRIGHT.
Clerk, Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Upon consideration of the petition of the Council of the County of York, in that behalf and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that pursuant to the provisions of subsection 3, section 7 of the Act to amend and consolidate "The Ontario Game Protection Act" the hunting or shooting of quail in the County of York, be prohibited for a period of three years from the First day of November, 1902.

Certified D. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL.
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

Summary of Deer Shipments for Year 1902.

Where From	Number	Weight
Bracebridge	43	5190
Brechin	3	310
Burk's Falls	413	45279
Callander	11	1565
Coboconk	12	1400
Coldwater	25	2990
Collingwood	9	1175
Edgington	134	13665
Gelert	55	6855
Gravenhurst	87	8065
Haliburton	157	16890
Hepworth	1	170
Huntsville	127	9845
Kearney	99	9994
Kinmount	49	5575
Lakefield	11	1225
Lindsay	3	390
Midland	28	3148
Muskoka Wharf	124	14720
North Bay	16	2500
Novar	15	1555
Orillia	12	1715
Owen Sound	13	1314
Parry Sound	62	8942
Penetang	85	8060
Peterboro	17	2174
Port Rowan	8	944
Powassan	73	7015
Scotia Junction	7–	675
Severn	4	370
Southampton	3	300
South River	144	16195
Sprucedale	19	1865
Sundridge	45	4337
Trout Creek	233	26785
Utterson	11	1210
Victoria Road	6	700
Washago	15	1498
Waubaushene	3	270
Whitney	46	4810
Wiarton	6	980
Messengers O. & P. S. Rte.	52	6328
To'al	2286	248993

List of Issuers of Deer Hunting Licenses, 1902.

J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris.
William Kirk, Bracebridge.
James Sharp, Burk's Falls
J. A. Johnston, Parry Sound.
W. H. Lawson, Park Head.
William Climie, Listowel.
J. B. McWilliams. Peterboro.
J. H. Brickwood, Kingston
C. A. Richards, Tara.
John Nott, Port Perry.
William Fielding, Minden.
George Eady, Renfrew.
William Matheson, Havelock.
S. M. Johnson, Arnprior.
F. J. Moore, Lakefield.
A. H. Taylor, Ottawa.
Thomas Beasley, Hamilton.
A. G. Brown, Stouffville.
Thomas Fraser, Norwood.
B. O'Hara, Madoc.
William Prust, Haliburton.
J. D. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls.
Robert Rush, Echo Bay.
J. J. Bampfield, Niagara Falls.
H. T. Burton, Powassan.
J. T. Robinson, Bobcaygeon.
B. J. Gilligan, Mattawa,
Lt.-Col. T. H. Lloyd, Newmarket.
T. G. Eastland, Apsley.
W. A. Field, Lanark.

List of Issuers of Deer Hunting Licenses, 1902.

Austin Moran, Dacre.
Peter Munshaw, Eugenia.
William Long, Kolapore.
F. C. Quallins, Windsor.
Charles Knapp, Lion's Head.
E. Mosgrave, Kirkfield.
W. J. Leatherdale, Coldwater.
J. D. Rowe, Trenton.
John H. Ramer, Markham.
Stephen Lake, Westlake.
B. C. Hubbell, Marmora.
H. W. Huff, Napanee.
Marshall Maybee, Madoc.
James Cleak, Bancroft.
Charles Hart, Barrie
F. J. Stewart, Stayner.
Benjamin Bryan, Lindsay.
A. D. Carley, King.
A. R. Ewing, Waterford.
J. Y. Hammond, St. Thomas.
George Packham, Alliston.
James McLeod, Almonte.
Esli Terrill, Wooler.
Henry Mathen, Brockville.
J. F. Gillespie, Picton.
D. Woodward, Cannington.
D. McMillan, Beaverton.
J. E. Gould, Uxbridge.
George Sootheran, Millbrook.
E. J. Breen, Uxbridge.
H. B. Harrison, Owen Sound.
Henry Taylor, Perth.
O. Bascom, Kemptville.
G A. Pollock, Aurora.
John Wright, Flesherton.
N. D. McCallum, Carleton Place.
A. E. Sarvis, Sarnia.
James Martin, Hillsdale.
David Williams, Gooderham.
John Hill, Bradford.
D. McFarlane, Red Bay.
A. H. Brandon, Kinmount.
James Scott, Gooderham.
James Reeves, Eganville.
H. K. Smith, Belleville.
R. Kimber Johns, Gravenhurst.
Peter Stewart, South Indian.
J. B. Sanche, Mayerville.
Hugh Rankin, Prescott.
T. Upton, Sprucedale.
A. McDonald, Sundridge.
Andrew Hunter, Moorewood.
W. R. Craig, Russell.
B. B. Miller, Wiarton.
F. Iveson, Metcalfe,
Richard Cole South River.
F. N. Macfie, Dunchurch.
Thomas Kennedy, Parry Sound.
J. P. LaBrash, Maple Island.
G. G. Thrasher, Stirling.
William Dafoe, Avon.
James Packham, Brampton.
George Bilton, Newboro.
James Tedford, Dundalk.
John Scheich, Trout Creek.
Andrew Morton, Brantford.
W. H. Blair, Arthur.
P. K. Newton, Tweed.
C. E. Clancy, Enterprise.
S. G. Best, Magnetawan.
Charles Mills, Warkworth.
W. H. Johnston, Havelock.
P. D. McKercher, L'Orignal.
D. McFarlane, Midland.
T. W. Jackson, Orono.
J. B. Shrigley, Dorset.
John F. McKay, Woodstock.
R. McConkey, Kearney.
J. S. Rogers, Toronto.
George Morrison, Callander.
William Franklin, Franklin's Corners.
Chris Nixon, Elmvale.
Karl Harttung, Berlin.
William Robertson, Wingham.
John R. Gibson, Mallorytown.
J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.
W. H. O'Neil, Dorchester Station.
Nap Longtin, The Brook.
William Martyn, Mitchell.
Harvey Rogers, Camoray.
F. W. Dunn, Barry's Bay.
C. C. Gilbert, Seeley's Bay.
Arthur Monteith, Rossaau.
Frank Atkinson, Ailsa Craig.
W. C. VanLoan, Hagersville.
W. G. Otto, Vars.
A. W. Fisher, Stratford.
Walker Unwin, Bannockburn.
E. A. Garnham, Staffordville.
B. S. O'Loughlin, Yarker.
John Hines, Barrie.
John Stark, Hespeler.
A. Montgomery, Sebright;
C. W. Davidson, Mount Albert.
H. E. Snell, Toronto Junction.
H. P. Dwight, Toronto.
M W. Price, Mountain Grove.
Harry Johnston, Coe Hill.
J. A. Orr, Sudbury.
William Panton, Milton.
Frank J. Barber, Georgetown.
J. H. Lewis. Smith's Falls.
Patrick Howard, Collingwood.
J. A. Ellis, Fenelon Falls.
John Regan, Orillia
S. A. Huntington, North Bay.
R. A. Arksey, Port Carling.
James Walmsley, Wiarton.
C. S. Gillespie, Campbellford.
E. R. Emery, Eden Grove.
A. McFadyen, Huntsville.
H. W. McDougall, Carp.
A. Ronald, jr., Minesing.
Charles Pringle, Baldwin.
E. M. York, Verona.
John Allard, Saulte Ste Marie.
J. E. Walsh, Ottawa.
William Whetstone, Lakeside.
William Irving, Webbwood.
James Myers, Orchard.
R. E. Hamilton, Grand Valley.
W. J. Junkin, Fenelon Falls.
Lincoln Hutton, Bolton.
Hiram Hales, Brigden.
S. L. Doolittle, Berlin.
W. D. Black, Parham.
W F. Gibson, Grimsby.
W. H. Stafford, Deseronto.
H. E. Kelly, Marmora.
George Hogg, Barrie.
F. Motheral, Plattsville.
R. McCool, Drumbo.
W. J. Gallagher, Frankford.
George W. Hare, Tillsonburg.
Thomas Nichols, Hall's Bridge.
Isaac Allen, Mississippi Stn.
F. W. Sieveright, Burk's Falls.
R. H. Menzies, Burk's Falls.
W. G. Armstrong, New Liskeard.
John A. Gill, Dunnville.

List of Issuers of Deer Hunting Licenses, 1902—*Continued.*

S. R. McKewen, Tehkummah.
William Higgins, Thessalon.
John Malone, Brechin.
John Hewitt, Brussels.
David Somerville, Jack's Lake.
E. T. Palmer, Guelph.
A. J. Cross, Vankleek Hill.
I. A. Boadway, Norland.
D. H. Moore, Keene.
Arthur Quantz, Langstaff.
G. T. McKague, Bexley.
John Johnston, Calabogie.
George Rutherford, Rosseau.
A. Almas, Folden's Corners.
W. J. Harris, jr. Day Mills.
John P. Evans, London.
Warrington Scott, Wooler.
E. G. Mitchell, Pembroke.
John A. Newton, Dead Creek.
J. A. Skelding, Shelbourne.
John F. Russell, Loring.
Andrew Crawford, Penetang.
C. T. Smith, Maxville.
C. O. Beam, M.D., St. Catharines.
J. A. Anderson, Seaforth.
William McKay, Madawaska.
Robert Jordan, Bying Inlet.
H. J. Snider, Harrowsmith.
Junius Bradley, Aylmer.
I. A. Sykes, Oshawa.
John Chanonhouse, Eganville.
William Brill, Sand Point.
Alex. Fraser, New Hamburg.
Isaac Coyne, French River.
R. M. Effrick, Fenwick,
W. A. Quibell, Sault Ste Marie.
L. Richardson, Maple.
James Murdoch, Spragge.
Obed E. Bagshaw, Vallentyne.
J. N. Stong, Woodbridge.
John Lunn, Galt.
A. W. Shields, Angus.
W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg.
William Smeaton, Inglewood.
John D. Maitland, Elora.
O. V. Goulette, Gananoque.
Duncan McRae, Depot Harbor.
W. A. Brodie, Unionville.
John George, Eganville.
H. Bingham, Crysler,
A. W. Cohoe, South Woodslee.
A. W. Wood, Plevna.
C. T. Cleland, Osgoode Stn.
J. W. Thomson, Meaford.
S. C McElwain, French River.
C. J. Hollands, Fort Frances.
P. McHugh, Eganville.
E. C. Bennett, Ahmic Harbor.
W. L. Tyson, Thornbury.
J. E. N. Miller, Combermere.

Shooting Licenses Issued to Non-resident Sportsmen, 1902.

P. McKenzie, Montreal.
F. L. Wanklyn, do
Chas. Meredith, do
A. J. Dawes, do
John Nichols, do
D. Robertson, do
J. E. Tracey, New York.
A. E. Brush, Detroit.
John T. Lord, New York.
John T. Finney, Montreal.
H. Hathaway, jr., Dedham, Mass.
T. S. Hathaway New Bedford, Mass.
S. F. Haserot, Cleveland, Ohio
A. L. Drummond, Montreal.
Whitney Smith, Philadelphia.
C. McIlvain, do
C. A. Griscom, do
W, M. Barnum, New York.
O. H. Payne, do
F. H. Ellis do
Henry Steers, do
E. L. Welsh, do
W. B. Dickerman, do
R. C, Gillett, Montreal.
Alex Cochrane, Boston, Mass.
W. P. McClure, Philadelphia.
W. D. Greene, Buffalo.
C. M. Wilson, do
Geo. L. Knight, do
H. B. Bigelow, Cohasset, Mass.
G. H. Richards, Boston.
E. C. Striffler, New York.
W. T. McCulloch, do
D. A. McDonald, Pittsburg.
Mary F. W. McDonald, do.
A. T. Cabot, Boston, Mass.
N. C. Cotabish, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. Hemenway, Boston, Mass.
T. E. Clark, Conneaut, O.
J. K. Henderson, do
H. H. Byron, do
W. S. Rogers, do
T. J. Rogers, do
J. F. Sawtrell, do
S. P. M. Tasker, Philadelphia.
R. E. Glendenning, do
P. E. Madeira, do
W. H. Nichol, New York.
E. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
R. Wilbur, do
M. Wilbur, do
B. Curran, New York.
A. R. Teal, Rochester.
V. T. Bly, do
C. A. Belows, Cleveland, O.
Perry Brown, Brockville, O.
Abner Rhodes, do
Henry Price, do
Ralph Taylor, Dayton, O.
Reuben Taylor, do
Dr. L. A. Salada, Pittsburg.
J. H. Stephens, Cleveland, O.
J. W. Seaver, do
E. M. Mount, Jersey City.
J. S. Bigelow, Cohasset, Mass.
J. S. Castleman, Riverside, Cal.
Frank D. Dana, Alexandria Bay.
C. W. Englis, Chippewa Bay.
John Bell, do
H. W. Williams, do
F. Preiss, Buffalo.
B. T. Streeter, Caro, Mich.
T. W. Atwood, do
D. H. Moloney, Soo, Mich.
W. A. Weaver, Ohio.
W. H. Orth, Dayton, Ohio.

Shooting Licenses Issued to Non-resident Sportsmen, 1902—*Con.*

A. Hemenway, jr., do
Louis Cabot, Brookline, Mass.
W. G. Brownell, Rochester.
Geo. Magill, Buffalo.
Chas. E. Tousley, Cleveland, O.
A. F. Bowker, Wilson, N. Y.
F. E. Saums, do
Glenn Pratt, do
R. G. Mueller, Pittsburg.
W. T. Graham, do
L. C. Sanford, New Haven, Conn.
Geo N. Davis, New York
Chauncey Marshall, do
E. P. Wilbur, South Bethlehem.
F. W. Eddy, Detroit.
Jerome Bishop, Wyandotte.
Jerome Bishop, jr., do
Gus. Baumler, do
Frank Marks, do
Arthur Clark, do
M. M. Stanton, Detroit.
Robert Bailie, do
B. M. Scott, do
E. H. Nelson, do
E. Elwood, do
John F. Nichols, do
F. H. Walker, do
A. Humphrey, St. Clair Flats, Mich.
T. Newberry, Detroit.
A. N. Rantoul, Boston, Mass.
Strathern Hendrie, Detroit.
Gus Hahn, Baltimore Bay.
H. T. Meredith, Detroit.
J. F. Lawrence, Ann Arbor.
H. O. Dwerr, Buffalo.
Geo. McArthur, do
Gen. W. Healy, New York.
Andrew Mills, do
Thomas Sears, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. N. Whitman, do
Geo. Dochne, do
Jas. Thompson, Tonawanda, N. Y.
W. S. Ray, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. K. King, Watkins, N. Y.
W. J. Halcourt, Warren, Ohio.
H. J. Halcourt, do
Grant Halcourt, do
F. E Augstandt, do
C. F. Woodruff, do
W. H. Addoms, New Jersey.
A. B. Darling, Conneaut, O.
E. R. Tinker, do
D. Isaacs, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
W. P. Clement, New York.
B. V. Covert, Lockport, N. Y.
J. J. Marshall, do
Wesley Fortney, Harrisburg, Pa.
F. B. Blood, Conneaut, O.
S. M. Smith, do
H. Neuman, do
J. H. Waters, Cincinnatti, O.
R. A. Nichols, Chicago, Ill
F. A. Nichols, Cleveland, O.
L. E. Belknap, Mayville, Mich.
Geo. C. Watson, Caro, Mich.
H. L. Chaffee, Mayville, Mich.
A. E. Jenkins, Cleveland, O.
O. H. O'Dell, Lima, O.
W. L. Balferd, do
J. C. Kohli, do
Samuel Banks, do
David Ransom, Soo, Mich.
S. G. Roach,
B. W. Roach,
E. V. Stoddart, Rochester.
S. B. Palmer, do
J. P. Coleman, Pittsburg.
H. A. Miles, Buffalo.
St. John Newberry, Cleveland, O.
F. M. Harrison, Pittsburg.
Geo. L. Thomas, Montclair, N. J.
J. E. Bradshaw, Flemington, N. J.
E. Schneider,
W. F. Tresselt,
John L. Walsh, Pittsburg.
L. V. Walsh, do
C. C. Jarvis, do
J. N. Jarvis, do
Dr. H. Vreeland, Jersey City.
F. Vreeland, do
George Krauze, Passaic, N. J.
Geo. P. Carman, New York.
E. A. Phelps, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
F. M. Turner, Ben Avon, Pa.
C. M. Crane, New York.
James Bute, do
W. R. Beale, Ben. Avon, Pa.
Henry K. Jones.
C. C. Forbes, Marquette, Mich.
C. H. Janey, Springfield, O.
R. J. Wilson, do
C. C Hartman, Pittsburg.
James McAffee, do
G. Pollock, Conneaut, O.
Wm. Gombert, Tonawanda.
S. H. McKee, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
F. Way, do
F. W. Gill, Alleghany, Pa.
C. H. Voight, do
J. N. Davidson, do
John Dillon, do
B. H. Hurd, Buffalo.
F. W. Denny, do
Hugh McLean, Tonawanda.
Andrew George, do
Geo. D. Luick, La Salle, N. Y.
F. G. Wheeler, Buffalo.
Frank Stotts, St Clair Flats.
F. C. Baldwin, Detroit.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.

Algoma.

Allard, John, Sault Ste Marie.
Black, Andrew, Richard's Landing.
Burrows, George, Wharncliffe.
Clarke, R. H., Hymers.
Curran, Thomas J., Murillo.
Emmons, Maurice, Rat Portage.
Green, Thomas, Beaver Mills.
Harris, W. J., Jr., Day Mills.
Kennelly, Daniel, Fort William West.
Morton, E. A., Fort William.
McKewen, S. R., Tehkummah.
McKirdy, William, Nepigon.
Norquay, Thomas, Manitowaning.
Piper, Thomas, Slate River.
Reid, Alexander, Murillo.
Rowan, William, Thompson.
Rush, Robert, Echo Bay.
Whalen, James, Port Arthur.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Addington.

Clancey, C. E., Enterprise.

Bruce.

Armstrong, Joseph, Kinloss.
Henderson, James, Kincardine.
Hogg, George, Paisley.
Hogg, W. W., Paisley.
McDonald, Donald, Ripley.
McFarlane, D., Red Bay,
McIver, John, McIver.
Pratt, John, Kincardine.
Richards, C. A., Tara.

Brant.

Montgomery, C. A., Brantford.
Telfer, W., Paris.

Carleton.

Cleland, C. T., Osgoode Station.
Loveday, E. T., Ottawa.
Milford, Robert, Carp.
Taylor, A, H., Ottawa.

Dufferin.

Hubbard, J. J., Orangeville.
Skelding, J. A., Shelbourne.

Durham.

Hammond, Archibald, Orono.
Jackson, T. W., Orono.

Dundas.

Barclay, J. C. W., Inkerman.
Cameron, Lachlin, Iroquois.

Elgin.

Chute, E. A., Lakeview.
Dafoe, William, Avon.
Fairbrother, W. T., St. Thomas.
Fowler, Jacob, Fingal.
Hopkins, John, St. Thomas.
Huffman, J. M., Aylmer.
Miller, Robert, Lawrence Station.

Essex.

Banks, Anthony, Harrow.
Cornette, C. F., Belle River.
Gignac, Louis, Gordon.
Hugill, William, Staples.
Ives, Arthur, Leamington.
King, George, Ruthven.
Lindsay, William, Comber.
Price, J. E., Pike Creek.
White, J. H., Pelee Island.

Frontenac.

Brickwood, J. H., Kingston.
Dowker, William, Harrowsmith.
Gates, George. Westbrook.
Woodman, W. G., Allen.
Walker, Nelson, Cataraqui.

Grey.

Campbell, Malcolm, Hanover.
Carson, James, Durham.
Long William, Kolapore.
McKnight, Thomas, Dornoch.
Munshaw, Peter, Eugenia.
Myers, James, Orchard.
Seigmann, Louis, Neustadt
Simmons, M. H., Oxenden.
Tedford, James, Dundalk.
Thompson, J. W., Meaford.
Weber, John, Vandeleur.

Glengarry.

Clark, James, Dominionville.
Dickson, D. A., Williamstown.
Dunn, Ambrose, South Lancaster.

Grenville.

Dunlop, Thomas, Groveton.

Hastings.

Foster, Alexander, Egan Creek.
Hubbell, B. C., Marmora,
Reid, George, Madoc.
Unwin, Walker, Bannockburn.

Halton.

Crawford, Murray, Campbellville.
Panton, William, Milton.
Racey, C. S., Milton.

Haldimand.

Farrell, John, Cayuga.
Thompson, Wellington, Port Maitland.

Haliburton.

Ashbaugh, Geo. A., Dorset.

Huron.

Anderson, J. A., Seaforth.
Creech, James, Exeter.
Currie, John, Goderich.
Gill, John, Exeter.
Hewitt, John, Brussels.
McKay, Peter, Chiselhurst.
Naftal, C. J. S , Goderich.
Rider, Joseph, Clinton.
Sands, John, Saltford.
Scott, Alexander, Westfield.

Kent

Boles, T. Gordon D., Chatham.
Causgrave, Michael, Selton.
Dagneau, David, Chatham,
Dewar, R. G., Mitchell's Bay.
Eberts, F. G., Chatham.
Fisher, Byron, Wallaceburg.
Gardiner, Herbert, Morpeth.
Johnston, W. J., Chatham.
Kime, George, Big Point.
MacGregor, J. D., Chatham.
Smith, W. T., Tilbury.
Southgate, R. M., Wallaceburg.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties—*Continued.*

Lambton.

Chambers, Thomas, Muir's Landing.
Hales, Hiram, Brigden.
Kennedy, Joseph, Port Lambton.
Meyers, S. H., Port Lambton.
Morris, T. P., Warwick.
Sarvis, A. E , Sarnia.
Taylor, J. P., Watford
Witty, George H., Wyoming.

Lennox.

Huff, H. W., Napanee.

Lincoln.

Kennedy, Charles A., Smithville.
McPherson, James, St. Ann's.
Randall, W. L , Grimsby.
Raynor, John, Niagara.

Lanark.

Farnall, William, Smith's Falls.
Gardner, W., McDonald's Corners.
Mair, David, Lanark.
Manhard, H. S., Smith's Falls.
Patterson, J. E., Christy's Lake.

Leeds.

Bilton, George, Newboro.
Brown, Harry, Gananoque.
Gibson, John R., Mallorytown.
Griffin, William, Sand Bay.
Mathen, Henry, Brockville.
Murchie, Robert, Gananoque.
Sliter, A. E., Morton.
Smith, Justus B., Charleston.

Middlesex.

Fifield, William A., Putnam.
Forman, J. J., Dorchester Station.
Gibson, John W., Strathroy.
Paisley, Leonard, Ilderton.
Sadler, William, London.

Monck.

Moore, D. N., Perry Station,

Muskoka.

Armstrong, J. A., Morrison Lake.
Berry, William, Walker's Point.
Brooks, Edgar J., Huntsville.
Butler, C. T., Point Kaye.
Crompton, W. B., Aspdin.
Draycott, F. W., Rosseau.
Grenke, Gustav, Rosseau.
Laforge, Peter, Muskoka Mills.
McFayden, A., Huntsville.
Owens, David, Mortimer's Point.
Stevens, George, Shannon Hall.
Stromberg, Nils, Torrance
Thornton, Richard, Huntsville.
Weir, James, Utterson.

Norfolk.

Dowswell, John, Lynedoch.
Ewing, A. R., Waterford.
Kramer, Conrad, Delhi.
Lambert, P. N., Simcoe.

Northumberland.

Cock, Louis, Campbellford.
Diamond, Thomas, Cobourg.
Field, Cyrus W., Cobourg.
Merrian, H. N., Harwood.
Terrill, Esli, Wooler.

Nipissing.

Armstrong, W. G., New Liskeard.
Huntington, S. A., North Bay.
Maloney, Theophile, Sudbury.
Shortt, David, New Liskeard.

Ontario.

Donovan, Timothy, Longford Mills.
Ferguson, Edward, Cannington.
Frankish, F. M., Uxbridge.
Goodman, C. H., Cedardale.
Miller, Arthur, Seagrave.
Pettet, George W., Port Perry.
Schell, Samuel, Port Perry.
Steele, John, Uptergrove.
Stoner, George, Pickering.
Sutcliff, James, Prince Albert.
Whan, Frank, Longford Mills.

Oxford.

Almas, A., Folden's Corners.
Hill, F. S., Woodstock.
Huntingford, Henry, Woodstock.
Thornton, J. B., Woodstock.
Watters, William, Drumbo.

Parry Sound.

LaBrash, J. P., Maple Island.
LaBrash, W. E., Maple Island.
Mitchell, Robert, Cecebe.
McAmmond, William, Dunchurch.
McDonald, A., Sundridge.
McGhie, Robert, Whitestone.
Russell, John F., Loring.
Welch, C. H., Sundridge.

Peterboro.

Moore, D. H., Keene.
Moore, F. J., Lakefield.
Nichols, Thomas, Hall's Bridge.

Prescott.

Barrett, John, Fournier.
Cross, A. J., Vankleek Hill.
Gordon, Samuel, Riceville.
Lefaivre, Hercule, Lefaivre.
LeRoy, Ralph, Vankleek Hill.

Prince Edward.

Lake, Stephen, Westlake.
Sprague, G. G., Demorestville.

Peel.

Rayburn, John, Caledon.

Perth.

Climie, William, Listowel.
Fisher, A. W., Stratford.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties—*Concluded.*

Renfrew.

Biggs, Aaron, Pembroke.
Brill, William, Sand Point.
Dunn, F. W., Barry's Bay.
Grier, William, Eganville.
Johnston, S. M., Arnprior.
Kennedy, John, Pembroke.
Stewart, Alex, Sand Point.
Yuill, Walter, Calabogie.

Russell.

Casselman, Charles A., Casselman.
Longtin, Nap, The Brook.
Stewart, Peter, South Indian.

Simcoe.

Combs, John, Lovering.
Crawford, Andrew, Penetang.
Doner, J. B., Creemore.
Hines, John, Barrie.
Hogg, George, Barrie.
Howard, P., Collingwood.
King, jr., John, Penetang.
London, H. J., Penetang.
McFarlane, D., Midland.
Pratt, William, Penetang.
Primrose, Alex, Apto.
Ronald, jr., A., Minesing.
Ross, Joseph, Cookstown.
Regan, John, Orillia.
Shields, A. W., Angus.
Somerville, D., Jack's Lake.
Wood, P. V., Port Severn.

Victoria.

Bryan, Benjamin, Lindsay.
Campbell, John, Ragged Rapids.
Junkin, W. T., Fenelon Falls.

Welland.

Cook, B. A., Niagara Falls, C.
Effrick, R. M., Fenwick.
Griffin, R., Fort Erie.
Michener, C., Ridgeway.

Welland.

Neff, Peter, Marshville.
Nixon, J. C., Welland.

Wentworth.

Dilts, William W., Attercliffe.
Graham, Harry, Hamilton.
Hazell, John, Hamilton Beach.
Morden, Eli L., Greensville.

Waterloo.

Colvin, A. J., Galt.
Fraser, Alex., New Hamburg.
Gress, Philip, Blair.
Hall, James, Hawksville.
Harttung, Karl, Berlin.
Lunn, John, Galt.
Menger, William, St. Jacob's.
McMaster, Thos., Hespeler.
McVittie, John, Ayr.
Stark, John, Hespeler.
Whitehead, H. M., Berlin.

Wellington.

Barber, R. H., Guelph.
Ireland, Dr. J. T., Harriston.
Landonie, Louis, Dracon.
Maitland, John D., Elora.
McCulloch, W. H., Fergus.
Palmer, E. T., Guelph.
Robertson, Colin, Hillsburg.
Stewart, Donald, Crieff.
Smith, George, Eden Mills.
Warden, Richard, Erin.

York.

Blea, Daniel, Humber Bay.
Tidsberry, J. L., Coleman.

Quebec.

*Crowley, E. B., Montreal.
*Finnie, Dr. J. T., Montreal.

*These men have been especially appointed to enforce the game laws on Lake St. Francis, which is partly in Ontario and partly in Quebec.

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1901.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Algoma	John Allard	Feb. 18	John Pence	Michigan	Shooting ducks
	do	Oct. 3	Frank Dowang	Korah	Selling partridge
Carleton	E. T. Loveday	Sept. 1	Sam'l Richar	Ottawa	Hunting plover
Essex	Wm. Lindsay	Nov. 4	August Chevelier	Belle River	Hunting on Sunday.
	do	do 4	Chas. Rinns	do	do
	Wm. Hughill	Aug. 22	Chas. Irwin	Leamington	Shooting out of season.
	F. C. Quallins	July 31	Frederick Bechard	Tilbury	Shooting ducks
	do	do 31	Godfrey Bechard	do	do
	do	Nov. —	Eric Hawens	Tp. Mersea	Shooting English pheasants.
Frontenac	J. H. Brickwood	Jan. 28	John Jennings	Bedford	Dealing in partridge
	do	do 31	M. Popplewell	do	do
	do	Oct. 10	H. P. Smith	Hinchinbrook	do
	do	do 23	J. J. Muldoon	Clarendon	do
	do	do 23	H. Cannon	do	do
	do	do 24	H. W. Roche	Lavant	do
	do	do 26	J. S. Card	Plevna	do
	do	Dec. 4	David Border	Verona	Hunting deer without license.
	do	do 4	Fred. Border	do	do
	do	do 13	Leighton Baunder	do	do
	do	do 13	do	do	Dealing in partridge
	do	do 23	P. G Donovan	Madawaska	Hunting deer out of season.
	do	do 24	B. Page	Verona	Hunting deer without license.
	do	do —	A W Wood	Plevna	Dealing in partridge
Grey	James Myers	do 21	John Thompson	Varney	Killing deer out of season.
Haldimand	W. Thompson	Oct. 18	— Bottomer	Buffalo	Illegal shooting
	do	do 18	Bert Cameron	do	do
	do	do 18	John Mathew	do	do
	J. A. Gill	Jan. 23	J. A. Fehrman	Port Colborne	Hunting in close season.
	do	do 28	J. McDonald	Canfield	Shipping venison without coupon.
	do	do 27	J J. Gladwin	Fenwick	Shooting hares
	do	Feb. 25	F Kingston	Port Colborne	do
	do	do 9	Alfred Beyer	Sherkston	Hunting partridge
	do	Mar. 6	J. Taggart	Buffalo	Hunting without license.
	do	do 27	A. S. Woodruff	St. Catharines	Hunting woodcock out of season.
	do	Sept. 13	Alfred George	Buffalo	Hunting without license.
	do	Oct. 26	Capt. J. Mitham	do	Shooting without license.
	do	do 26	J. Mason	do	do
Hastings	H. K. Smith	Jan. 9	A. Byrne	Perth	Putting out poison
	do	do 10	Thomas Charlton	Maberly	Hunting deer in close season.
	do	do 11	T. A. Moodie	Perth	Buying partridge
	do	do 16	H. Bullock	Lanark	do
	do	do 25	A. H. Airhart	Marmora	Hunting without license.
	do	Feb. 19	W. Brown	Colebrook	do
	do	do 19	A. Ashley	do	do
	do	do 20	W. Huffman	Moscow	do
	do	do 20	Levi Huffman	do	do
	do	do 22	A. Wilde	Croydon	Hunting deer in close season.
	do	do 22	J. Lockridge	do	do
	do	do 22	Robert Read	do	do
	do	do 28	T. Clancey	Enterprise	Hunting without license
	do	Mar. 7	A. McEwen	Carleton Place	Hunting in close season.

FOR YEAR 1901.

Arrested. or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, skins, etc., seized during year.
Summoned ..	Sault Ste. Marie	—. Bush	Fined $5 and costs..	Seized one gun and sent to Dep't
do ..	do	G. Burden	Left the locality....	Seized partridge and sent to hospital
Appeared .. .	Ottawa	—. Smith	Fined $5 and costs..	Seized gun and sent to Dep't.
do ...	Belle River	—. Boutillier	do 4 do ..	Gun returned by Magistrate.
do	do	do	do 4 do ..	do do
Summoned ..	Staples.....	P. W. Black	Dismissed	
do ..	Chatham..... .	M. Houston	Fined $10 and costs.	
do ..	do	do	do 25	
do ..	Leamington	John Selkirk	do 5	
Appeared	Kingston.	H. K. Smith	do 10	
do	do	do	do 15	
do	do	do	do 10	Sent birds to Gen. Hospital.
do	do	do	do 12.50	
do	do	do	do 12.50	
do	do	do	do 10	
do	do	do	do 20	
Summoned ..	Verona	do	do 20	
do ..	do	do . ..	Withdrawn.	
do ..	Kingston.....	do	Fined $20.	
do ..	do	do	Withdrawn.	
Appeared	.....	do	Fined $20.	
Summoned ..	Verona	do	do 20.	
Appeared	Belleville	do	do 10.	
Summoned ..	Durham.....	H. W Mockler ...	do 20.	
Arrested	Dunnville.....	J. A. Gill	Dismissed.	
do	do	do	do	Seized one yacht "West Wind"
do	do	do	do	
do	Port Colborne..	do	Fined $7.	
. .....	Canfield.....	do	Dismissed.	
Arrested	Fenwick	do	Fined $5.	
....	On View	do	do 10	Seized gun.
Appeared	Humberstone ..	do	Dismissed.	
Summoned ...	Port Colborne..	do	do	
do	St. Catharines..	do	Fined $10.	
Arrested	Fort Erie	J. T. James	do 25 and costs.	
do	Dunnville	J. A. Gill	Dismissed.	
do	do	do	do	
Summoned ...	Perth	Henry Taylor	Fined $10.	
do	Maberly	do	do 40.	
do	Perth	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	do ...	Fined $10.	
do	Marmora	B. C. Hubbell....	do 20.	
Appeared	do	J. Daly	do 20.	
do	do ...	do	do 20,	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
Settled.....	.....	do	....	Information discharged on payment of $45.
do	... .	do	.. ..	
do	... .	do	.....	
Summoned ...	Enterprise	do	Dismissed.	
do	Carleton Place..	J. Carruthers	do	

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1901.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Hastings ...	H. K. Smith	Mar. 7	John McLaren	Carleton Place.	Hunting in close season.
	do	April 13	C. Walt.....	Murray	Hunting without license.
	do	do 15	V. A'ley	do	do ..
	do	do 17	F. Richardson.... .	Cobourg	Shooting ducks ....
	do	do 17	H. Mitchell	do	do ....
	do	Aug. 19	P. Parsons	Omemee	do ....
	do	Sept. 5	S. Cowan	Bangor	Killing moose .....
	do	Dec. 7	H. McBride..... ..	Renfrew	Hunting without license.
	do	do 7	Thomas Stewart....	do	do ..
	do	do 7	Fred. Foster.....	do	do ..
	do	do 7	Joseph Foster	do	do ..
	do	do 10	John George	Eganville	Buying and selling partridge.
	do	do 10	A. Mills..... ...	do	do ..
	do	do 12	John Teeples.....	Griffith	Selling venison .....
	do	do 12	Scott & Jamieson..	Renfrew	Buying venison ....
	do	do 12	M. Hart.....	do	do ....
	do	do 13	Joseph Burke	Pembroke	Dealing in partridge.
Kent.....	David Dagneau.....	Sept. 1	Edward Vally	Wallaceburg....	Shooting on Sunday.
	do	do 2	Nicholas Ballard....	Tilbury	Shooting snipe out of season.
Lambton ...	A. E. Sarvis.....	Nov. 25	Roy Belyea.....	Port Huron	Shooting ducks on Sunday.
	do	do 25	Clarence Brown	do	do ..
Leeds	George Bilton	Jan. 21	John Mulvahill.....	Westport	Possession of partridge in close season.
	do	do 24	Robert Atcheson ...	do	do ..
Muskoka ...	J. H. Willmott.....	Feb. 8	A. McCollum	Dunchurch	Hunting out of season.
	do	Mar. 26	Joe Brisette.....	Whitney	Possession of venison
	do	do 26	Fred. Mournier.....	do	do ..
	do	do 26	Joe Debraiele	do	do ..
	do	do 26	George Sherman....	do	do ..
	do	do 26	W. Byers	do	Possession of deer skins
	do	do 26	Armand Grattan ...	do	Hunting, snaring and selling venison....
	do	do 26	Edward Robair	do	do ..
	do	do 26	Joseph Robair	do	do ..
	do	do 26	Larry Morin	do	Illegal hunting .....
	do	do 26	Geo. Bowers.....	Tp. Airy.....	Possession of moose-hides.
	do	do 26	Samuel Parks	do . . .	do ..
	do	do 29	Albert Taplin. ...	Tp. Oakley.....	Possession of venison
	do	April 17	Samuel Hodge ...	Tp. Armour....	Illegal hunting .....
	do	do 17	Edwin Maby.....	do	do .....
	do	do 24	William Terry.....	Tp. Oakley.....	Possession of venison
	do	May 1	Abner Bateman	Tp. Cardwell .	do ..
	do	do 1	David Bateman	do ..	do ..
	do	do 1	D. H. Wraggett....	do ..	do ..
	do	do 1	William Franklin...	do ..	do ..
	do	do 1	David Franklin	do ..	do ..
	do	do 1	James Bateman ...	do ..	do ..
	do	do 1	Henry Wraggett ...	do ..	do ..
	do	do 1	— Jennings	do ..	do ..
	do	Oct. 7	Richard Jacobs.....	South River....	Killing moose .....
	do	do 18	....	....	... .
	W. M. Hollingshead..	Sept. 4	Henry Harper.....	Huntsville	Killing partridge out of season.
	do ..	do 4	Wil iam Randleson .	do	do ..
	do ..	do 4	Thomas Lush.....	do	do ..
	James Weir	.....	....	....	....

FOR YEAR 1901.

Arrested, or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, skins, etc., seized during year.
Summoned ...	Carleton Place..	J. Carruthers.....	Fined $20.	
Settled.....	.....	H. K. Smith	do 20.	
do	....	do	do 20.	
do	.....	do	do 5.	
do	.....	do	do 5.	
Summoned ...	Omemee	J. Deacon	do 5.....	Fine suspended
do .	do	H. K. Smith	do 40.	
do ..	Renfrew	W. J. McDonald..	do 20.	Cases appealed.
do ..	do	do ..	do 20.	Cases appealed.
do ..	do	do ..	do 20.	
do ..	do	do .	do 20.	
Settled	.....	H. K. Smith	do 20.	
do ...	... .	do	do 20.	
Summoned ..	Renfrew	W. J. McDonald..	do 70.	Two offences.
do ..	do	do ..	do 20.	
do ..	do	do ..	do 20.	
do ..	Pembroke	S. E. Mitchell	do 50.	Two offences.
Settled	Chatham .	M. Houston	do 5 and costs.	
do	do	do	do 10 do	
Arrested	Sarnia	Henry Gorman ...	do 5 do	
do	do	do ..	do 5 do	
Settled	Belleville.....	H. K. Smith.....	do 5 do	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
Summoned ..	Dunchurch	J. H. Willmott ..	do 20	Confiscated moose head at Powassan.
do ..	Whitney	J. H. Willmott & H. K. Smith....	do 10.	
do ..	do	do	do 10.	
do ..	do	do	do 10.	
do ..	do	do	do 10.	
do ..	do	do	do 10.	
do ..	do	do	60 days at North Bay gaol.	
do ..	do .. .	do	Suspended sentence.	
do ..	do	do	Dismissed.	
do ..	do	do	do	
Evaded Summons.....	.....	....	....	
do	.....	....	....	
Settled	.....	J. H. Willmott ..	Fined $10.	
do	....	do ..	do 20.	
do	.....	do ..	do 20.	
Summoned ...	Uffington	J. H. Willmott & R. K. Johns ...	do 20.	
do ..	Hekkla	do & M. Wilson	Suspended sentence	
do ..	do	do ..	do	
do ..	do	do ..	do	
do ..	do	do ..	do	
do ..	do	do ..	Fined $20.	
do ..	do	do ..	do 20.	
do ..	do	do ..	do 20.	
do ..	do	do ..	Dismissed.	
do ..	South River ...	J. H Willmott...	Fined $25.	
.....	... .	....	....	Confiscated 4 rat&1 beaver skin
Appeared	Huntsville	Geo. Hutcheson ..	Fined $5.	
do	do	do ..	do 5.	
do	do	do ..	do 5.	
.....	....	....	....	Seized 8 otter and 5 beaver traps and sunk them.

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1901.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Nipissing ..	S. A. Huntington	June 5	A. Comando.....	Beaucage.....	Killing moose .....
	do	Aug. 10	A Comando, sr.....	do	do .....
	W. G. Armstrong.....	do —	J. A. Knox.....	Orillia	do .....
	do	Oct	Thomas Newton....	Uno Park.....	do .....
	do	Dec .. .	W. J. Montgomery.	do	do .....
Norfolk	P. N. Lambert	.....	John Wilson	Simcoe.....	Shooting quail out of season.
Northumberland ..	Thos. Diamond	April 12	Frank Richardson ..	Cobourg.....	Shooting ducks.....
	do	do 12	Harry Mitchell.....	do	do .....
Parry Sound	John Russell	Dec. 2	John Storie.	Alsace	Having venison out of season.
	do	do 2	Daniel Storie	do	do ..
	do	do 2	Charles Glenn	do	do ..
	J. P. LaBrash	Feb	A. McCallum.	Dunchurch	Killing deer out of season.
	do	March..	W. J. Carry.	do	Venison in possession out of season.
	do	do ..	Chas. LaBrash	Maple Island...	Giving venison out of season.
Renfrew ...	F. W. Dunn.....	Oct. 20	E. J. McVeigh.	Ottawa	Hunting on Sunday.
	Aaron Biggs.....	Mar. 28	M. Chartrand	Black Bay	Having venison in possession.
	do	Dec. 10	Alex. King	Wilberforce	Killing deer out of season.
	do	do 10	James Wright.....	Stafford	Hunting deer out of season.
	do	do 10	George Mick	do	Hunting on Sunday.
Simcoe.....	Wm. Pratt.....	do 23	Frank Tonche.....	Tp. Baxter.....	Selling venison .....
	do	do 23	David Toby	do	do .....
	do	do 23	Joseph Stewart	Midland	Having venison in possession.
	do	do 23	James Demorest....	do	do ..
	do	do 23	John Toby	Tp. Baxter	Selling venison.....
Waterloo...	Karl Harttung.....	Jan. 12	John Moyer.....	St. Clemens	Illegal hunting .....
Welland ...	B. A. Cook..... ...	Oct. 30	— Miller..... ..	Buffalo, N. Y ..	Hunting without license.
	do	do 30	— Campbell.....	do ..	do ..
	do	Nov. 3	W. B. French	do ..	do ..
	do	do 3	T. B. French.	do ..	do ..
	do	do 3	R. P. Shultz	do ..	do ..
	do	do 3	A. Norris	do	do ..
	R. Griffin	Oct. 3	Thomas Clark.....	do ..	do ..
Wentworth.	H. Graham.....	April 4	Chas. Semmons	Hamilton	Hunting ducks .....
York.....	Jos. E. Rogers	Oct. 25	W. J. O'Neil	Pittsburg, Pa...	Illegal possession of partridge and venison.

FOR YEAR 1901.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, skins, etc., seized during year.
Arrested	North Bay	Wm. McDonald	Suspended sentence.	Treaty Indians.
do	do	do	do	
Summoned			Settled for $50.	
do			do 25.	
do			Adjourned for further evidence.	
do	Simcoe	John Beemer	Fined $5.	
do	Cobourg	H. K. Smith	do 5.	
do	do	do	do 5.	
do	Alsace	C. K. Arthur	do 8.	
do	do	do	do 8.	
do	do	do	do 8.	
do	Dunchurch	J. H. Willmott	do 20	Seized 8 deer skins and sent to Dep't.
do	do	Wm. Robertson	do 20	
do	do	do	do 20.	
Summoned	Barry's Bay	F. W. Dunn	do 10.	
Arrested	Pembroke	S. E. Mitchell	do 10 and costs.	
Appeared	do	do	do 20 do	
do	do	do	do 20 do	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
Summoned	Penetang	W. H. Hewson	Dismissed	(Indian.)
do	do	do	do	(do)
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	Fined $20 and costs.	
do	do	do	do 20 do	(Indian)
do	Berlin	J. J. A. Weir	do 5 do	
Arrested	Bridgeburg	John T. James	de 25 do	Seized 1 gun, 1 boat and 2 fishing rods.
do	do	do	do 45 do	
do	do	do	do 25 do	Seized 4 guns, 1 pr. field glasses, 2 hunting bags and 2 boats.
do	do	do	do 25 do	
do	do	do	do 25 do	
do	do	do	do 25 do	
do	do	do	do 5	Seized 1 rifle and sent to Dep't.
Summoned	Hamilton	G. F. Jelfs	do 5 and costs.	
Arrested	Toronto, on view	Jos. E. Rogers	do 40.	

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1903.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Printers,
TORONTO.

To His Honor the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc., etc.

May it please Your Honor,—

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honor and the Legislative Assembly, the Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

Toronto, 18th February, 1903.

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Lake Simcoe. (Stocked waters.)

On Sparrow Lake, Muskoka (Stocked waters.)

Larger Flower Pot, Georgian Bay.

Rattle Snake Harbor, Fitzwilliam Island.

Fishing Station, Fitzwilliam Island, Georgian Bay.

A morning's troll, two lines.—Lake of Bays. (Stocked waters.)

Near Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Lake Helen at Nepigon.

Camp on the Nepigon.

The Nepigon—Just missed him!

After Dinner, Flat Rock Portage, Lake Nepigon.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1902.

To the Honorable F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario:

The undersigned has the honour to submit the report of the workings of this department for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Special attention is invited to the fact that the revenue of the department has increased from, in round numbers, $30,000 in 1899 to $40,000 in 1902, the actual revenue for the year being $40,140.70.

The total expenditure was $33,514.44.

The fishing season opened earlier than for many years. The Georgian Bay was practically clear of ice on the 10th April, the "Gilphie" leaving port on that day on her annual patrol.

The season's operations, notwithstanding the extremely rough weather which was experienced at frequent intervals during the year, and to which is in a large measure attributed the falling off in the quantity of fish taken, have been, on the whole, in view of the high prices which obtained, more generally satisfactory than they would otherwise have been. Lake Erie herring are said to have one day during the season sold at 13 cents per pound.

Licenses to fish with 2,538,673 yards of gill net, 479 pound nets, 479 hoop nets, 98 seines, 22 dip nets and 3 machines, besides several thousand hooks, were issued.

The occupation has given employment to 2885 men, 124 tugs (inclusive of gasoline launches), and 1295 boats.

An estimated capital of $816,392 is invested in the industry.

The aggregate catch amounts to 23,715,070 pounds, as compared with 26,863,779 pounds in 1901, a decrease of 3,148,709 pounds

The estimated value of the catch is $1,265,705.

A list of the overseers with the territory under the jurisdiction of each will be found at page .

Statements have been prepared showing:

1. The revenue derived from each division (p. 86).

2. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of all fishing material, and the kinds and quantities of fish caught (pp. 88 to 103).

3. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1901 and 1902, and the increase or decrease (p. 108).

4. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken in 1902 as compared with the quantity taken in 1901, and the increase or decrease (p. 110).

5. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 111).

6. The number of tugs, boats, men, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed and the value thereof (p. 111).

7. The value of the Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1902 (p. 112).

8. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (p. 112).

Protection.

The overseers have rendered good service, and their efficiency is of course increasing as they become more familiar with their duties. They have been on the alert for violations, and especially for illegal shipments of fish. By a frequent examination of these shipments we are able to detect whether the laws are being observed as to size and kinds of fish permitted to be taken. A number of seizures have been made during the year, and the offenders severely punished. Fishermen throughout the province have been warned so frequently against the shipment of trout and whitefish under two pounds in weight, a lesser size being prohibited to be taken, that no violations of this law have been reported. The statute is very severe on the point, rendering the whole shipment liable to confiscation if any fish taken contrary to law are intermixed therewith.

Fines and Convictions.

Sixty-nine persons were fined for breaches of the law, as compared with 121 in 1901, and $540 were obtained from fines, as compared with $1527 during the same period. This may be regarded with favor, and as a sign that the fishermen are realizing that it is in their own interest to observe the law, and assist in protecting and perpetuating the source of their livelihood.

Confiscations.

The following articles were confiscated during the year: 111 gill nets, 28 seines, 82 trap nets, 4 hoop nets, 12 spears, 1 punt, 2 boats, 27 night lines and 2746 hooks, all of which were being fished illegally. Where fish were confiscated they were given to charitable institutions, which are always grateful for such donations

Sunday Angling.

Overseers are frequently requested to interfere with persons who "go fishing" on Sunday, under the supposition that it is an offence against the Fishery law. This, however, is an error. Sunday fishing is an offence against the Lord's Day Act, the provisions of which it is not a part of the duty of fishery overseers to enforce. A decision was recently rendered under the authority of the Attorney General of Massachusetts which held that fishing on Sunday, being a violation of a section of the Act entitled "An Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day," the enforcement of that provision of the Act was no more one of the duties of the fishery overseers than the enforcement of any other provision of the same Act.

Patrol Boats.

The "Gilphie," which was placed in commission in 1898, has each season since been patrolling the Georgian Bay and North Channel. She has proved to be a staunch and seaworthy boat, and her presence on the bay has had a most beneficial effect. The Department is extremely fortunate in having as her commander Capt. Angus McAulay, a skilled mariner, and one familiar with these

waters, having sailed them for over twenty years; as well as a most trustworthy and efficient crew. The captain's report of the work done will be found at pages 69-74.

The "Gladys" and "Maud," sailing craft, have also maintained a constant patrol on the Georgian Bay, the former between Penetang and Point au Baril, and the latter in the North Channel and northern portion of the bay as far east as the Bustards. The "Gladys" was in use by the Crown Lands Department for a number of years before her transfer to the Fisheries' service, and is now reported unseaworthy and beyond repair.

The "Eva Bell," the steam launch which polices the Rideau waters, has done good service. It will be remembered that she was donated by persons who spend their summers in that attractive locality, and who were anxious for the proper pro'ection of the excellent fishing to be had there. Before this boat was placed in commission, much poaching was committed, but little, if any, is believed to have been done during the last two years. Her master is himself an old fisherman, and familiar with the waters where illegal fishing would be apt to be carried on.

Anglers' Associations.

It is gratifying to learn that the Anglers' Associations which have been organized are not anglers' associations in name only, but that they are taking an active interest in the protection of waters in their several localities from the depredations of the poacher, and are also influencing public opinion to the extent that everyone is manifesting a greater interest in the fisheries. Violations are consequently becoming much less frequent. Our officers have generally found the Anglers' Association to be a reliable medium of communication in regard to information desired in respect to the inland fisheries.

Stocking Inland Waters.

The work inaugurated last year of transplanting black bass has been continued, though a lesser number were, it is to be regretted, handled, owing to the almost continuous rough weather at the points from which the supply was procured, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining fish in sufficient numbers. The deposits were again made in waters upon which the drain has for many years been very great, such as the Muskoka and Kawartha Lakes, as well as in waters which are fast becoming popular resorts, but which nature in her distribution had overlooked, namely, the Lake of Bays. In due time, it is hoped attention may be directed to waters nearer the busy centres, and also to the beautiful rivers which wend their way through our agricultural districts, rivers now barren of game fish, but in every way suited for the reception of bass. The demand is increasing as the value and importance of the work is appreciated, and has exceeded our utmost endeavors to cope with it, in view of the fact that the period during which it is possible to obtain a supply of parent fish from their native waters is short. There are also many lakes and rivers which it is most desirable to stock which cannot be reached with the adult fish. It is therefore suggested that if the object which the Department has in view is to be early attained, rearing ponds should be established at convenient points as an adjunct to our present system. It is believed that no expenditure is being incurred by the province which will be more heartily endorsed or give a more beneficial return than that of restoring the fishing in the inland waters.

An exceptional opportunity was afforded the Department of purchasing 50,000 bass fry, which were retained in the pond for several months, and then

distributed in the Thames and other waters in the western part of the province.

Elsewhere (at p. 75) will be found a paper on the subject of the stocking of inland waters with black bass, prepared by the undersigned to be read at the annual meeting of the North America Fish and Game Protective Association, to be held at Ottawa on the 20th proximo.

Legislation.

The fruits of the legislation prohibiting the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge have been so gratifying that a further prohibition for a period of three years is recommended.

The Commercial Fisheries.

CLOSE SEASONS, ETC.

Many representations have again been received that the close seasons are inapplicable, and require revision: and that close seasons should be established for herring and sturgeon. The subject is, as has already been pointed out in former reports, within the entire jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and parties making such representations have been so advised; but at the same time it is one which seriously affects the fisheries of the Province and the fishing industry, and in that connection the following observations are made.

Lake Trout.—Perhaps in the case of none of our fish does the spawning season vary so much as in that of Lake Trout In some of the Lakes of Muskoka, they are ripe in August; in Lake Superior they spawn in September, and during that month agents of the American hatcheries, located on the lake, have been in the habit of visiting the stations along the north shore for the purpose of collecting spawn: in Lake Huron, the North Channel, the Georgian Bay, in the vicinity of the Bustards, and in the Temiscamingue District, they begin to spawn about the middle of October: and it is only in the lower part of the bay that the season may be said to apply. In Lakes Erie and Ontario, spawning continues until late in December. Strong protests have been raised by fishermen of the Georgian Bay against what they call an unfair discrimination in favor of the Lake Superior and Lake Huron fishermen, it being alleged that their biggest catches are made while the trout are "running," or are on the spawning grounds. A close season to fulfil its functions should cover at least a portion of the time when the fish are carrying their eggs, as well as the spawning period; but the present close season for lake trout is, practically, a "close season" in name only. The objection which has been heretofore presented to varying seasons is the difficulty of proving possession of fish taken in closed waters; but with the adequate provision which the Ontario Government has made for the enforcement of the fishery laws, it is believed such objection would not be based on tenable grounds.

Herring and Whitefish.—The most potent argument in favor of a close season for herring is, that it is alleged, and no doubt with more or less truth, that large numbers of trout and whitefish are taken by the fishermen while nominally fishing for herring; and more especially is this said to be the case in the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie. Herring have been everywhere unusually large this year, many having been taken weighing 3 pounds and upwards, and they are said to have sold in the American retail market as "choice whitefish." The Lake Erie herring in flavor more nearly possesses the distinctive qualities of whitefish than it does of herring from Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay, and it therefore easily sells as true whitefish; in the round, only an expert can decide which is which. The catch of herring during the season in Lake

Erie shows an alarming decrease when compared with that of 1901, being 2,338,000 pounds less. Its extermination would therefore appear to be certainly approaching, and to be a matter of time only unless radical measures are adopted for its preservation, such as the establishment of a close season, and perhaps a limitation of the implements used for its capture. The following is an extract from the annual report of Overseer Laird of Kent on the subject:

"The past season has brought ruin to more than one fisherman, and others have not made enough to pay expenses, all owing, I have no doubt, to the very great falling off of the herring fishing, which has been getting lighter every year for several years. I have no hesitation in saying that the decrease is owing to the wholesale destruction of the herring during the spawning season with gill nets. . . . If some means is not adopted at once for the better protection of herring and whitefish when these fish are on the spawning grounds, the fishing industry, as far as they are concerned, will, in the very near future, be a thing of the past."

In the Georgian Bay there does not appear to be the same cause for alarm, and but as a safeguard for the trout and whitefish the same precautions would evidently be unnecessary as to herring. Captain McAulay of the "Gilphie" reported them to be "as thick as water," that more were taken each morning than could be dressed and salted during the day, and that all available packages were soon filled; district Overseer Pratt, that "they began to appear on the inshore shoals about Oct. 11th, and were in countless millions, and that the total catch is but an infinitesimal fraction of their numbers." A decrease in whitefish is everywhere reported, except in the North Channel of Lake Huron, and unless a larger output from our hatcheries is made there can be but one result, one that will ever be deplored—its complete annihilation. Its only salvation is the hatcheries. To rely upon its natural increase for re-establishment would, it has been said, be like a farmer relying upon the seeds which fall from the ripened grain for next year's crop; and perhaps this may be said of trout also. Indeed, it is a debatable question whether, under all the circumstances, it would not be better, rather than continue the close season for trout and whitefish, to abolish it altogether and rely for their maintenance on the two pound limit and an increased output from the hatcheries.

Sturgeon:—As has been already stated, the reports indicate a gradual decrease in almost every quarter. A few years ago they were so plentiful and in such small demand that Ontario fishermen threw them away without attempting to market them. To-day they are the highest priced of our fresh water fish, and the supply is unequal to the demand. If, therefore, this valuable fish is not to entirely perish, some measure of protection must be accorded to it. Not only should a close season be established, but a weight or length under which none shall be taken should be stipulated. Many of the States have already taken steps in that direction, and attempts at artificial propagation have also been carried on for some years, not only in the United States, but in Germany and Russia, but so far with only indifferent success; and if restoration is to be accomplished, it would seem that it must be by natural increase. There is a wide difference of opinion as to its being destructive of the spawn of other fish, which has been a reason urged by the fishermen why its protection was not to be desired. The result of issuing licenses for sturgeon fishing in Lake Nipissing for the last two years has been a very marked improvement in the size of the fish. In the Rainy River much poaching has been done for some years, and correspondence has been had with the State of Minnesota with a view to joint action to suppress it if practised next season. It is chiefly carried on in the months of May and June, while the fish are passing from the Lake of the Woods to the river to spawn. The Lake of the Woods was a few years

ago the most famous sturgeon fishery in Canada ; and the caviar made from the roe taken there is said to be fully equal to the renowned Russian caviar.

Pickerel:—In waters like the Thames River, many tons of pickerel have been annually taken as they ascend the river to spawn, and before the close season begins (15th April). Consequently, for these and similarly situated waters it has been pointed out that the season should commence earlier—some go so far as to say the 1st January. The decrease in the catch in contiguous waters to the Thames is about 25,000 pounds as compared with the quantity taken in 1901. The pickerel is a very valuable food fish and next to the sturgeon has brought the highest price in New York of any fresh water fish, namely, 12 cents per pound.

Carp:—Carp are reported to be rapidly increasing, and it is said they are destroying the rice and celery beds at Long Point and in Lake Simcoe. The most successful implement with which to take them is the seine, and permits have been issued wherever this could be properly done. The demand for carp has been good, and the prices high, the average wholesale price in New York having been about six cents. A close season is not yet asked for carp, and there is no occasion for any apprehension that one will be needed for many a year. On the other hand, there seems to be a disposition on the part of every one to expedite its extermination.

Planting of Spawn.

In a former report, the undersigned strongly urged the adoption of a method pursued in some of the neighboring States, viz., the placing of men on tugs during the gravid period of fish to take and fertilize the eggs and plant them on the natural spawning beds. It is pleasing to note that the suggestion has been acted upon in Lake Superior by some of our larger fishing concerns, and that the increase in trout which is reported from that lake may probably be explained by the quantity of spawn so placed in the lake by the Wisconsin fishermen. It is hoped a larger number of the fishermen will adopt the practice. In Wisconsin, as was pointed out, there is a law of the State providing penalties for the failure of the fishermen to save the spawn and treat it in this way.

Salt Herring.

As salted herring is becoming quite an important factor in our commercial fishing, it behooves our fishermen to prepare and cure their catch in the best manner possible in order to secure the highest market price. Thirty-five thousand barrels of Scotch and Irish herrings were last year marketed in New York, as compared with 500 barrels fifteen years ago. The prices ranged from $9.00 to $12.00 for Scotch, and $11.50 to $13.50 for Irish. The Jews, of whom there are said to be 50,000 in New York, are the chief purchasers. They will buy none but the best, and they are willing to pay whatever is asked for the proper article. Newfoundlanders are now curing their herring in the Scotch style, and these command prices almost as large as those from Scotland and Ireland. But Ontario fishermen have been apparently wedded to antiquated methods, and satisfied with having always made a ready sale. The report of Mr. Alexander T. Duthie, who recently visited America under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as a fish trade expert, advises that herring should be neatly gutted, carefully roused (stirred in pickle), and *packed on their backs* in barrels. Just sufficient salt to cure the herring should be used, and *no salt should remain undissolved* in the barrels after the herring are cured. The filling-up of the barrels should, he says, be specially attended to. After sufficient time has elapsed for the fish to "pine" in

the salt, the barrels should be firmly filled, and great taste and skill shown in making a nice finish on the top rows, so that when the barrels are opened they will have an attractive appearance. His observations no doubt apply more particularly to salt water herring; but the directions would be just as applicable, I am told by experienced fishermen, to our fresh water herring, and would be an improvement on the method of curing and packing at present adopted in this province. They are presented here in the hope that they may stimulate the men engaged in the industry to place their goods upon the market in a form to command the highest market price. Ontario herring deserves to have a recognized place in the fish markets of the world, and it is within the province of our fishermen to establish for it that place; but this cannot be done unless the most approved methods of curing and packing are adopted.

The Fishing Season.

There is a growing conviction among fishermen that all fishing in our great lakes should cease on the first December; and that they would be hundreds of dollars in pocket every year if they were obliged to then shut down. It is usually after that date that the most disastrous storms prevail, gill nets are lost, and pound nets are blown out. But the work of destruction does not end here, for the gill net continues to fish, and may fish almost indefinitely; the decaying fish pollute the water, and fisheries have been practically ruined for years in this way. So that there is much to be said in favor of the fishing season for gill and pound nets closing on December the first.

Gasoline Engines.

Fishermen on nearly all of our lakes are equipping their sailboats with gasoline engines as an auxiliary propelling power. The chief advantages claimed for them over steam engines as a motive power are their cheapness, the little space which they occupy in the boat, and their economy of fuel and help. The fishermen are able to reach their fishing grounds and return in calm weather, while under similar conditions with sails much time would be lost in beating their way, and a run which in many cases would thus occupy several hours may be made in a quarter of the time. The fee for a license for a boat so equipped has been $15, while for a sailboat of the same size, and with the same quantity of net, the fee is but $5. The fishermen willingly pay the difference. Engines which will compare favorably in price and efficiency with any foreign production are now being manufactured in our own Province.

Hoop Net Fishing.

Strong protestations have been received against the issue of hoop net licenses for waters where they have not heretofore been fished, as being destructive of game fish, and it has been difficult to satisfy the parties that these protestations are not well founded. Where sufficient opportunity has been afforded to demonstrate the fact, it has been clearly shown that if the nets are fished in strict accordance with the terms of the license, the game fish at once begin to improve and increase. The ling is perhaps the most destructive fish we have upon fry and small fish, and they can be only successfully taken with the hoop net. Overseer Craig reports that 85 ling, one of which weighed 12 pounds, were recently taken in one lift of a hoop net in Bob's Lake. This lake was at one time a fine bass lake, but no netting having been allowed, under the mistaken idea of protecting the fish, the ling have multiplied so rapidly that they now have possession. A few years' judicious fishing will reduce and, it is hoped, ultimately

exterminate them and the other coarse fish, and give the bass a chance to re-establish themselves. The lake is well suited for bass, and being so conveniently located should in time become a popular resort for anglers.

Nepigon Trout.

A Duluth, Minnesota, paper published an item to the effect that trout fishing in the Nepigon River was likely to be impaired, owing to a mysterious disease which, it was alleged, had been prevalent among the trout; that the disease was gaining in virulence, and that hundreds of the fish were to be found dead on the shore daily. The attention of our agent at Nepigon was directed to the report, which he pronounced utterly false. The story must have been manufactured out of whole cloth, as there was not the slightest foundation for it; and its object cannot be even conjectured. The fishing has not been so good for years as it has been this year.

Reference was made in the report of last year to the increase of pike in the River Nepigon, and the extermination of the speckled trout was predicted unless vigorous steps were early taken to eradicate the pest. During the summer the work of destruction of the coarse fish was entered upon, and 1800 pike, 389 pickerel, and 803 suckers were taken and destroyed. The good work should be continued during the coming season, and no doubt a ready market may then be found for the fish taken, as it is expected the Canadian Fish Co., to which Lake Nepigon has been leased, will have by that time begun fishing operations.

Application was received from the Board of Trade of Rat Portage for trout to be placed in waters in the vicinity of that town. Overseer McKirdy was instructed to arrange for taking 100 trout, provided free transportation for the fish was furnished by the C. P. R. Owing to some delay in obtaining the requisite tanks for carrying the fish and in perfecting the details, a number died while in captivity. The remainder were safely deposited in good condition. Their average weight was about two pounds.

Overseer McKirdy has suggested the advisability of erecting one or two ice houses along the river, where ice may be obtained by tourists who come from long distances, and who are anxious to take home with them trophies of the rod. He thinks that it will be possible to obtain lumber on the spot, as the Nepigon Pulp Co. expect next year to have a portable sawmill there cutting material for their prospective works. The cost would be inconsiderable, and with a little assistance the structures could be put up by the overseer before the season opens. No doubt many would visit the river who do not now do so, if they could take away with them a few noble specimens. The matter will be considered in good time.

The Cashmere Dam.

The work of removing this dam, which had long been a barrier to the ascent of fish on the Thames, has been completed, and there is now a clear passage for fish to ascend the river. Everyone is said to be well pleased that the cause of so much dissatisfaction has been removed.

Fishways.

Representations have been made as to the necessity for fishways in a number of dams in the province. Several new fishways are reported to have been erected, and officers have been directed to see that those in existence have been kept clear of debris and otherwise in good working order. In view of the urgent representations received as to the necessity of fishways in dams on the Humber River, a special officer was detailed to make a thorough examin-

ation of the dams, procure information, and report upon the subject. His report was forwarded to the Department at Ottawa, the question of the necessity of fishways being, as has been pointed out in a former report, one for the Federal Government, and not for the ProvincialGovernment, to decide. It may be said, however, that it is not always expedient to erect a fishway simply because one is desired, as it would in many cases afford a means of entrance of undesirable fish to our inland waters, which could not but be regarded as a calamity.

Sawdust.

The law with respect to the pollution of waters with sawdust and mill refuse has been rigidly enforced, and where persistent violations have been committed, after repeated warnings, fines have been imposed as an earnest of the department to stop the practice. Ample opportunity of determining that sawdust is injurious to fish life has been given the department while engaged in transplanting its bass, where the ice used had not been thoroughly rinsed. On an examination of the bass which had died in transmission, particles of sawdust were found between the gills, which it may be assumed caused the death of many of the fish. But the danger to and effects upon fish life from this pollution do not alone arise from this cause, but they are also due to the poisonous gases which are emitted from the decaying deposits; and these gases are not only most deadly to fish life, but they are a great menace to human health as well. It may be assumed that for this reason in waters in the vicinity of old mill sites no fish are usually to be found. With modern appliances for burning and disposing of mill refuse, and as fuel becomes scarcer and more valuable, complaints have been much less frequent.

The North American Fish and Game Protective Association.

The Association held its second annual meeting in Burlington, Vermont, on the 22nd and 23rd January, 1902, at which there was a good representation of members from the neighboring States, and provinces of Canada. A number of valuable and interesting papers were presented, and two days were spent in profitable discussion and intercourse. Copies of the official report containing the transactions of the meeting, in which were embodied certain suggested reforms in the fish and game laws, were ordered to be sent to the Governments of Canada and the States in which it was desired the suggestions should become law. The Hon. Mr. Latchford was elected president for the current year, and Ottawa was appointed as the next place of meeting. Mr. Tinsley and the undersigned were in attendance, representing this province. The whole-souled hospitality extended to the visitors by their co-adjutors of Vermont will, it is safe to say, not soon be forgotten, and Ontario will be only too anxious for the arrival of the day when she may have the opportunity of showing what she can do in her own way for the entertainment of the Association. The fact that the next meeting is to be held in the "Capital City," it is superfluous to say, already assures its success.

Leasing Lakes for Commercial Fishing.

The undersigned in his annual report for the year 1900 referred to the subject of the leasing of lakes for commercial fishing in these terms:

"A general policy on the subject of the leasing of lakes for commercial fishing should, as soon as may be, be approved and announced, but more especially with reference to the lakes in our new districts. These lakes should be regarded as so many farms, the property of the province, and be dealt with in the same way—leased or rented for a number of years—the province being the landlord

as it were, and the person desiring the lease the tenant—the lease to contain such conditions as would ensure the property's being kept in a fertile condition, by limiting the number of nets that could be fished, the quantity of fish to be taken annually, the saving and planting of spawn, etc., etc. If such a plan were adopted, these lakes would be made to yield a revenue in perpetuity, while if the present system of issuing licenses therein were followed, they would in a short time be exhausted. Depleted of their contents they would be valueless, either from a revenue or food producing standpoint."

A number of applications have since been received for the leasing of lakes in different parts of the province, and upon a report of the undersigned approved by the Government, recommending that lakes be leased, two leases have during the year been granted and on most advantageous terms. Lake Nepigon, in the District of Thunder Bay, has been leased for a period of twenty years to the Canada Fish Co. The lease provides for a rental for the first year of $2,000, for the second year, $5,000; for the third year, $8,000; for the fourth year, $10,000; for the fifth year, $12,000; for the next and subsequent years, $15,000 per year, in addition to such license fees for the different implements of capture to be used as the Department may think proper to charge. Important conditions of the lease are: that the company is to build a railway to the lake for freight and passenger traffic—there is at present no means throughout the year by which fish may be got out; that a hatchery is to be maintained, and that 10,000,000 fry each of trout, whitefish and pickerel are annually to be deposited in the lake. The licensees are also limited to 500 tons of fish for each of the first three years, and to 1,000 tons for each year thereafter. The interests of the public have been protected, and the Government has reserved the right to grant permits to settlers to net for fish for their own use, but not for barter or sale. A number of applications had from time to time previously been received for this lake, but only one other contained an offer of any definite sum by way of rental, viz., $500 per annum.

The other lake which has been leased is Lake Manitou on the Manitoulin Island, also for twenty years, and at a rental on a sliding scale up to $5,000 for the fifth and subsequent years, in addition to proper license fees. Provision is likewise made for the erection of a hatchery, and the depositing of ten million fry each year. The catch is limited to 200 tons a year for the first three years, and 400 for each subsequent year.

The Government should be congratulated upon the favorable terms upon which the lakes have been leased, as the revenue therefrom will amount to considerably more than half as much as has hitherto been received from the fisheries of the whole province.

Applications for other lakes are now under consideration.

Uniform Laws and Regulations.

With a view to securing the co-operation of the jurisdictions of the several border States in the matter of the enactment of uniform fishery laws and regulations governing international waters, this province inaugurated a correspondence with these States, the following being the initial letter on the subject:

"Toronto, 12th December, 1902.

"Dear Sir,—

"By a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England delivered "in 1898, the Fisheries of Ontario, which had theretofore been claimed by the Dominion of "Canada, were declared to be the property of the province, and the province has for the past "four years assumed the duties which under the judgment were determined to devolve upon it. "During this period it has experienced some considerable difficulty in enforcing the provisions "of its fishery laws upon the Great Lakes, chiefly in view of the fact that United States fisherman

"are granted almost unlimited privileges as to time and manner of fishing. It is therefore "suggested that it would be manifestly in the interests of both countries if regulations could be "agreed upon which would be just and equitable to the fisheries, fishermen, and fishing industry "alike—regulations establishing close seasons covering the spawning periods of fish, as to the "kind and number of implements to be used in the capture of fish, and as to the kinds of fish "to be taken, and that the most convenient and satisfactory means to this end would be a "conference between representatives of the several jurisdictions surrounding the Great Lakes. "It is not improbable that if amicable conclusions could be arrived at, our Great Lake fisheries "could, and would, in a few years be restored to their former condition of excellence, and a "profitable livelihood to many thousands of our citizens, and a valuable food supply, assured "for all time.

"I might mention for your information that large sums are annually being spent in this "province for the protection of its fisheries, and for the propagation of fish; that "fishermen are restricted in the number and kinds of implements which they may use, and the "periods during which they may be fished; that they are prohibited from taking immature fish, "and in the case of trout and whitefish of any less than two pounds in weight; that no bass or "maskinonge or speckled trout may be taken in any manner except with hook and line, and "that their sale is strictly prohibited. Further restrictions have been in contemplation; but "in view of the fact that there have heretofore been few, if any, placed upon the operations of "the fishermen of most of the border States, we are in doubt as to whether anything further "can properly be done in that direction; indeed, whether the restrictions now in force on this "side of the international boundary can be justly maintained. Certainly it will be difficult to "longer resist the importunities of our fishermen, for similar privileges to those enjoyed by "your fishermen, should no concurrent action be approved by you. We are strongly urged to "throw down the bars; but before doing so would first respectfully invite the attention of the "representatives of your State to the inevitable result of such a course, and with the hope that "you may appreciate the importance of some concerted action being immediately taken for the "conservation of this great heritage. I should be glad of your views upon the subject at your "earliest convenience.

"Yours truly,

"S. T. BASTEDO,

"Deputy Commissioner."

It is gratifying to be able to state that the letters in reply indicate an intense interest in the subject, and that nearly all of the States are anxious to co-operate with this province in the objects enunciated in its inaugural communication. The following may be quoted as a fair sample of the answers received:

"STATE OF OHIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

"Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 17th, 1902.

"To the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries,
"Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.

"Sir,—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your valued communication of the 12th "December, the contents of which have been noted with great pleasure. Permit me to say "that the suggestions you make are in conformity with the opinion that the Ohio commission "has entertained for a long time, and that we will welcome any concerted action which will "have for its object the preservation and perpetuation of the lake fisheries. The laws governing the fishing in Ohio waters of Lake Erie at the present time more nearly approach those of "the province of Ontario than at any other time in our history, and it is our desire to make "them still more closely related in order that there may be unity of action. It will give me "great pleasure to meet you at any place you may suggest at some time in the near future, to "talk over this matter thoroughly and to inaugurate a basis for such action as may be deemed "proper and necessary. Permit me to say in conclusion that we sincerely hope that the province of Ontario will not abate in the slightest degree from their heretofore admirable position upon the question of the lake fisheries. In my opinion, the care, firmness and good "sense exercised by the dominion authorities in the matter of these lake fisheries have been in

"notable contrast to that of some of the States, and the result has been a conservation of the "fish supply which would not have been obtained under other conditions.

"Again assuring you that it will give me great pleasure to confer with you on this impor- "tant subject, I am, sir,

"Very respectfully yours,

"J. L. RODGERS,

"President."

A conference will probably be held as soon after the approaching session of the Ontario Legislature as details can be arranged.

The Biological Station in the Georgian Bay.

The biological station, which has been recently established by the Dominion Government in the Georgian Bay, is situated on island No. 121 in Go-Home-Bay, about twenty miles from Midland. Scientific work was begun there last summer. An application was received from the station for permission to use certain nets to enable the work for which the station was established to be carried on, which permission was, of course, promptly granted. A complete hydrographic survey of the vicinity is being made under the supervision of Professor C. H. C. Wright, of the School of Science. Last season a surface map of the islands and reefs lying between Station Island and Red Rock was finished, and this survey, it is understood, will be extended next summer. The biological work is under the direction of Dr. B. A. Bensley, of Toronto University, who, it may be said, is now making a classification of the fish of the Georgian Bay from specimens taken last season, a full list of which will be published as soon as completed. One of the chief features of the biological work will be a study of the food and environment of the fish of the district, with special reference to those of commercial value. Mr. R. T. Anderson, a student of the University of Toronto, has made a large collection of the skins of lake and marsh birds, which is to form the nucleus of a complete collection of the birds of the region. He is also making a collection of the plants and animals of the surrounding country. In addition to the strictly scientific work of the station, work of a more practical and commercial nature is being carried on—a hatching pond for bass was last fall prepared, and twenty-nine bass of different ages were placed therein. If they winter successfully, their spawning operations are to be carefully studied. The preparation of another hatching pond for bass is contemplated next season that the effect of food and environment may be determined, as well as the growth from year to year. Meteorological observations were made during the summer, under the supervision of Professor W. J. Loudon, and arrangements are being made for more complete meteorological records during next season.

There is an infinite variety of fish fauna at the very door of the station. Fish are being caught daily at all stages of their growth. We have no reliable information as to the time it takes them to arrive at maturity—the matter has been one of speculation largely. It is a subject of great interest from an economic standpoint, and it would be most desirable that the purview of the station should be extended to other kinds of fish as well as bass, that some organized means of obtaining this very useful information may be evolved.

The effect of Dynamite Explosions upon Fish Life.

Reference was made in the report of last year to permission having been granted to Dr. A. P. Knight, Professor of Animal Biology Queens College, Kingston, to make tests in provincial waters as to the effect of dynamite explosions

upon fish life. A copy of the learned doctor's very valuable and interesting report of his investigations has been received and filed in the department. His investigations were most extensive and exhaustive in their character, and were conducted not only in our own province but throughout the dominion, and the experiments were tried not only upon the smaller fishes, but upon the larger species also, and even upon seals. The destructiveness of the explosions varied, of course, according to easily recognizable conditions, viz., (1) as to the charge of dynamite used, (2) the depth of the water in which the explosion occurred, (3) the number of fish in the neighborhood of the explosion, and (4) the kind of fish in the vicinity of the charge when exploded. A charge of 1½ lbs. exploded in Kingston harbor did not bring up a solitary fish, while one cartridge, ¼ lb. in weight, set off in St. John harbor, New Brunswick, killed over 800. The depth of water appeared to be another important condition affecting the destructiveness of the explosions. Tests were made in depths varying from 1½ to 300 ft. Little, if any, destruction was caused in shallow water, due probably to the pressure resulting from the explosion being not sufficiently great to rupture the swim bladder. One blast at 18 inches below the surface sent up a column of water about 100 feet high. Another blast, 3 feet below, sent up a column about 60 or 70 feet high. In neither case was fish killed, though it is thought some must have been present. At 10 or 20 feet below the surface, the explosion lifted a broad cone or mound of water 6 or 8 feet high. At increasing depths the surface disturbance, of course, became less and less marked, until at 200 feet the only evidence of the explosion, except the noise and the tremendous blow on the bottom of the boat, was the appearance of a vast number of small bubbles of gas, covering a diameter of about 60 feet. A few of the results of the explosions are tabulated as follows:

No. Exp't.	Weight of Dynamite	Depth of Water in feet	Depth of Cartridge in feet.	No. Fish Killed.
1	½ lb.	12	12	0
2	1½ "	14	12	0
3	½ "	10	10	0
4	¼ "	26	18	300
5	¼ "	25	18	160
6	⅜ "	24	18	35

Dr. Knight says it is difficult to say whether in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 there were no fish present, or whether the pressure was insufficient to kill them. In the case of Nos. 4 and 5, he thinks that more fish must have been present in the former case than in the latter. In No. 6 not a single fish came up when the explosion occurred. He thought it quite evident that besides the fish that came to the surface and floated, there were a large number which were merely stunned, and subsequently escaped or were killed outright and sank to the bottom. Thus the destructiveness of dynamite takes on a wider aspect than that of merely counting the slain. Nearly all of the fish floated belly up; the sun fish lay more upon their side; lake trout on their back, but with the tail end deep in the water and head above it. The rupture of the swim bladder and escape of its gas ventrally, so as to displace its centre of gravity was probably the cause of the fish floating on their backs. It was thought however that a physiologist could scarcely escape the conviction that the nervous mechanism for the maintenance of equilibrium must have been paralyzed in all of them. It is said that fish that die in water from other causes than concussion, say from suffocation or from poison, lose their power of maintaining the vertical position, and that in these cases they lie on their backs, presumably because of muscular inability to balance themselves. The brains of a dozen fish, half killed by dynamite and half caught by hook

and line, were preserved and subsequently examined under the microscope. On comparison with each other no difference could be observed in their minute structure as a result of their different modes of death. Shortly, the result of the experiments was to demonstrate that large numbers of immature fish were killed, and that not one-third of those which came to the surface in fresh water could be sold in the market.

Acknowledgments.

The department desires to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt from Hon. G. M. Bowers, United States Commissioner of Fisheries at Washington, of four volumes of Jordon & Everman's Bulletin of the United States National Museum, and also of a number of volumes of the United States Commissioners' Report ;

The generous consideration and courtesy accorded by various railway and steamboat companies in the matter of transportation ;

The courtesy of the Biological Department, Toronto, in, from time to time, identifying different species of fish ; and

The kindness of Mr. S. J. Martin of Kemptville, in sending to the department a very fine maskinonge, which has been mounted and added to the collection which is being made of our game and important food fishes.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it may be unnecessary to say that the work has been conducted as economically as possible, having regard to the important and extensive duties to be performed, and the report is submitted in the hope that it will meet with your hearty approval.

The reports of the district and local overseers, which follow, will be found to contain much interesting and valuable information as to fisheries and fishery matters in their respective divisions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. Bastedo,

Deputy Commissioner.

Dec. 31st, 1902.

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

District Overseer Judd, Morton, reports as follows :

"In my last annual report, I referred to the past season's satisfactory returns, of the quantity and quality of the catch of fish in my district, of the diminishing abuses and consequent observance of the laws and regulations, the increased number of tourists, the interested feeling of the people in the value of the fisheries and their co-operation in protection.

I made suggestions as to the limitations of catch, the preservation of minnows, the ridding our waters of destructive fish; and what is true of that season is quite as much so in the one just closed.

That difficulties and suggestions for improvement are continuously coming to notice, is nevertheless a fact. Indeed it would be a miracle yet unheard of if legislation dould devise a system of laws and regulations that could be adjusted to all circumstances and meet universal approval.

Every year brings knowledge with experience, and it has been my desire to note carefully wherein these difficulties arise and report to you from time to time. That there is a general and marked improvement in the observance of law and the development of our fisheries, that an awakening and increased feeling is becoming more and more manifest, is an assured fact, from testimony continuously coming to hand and that never before were strenuous efforts from your department more loudly called for.

In this report I beg to confine myself to certain characteristics which appear most prominent towards perfecting the machinery of protection, viz :

(1) The co-operation by means of anglers' associations.

(2) The encouragement of such by your department.

(3) The preservation of minnows and extermination of ling.

In my official position, I have been the means of organizing six anglers' associations. These associations comprise a membership each of from 50 to 100 or over, having a president, two vice-presidents secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee of seven. They are in active working order and enthusiastic in response to a call of meeting.

These associations group in their immediate locality a number of lakes ranging from five to twenty in number, over which they assign to themselves a careful watch. They know well the peculiar characteristics of this group of lakes and suggest by way of resolutions, questions of granting or not granting licenses, the appointment of local overseers who shall reside within touch of their group of lakes, give information of infractions to their local secretary, who, in turn, interviews the local overseer, and thus you will observe, a machinery is on the spot at all times whereby it will be impossible for fishmongers either with, or without licenses to commit the depredations hitherto so prevalent.

So far, my efforts in this direction have been experimental and with this view I have "made haste slowly," but from what has been done I am convinced that it will eventually be the solution of the problem of protection, and that I cannot press you too strongly upon the question of its adoption.

The co-operation of the public is one thing, but a specific organization of citizens who have local active interested feeling is altogether different. The one carries with it a passive moral tone in the administration of the law; the other is the active machinery which sets in motion the executive of the law.

The question of encouraging such associations is an important one. If you will take into consideration the innumerable lakes which nature has bestowed upon Eastern Ontario, how they are being mapped and studied by the leisured wealth of this continent, the hundreds of thousands of guide books that are

being distributed by the great railway institutions, how hotels and boarding houses are enquired for, beyond the possibility of an adequate supply, and the unlimited wealth that will be distributed in consequence of this tide of touris ts that these lakes, if properly cared for, will be to Eastern Ontario what the prairies are to the citizens of the Northwest. I think you will concur in the opinion that I cannot impress upon you too strongly, the imperative necessity of a vigorous policy in adopting every available, and the best possible, means to maintain its present standard of excellence before it becomes too late, and depression sets in as it has in other parts of Ontario.

The practicability of these anglers' associations is exemplified by resolutions forwarded to you requesting, for good causes, that no licenses be granted for certain groups of lakes, where hitherto licenses had been granted, while others by similar resolutions have requested licenses to be granted for their group (where formerly no licenses were granted) for the purpose of ridding the waters of destructive fish. And further that local overseers be appointed, who shall reside at, or within, easy access of such group. This is notable testimony that each local association is reasonable and intensely interested, and will commend itself to your judgment.

I submit, therefore, the wisdom of organizing kindred anglers' associations wherever it is possible so to do, and that all possible encouragement ought to be given, and that in consequence they will develop into very strong organizations.

That in so doing your department will save a large expenditure in travelling expenses now incurred in mileage by reason of the distance many of your overseers live from the lakes assigned to them, and that the evidence sent for prosecutions are of a more reliable character. That the prevalent practice now adopted by many of your overseers in recommending all applications for licenses that come to their hands under the supposition that they are giving good service, where in reality they ought to exercise very distinct discretionary judgment in recommending or rejecting, according to the condition of their lakes, and have decision of character in carrying it out, is another aspect which would be greatly relieved by these anglers' associations.

That the appointment of more overseers is necessary. and the expenditure will be warranted in the accomplishment of what your department desires, and that without them, and the assistance of angler's associations, and by reason of the intricate mass of lakes in my district, all efforts towards an adequate protection under any other system will be fruitless.

In calling your attention to the preservation of minnows and the extermination of ling, I have to say simply that it is a well-known fact that our minnows are decreasing while ling in a few of our lakes are increasing and my suggestions towards a remedy in this respect is to limit the length of minnow seines, raise a revenue by licenses thereon and expend the same in destroying the ling. You cannot take action too quickly in this matter.

The patrol boat "Eva Bell" did excellent service last year and her officers, like others, have been acquiring knowledge from experience, and it is widely known and admitted that the chain of water over which she patrols is rapidly increasing in quantity and quality of fish, and the utmost confidence is expressed that through her agency these lakes will be kept in the best possible condition.

There is still another matter I wish to refer to, and implore your discontinuance, namely, the extension of fishing season with hoop nets to first of May. In my opinion this is unwise. Indeed, instead of extending this season you should shorten it to April 1st, for the reason that in the spring bass are moving and will lead into hoop nets in greater numbers than at any other season of the year. The fishermen know this well and I am suspicious of their design in soliciting such extension.

In conclusion let me observe, no country can claim and no province can appropriate to itself a greater acquisition than the fresh water fisheries of Ontario. Nature has "with lavish hand" bestrewn our territory beyond compare. Its wealth yet unseen will undoubtedly be illimitable. It takes a generation for our forests to recuperate but only a triplicate of years for our fish to grow. Government would be recreant to its trust did it not bend its energies to save harmless and develop such great resources so near the people."

District Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, reports that he " visited the different waters and fisheries comprising his district during the month of August, and some of the localities in November. I found that the Lake Erie fisheries were proving very disappointing to fishermen. The herring catch from Detroit River to Port Burwell for 1902 will not total up more than one-third that of 1901, and the catch of many other kinds was proportionately as light. The spring fishing on Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Mitchell Bay was light, Some of the fishermen in those waters report better catches during the fall. The fishing industry in this district has experienced one of the poorest years ever known ; while some individual fishermen have done well, and some localities better than others, yet the statement made above will apply generally. Some two or three complaints of crowding were made by some of the Kent fishermen, with, as near as I could judge, good ground for complaint. On my visit to Detroit River and Lake St. Clair I found that there is poaching by Americans going on in those waters during fishing seasons, and that to make the proper inspection and protection of those waters it would be necessary to be able to procure a light gasoline or steam launch at times to run over these waters when needful. I went to Ridgetown and different points in Kent to investigate reports of taking whitefish during November. I examined shipments of fish, going through them thoroughly, but found nothing wrong. I visited all along the shore in Essex in November, but found no whitefish either being shipped or in fishermen's boats. I secured conviction of a couple of parties for gill netting without licenses, one at Kingsville, the other at Leamington. I was at Leamington wharf shortly after. About two ton of herring that had been caught with gill nets were landed on the wharf about the 24th November. I wish to make the above observation that I could have skated on the herring spawn which covered the wharf where the fish had been landed and handled. I found, from conversation with the fisherman, that Overseers Allan, Stephen, and Wonnacott were very active in looking after their divisions I am of the opinion that the overseers for Elgin and Kent have a very large amount of work for the remuneration received, as each has a very long coast line with a large number of nets in each division to look after.

District Overseer, McCargar, Belleville, reports a decrease in the catch in the Bay of Quinte and Weller's Bay, caused by the Government prohibiting netting of any kind on these waters during the months of July, August and the first half of September. The fishermen who had nets in did well when they were willing to work. The law prohibiting the sale of black bass and maskinonge had the effect of greatly diminishing the catch of these game fish. The anglers this season had better fishing than any season for a long time. There was a lot of black bass put in the bay from the Quinte bass pond, and there should be a great many more put in, as the Bay of Quinte has many advantages over large lakes for anglers, on account of the coves and bends in the bay, where they can get out of the wind and fish any day. I trust the Government in their wisdom will leave the law as it now is re. black bass and maskinonge. It will only be a short time until we have as good fishing as we ever had in the Bay of Quinte.

The Bay of Quinte is one of the finest waters in the province, and if properly protected will be one of the finest fishing and summer resorts in Ontario. There are already a great number of fine cottages and summer resorts along the beautiful shores of the bay, and should the angling improve in the way it has in the last three years this will be one of the most attractive summer resorts along the lake front.

I reported last year the necessity of stocking a number of fine lakes in North Hastings with bass. There are no bass farther north than Gilmour, about fifty miles north of Trenton, on the line of the C.O.R. There are some fine breeding grounds north of this for bass, nice spring water, hard bottom, and fine shade trees around the lakes. Eagle Lake is a very fine lake, from a half to a mile and a half wide, and about eight or nine miles long, and is said to be a hundred feet deep in some places. There are some large lake trout in it, and the settlers are very anxious to have black bass. This lake is only a quarter of a mile from Coe Hill, the terminus of the C.O.R. This lake should be stocked with bass this season. Moira Lake should also be stocked this season, as this is the only lake with fish in near Madoc village, which is a fine summer resort, and a great many gather here for the summer. There are over one dozen cottages there now. I confiscated one gill net and three night lines (the night lines were over a mile long in Moira Lake), This is the second year, and I trust they will not bother again, as I destroyed their nets and night-lines. I have had more trouble with this lake than all the other lakes in the north.

Consecon Lake, west of the C.O.R. Bridge, as I reported last year, is one of the finest fishing grounds in P. E. County, and should be well protected. There are no licenses granted for this lake and should not be in the future There was some illegal fishing in this lake, but not to any great extent Consecon Lake and Weller's Bay are both convenient to Consecon village, where there is first-class accommodation as to hotel and boats. The fishermen all along the Bay of Quinte observed the close season. I reported last year that there should be fish-ways or slides put in all dams in the Trent and Moira rivers, and all streams leading from them, but I have found this would be a great mistake, as both Trent and Moira rivers are fine breeding grounds for bass and maskinonge, and were there fish-slides put in carp and all other destructive fish would go up.

The Trent River up to Campbellford has pike, suckers, pickerel, black bass, maskinonge and bull-heads. West of Campbellford there are no pike, as they cannot get up the river, there being no slides, consequently it is one of the best breeding grounds for black bass and maskinonge in Central Ontario.

Great attention should be given to the restocking and protection of the Trent River, as there is the best lunge and black bass fishing there now to be found in this section.

Crow Bay is a beautiful bay on the Trent River, about three miles north of Campellford, where there is fine fishing. Lunge and bass are the only game fish there. This lake is about four miles long, and from one quarter to three-quarters of a mile wide. They have a couple of fine little steam launches on the lake, and from Healey's Falls to Meyersburg is one of the finest bass and lunge grounds I ever saw. A great many people from Toronto and New York come here to fish, and they can most any day get the amount they are allowed to catch. At Meyersburg there are good stopping places, and there is good fishing all the way up to Hastings, about six miles of beautiful water; and from there to the head of Rice Lake there could not be a more desirable place for anyone to go who likes nice clear water and the very best fishing. They can get good men with boats to row them at any time, and they furnish good bait also. There are no nets allowed in the Trent River but hoop nets, and they

are not allowed in the summer months. The game fishing in the river has improved since they allowed hoop nets, and if fishermen are, and would be honest, all lakes and rivers that have bull-heads, pike and suckers should be fished with hoop nets. Should bass or lunge be caught in the hoop net it does not hurt them. Therefore I would recommend the government to grant licenses for hoop nets alone, with the understanding that anyone not returning a bass or lunge to the water their licenses would be cancelled at once and their grounds transferred to another. This would put a stop to all illegal fishing, as there is less illegal fishing every year. The fishermen realise that it does not pay to take the chances of being fined.

There was a misunderstanding around Hastings and Campbellford about large mouth bass, and swamp bass and there were a few shipped, but I told them last spring the law re black bass was the same for all bass and I am fully satisfied the law has been well observed in this division.

Re-stocking the Trent River. This can be done very cheaply, as there can be one or more bass hatcheries started and run at a small expense. At or near Mr. Rod Kellers, near Healey's Falls, would be a good place for one. The government, in my mind, should start hatcheries all through Ontario where there are suitable waters and places. There is no doubt that the fishing industry in Ontario is only in its infancy, and if proper attention is given to starting bass hatcheries and restocking the fine waters all throughout Ontario, it will only be a few years before there will be a great saving of food—I mean it will take the place of meat and a good revenue will be received by the fisheries department.

I stated last season that the government should aid the fishing industry, just as well as the cheese, or butter, or fruit growers, or breeders' associations.

I strongly recommend that there should not be any nets of any kind allowed in the Bay of Quinte, or any lake in P. E. County or Weller's Bay, or any waters east of Peterboro, north of the St. Lawrence River, in the spring at the time when all the game fish are spawning, as they should not be disturbed. The fishermen stand in their own light when they do this, as I am fully satisfied they would catch as many fish in the fall and winter as they do now, and would get from two to four cents per pound more for the fish. This, to my mind, is a matter that should be looked into. It is too bad to see fine fish sell for half price, when, if they were allowed to grow a few months, they would bring double the money.

I had to fine one man, at Bancroft, for allowing the refuse to go in the water, and a few more will have to be fined unless they fix up the floor in the lower part of their mills so that the saw-dust will not go through. All the mill owners in the southern part observe the law well.

I find more fish are being consumed every year. I think more than one-third of the catch in this district is consumed in Canada, and they are the best fish as well. Our worst fish are shipped away.

District Overseer Mathen, Brockville, reports that the fishing on the St. Lawrence River during the year has been much better than in former years. His district has been well inspected, the different overseers attending faithfully to their duties. Pike fishing has been good, and maskinonge fishing excellent. The report that Americans were fishing in our waters for minnows with seine caused considerable trouble, but on investigating, he found in every case that hook and line only were being used by them. Even this is objected to. He would recommend a close season for pike, the same as on the American side.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetang, reports that the season of 1902 will always be remembered as a very early one, the bay being entirely free of ice on April 10th. His operations began on April 15th, when he sailed from Midland

to Shawanga Bay, finding no ice. It will also be remembered as a season of very high winds and severe gales, and fishermen will always associate it with the remembrance of great loss of nets and fishing gear. It was also a very cold year, and tourists, although in greater numbers than ever, remained for shorter periods than usual. The catch of fish, however, was about normal, although fishermen report less profit, by reason of losses mentioned above.

His operations were conducted in the sailing cruiser "Gladys." In his last year's report, he stated that she (the "Gladys") was a "done" boat. Afterward, when consenting to try her another year, he advised the Department not to expect good work out of her as she was unseaworthy. His opinion has been fully verified, as, early in the season, first one sail, then another, was blown out of her. However, he worked along with one assistant the best he could until December 1st, when navigation closed. During the season he was obliged to haul her out of the water twice, patching here and caulking there, and finally hauled her out for good; and he states most emphatically that she is of no more use as a cruiser. A steam launch, he thinks, is the only way in which effective patrolling can be done, as it can travel in any water that a fish-boat can. It would not be readily seen, could work in any weather that a fish-boat could, and the very name of a steam launch cruiser would place the would-be offender on the apprehensive.

The tourist fraternity, as expected, are ever increasing in numbers, and it is becoming painfully apparent that in this class are to be found some of the most flagrant law-breakers, and unless a stronger check is placed on the unsportsmanlike slaughter of black bass, that fish must speedily become rare. He has during the past season seen heaps of rotting bass in the rear of camp-grounds; but as there was no conclusive evidence that the then campers were the offenders, nothing could be done. For the past few years bass have been multiplying very rapidly; in fact he believes that 1902 saw bass in greater plenty than for twenty years past. Some tourists seem to think that hauling out one hundred per day is correct sport. Trap nets, seines, and other illegal contrivances are not on the increase, but still too many are in evidence. It is true that there is a great temptation for the regular fisherman to adopt speedier and more effective methods than the gill net affords, but he can truthfully say there seems to be less disposition on their part than formerly to break the law. But there is a growing class of watermen that must be reckoned with, namely, the guides. These men get good pay for two months or so. A great many of them have taken it up quite recently; they become enamoured of water life. They are for the most part without much means, and trap fishing offers a comparatively easy opening for continuing the water life until the close of navigation with profit.

He reiterates his recommendation of last year that placards containing a synopsis of the fishery laws be placed at all summer resorts, on all house boats and passenger steamers, as well as a general distribution over the entire district.

The use of gasoline as a motive power for fish boats has proved satisfactory to the few who tried it last season, and it is certain that the coming season will see a good many fish boats similarly equipped. He would recommend that they be classified, as some dissatisfaction exists among sailboat men, who claim the license fee is disproportionate.

He would recommend that a more liberal regulation be issued for the catching of herring. Herring begin to appear on the inshore shoals about Oct. 1st. They are then in schools for a few days, evidently in search of spawning grounds. Immediately afterward they separate, but for the most part remain in the vicinity until the ice leaves in the spring. From the time they begin to appear in the fall they are in countless millions, and the total catch is an infinitesimal fraction of their numbers, the great bulk of those destroyed falling a

prey to other kinds of fish. From April to October they are rarely seen in these waters, and unless they be taken when inshore, they cannot be taken at all. A herring outfit is a comparatively inexpensive one, and many a poor man who has not the means to fish in the regular way would gladly engage in herring fishing for a month or so before the long winter sets in; in fact, if they are prohibited from doing so, a real injustice would be done, and these men are entitled to consideration.

Whitefish and trout are of better size than usual, owing no doubt to the regulations re small fish, and to more general use of a larger mesh net by fishermen.

Maskinonge, our king of fish, are having a hard time to hold his own with his twin brother, the pike, and he would recommend that special facilities be given to pike fishers.

He would strongly recommend that all common carriers be held liable for the proper labeling of fish packages.

District Overseer Thwaite, Oshawa, reports that he has been over his districts many times during 1902, and found that the local overseers had performed their duties satisfactorily. They report that there have been many complaints of illegal fishing and netting, especially in lakes Simcoe and Couchiching These are large lakes and cannot be properly guarded with canoes and row boats. He would recommend that a small steamer be purchased for this purpose. A patrol boat on these lakes would, he thinks, deter poachers from netting, and stop this illegal fishing. A better feeling is being manifested by both residents and tourists towards the protection of fish. The people seem to be awakening to the fact that reckless and continual trolling for maskinonge can have only one result—the extermination of this highly-prized fish. Of all the lakes Stoney Lake takes the prize for good trolling. This lake is noted for its beautiful scenery and healthy atmosphere, and thousands visit it during the summer months in search of rest and recreation. The female portion of the visitors seem to enjoy the fishing as well as the male portion, and have made some big catches. A plan suggested to re-stock Stoney Lake with maskinonge would be to put fishways in the Indian River, which flows from Stoney Lake into Rice Lake, where maskinonge are plentiful besides. These fish would no doubt have a better chance to increase if the use of spears was prohibited, and it were made illegal to have them in possession in, say, the Counties of Ontario, Peterboro, Victoria, Simcoe and Haliburton. They are principally used during the spawning season, and maskinonge are the fish that suffer most from these instruments of destruction. Great interest is taken in the work of re-stocking the back lakes with parent black bass by the Fisheries Department, and the general desire of all parties is that this good work will be largely extended this season. He recommends that a fee of $5 be charged all non residents for the privilege of fishing in our lakes. This small fee would not deter people from visiting these lakes, when it becomes known that the fees would be expended in increasing the supply and providing better protection. As the time draws near when the Act expires prohibiting the sale of maskinonge and bass, he trusts the Department will extend this prohibition indefinitely. As regards the number of these fish to be caught in one day, he would suggest that the catch be limited to eight bass and two maskinonge. No complaints have been received that mill refuse has been allowed to flow into any of the rivers or lakes.

Overseer Allan, Kent, reports that there was an increase in the catch in his division, and that the fishermen were well satisfied with the season's work. The fish caught were all exported to the United States. The close seasons were well observed. One case of illegal fishing came to his notice, and the offender

was fined $10 and costs. The mill owners have observed the law regarding the pollution of streams by sawdust. There are no fishways in his division. Some of the Indians of Wallpoole Island set hoop nets in Ontario waters, and were fishing for commercial purposes. He told them they must apply for license or take out their nets, and gave them ten days to comply with his orders. They were all removed with the exception of half a set and some baited hooks, which he seized and stored.

Overseer Armstrong, Nipissing, reports that the fishery laws have been fairly well observed in that district. There were six licenses issued, two for domestic use and four with permission to sell. Two parties securing licenses did not make their annual report to him; one, as far as he could ascertain, had moved out of the district, and the other claims he had no fishing. He is pleased to say that fishermen report that fish appear to be on the increase in Lake Tamiscamingue, especially herring and whitefish. New settlers also report all varieties of trout in many of the small inland lakes and streams. The rising of the water in the lake in the springtime, which is usually about 12 feet, causes a considerable amount of low lands to be inundated for at least six weeks every spring. On some of these low lands there are several saw mills. During the low water these mills dump sawdust on what is their dry land, but in high water some of the sawdust is carried into the lake by currents. The mill owners claim they are not liable.

Overseer Bailey, Nipissing, reports that during the year 1902, there were no cases of illegal fishing brought before his notice, the laws and regulations being well observed. The angling during the season was not very good owing to the long continued wet and cold weather, which made it very unpleasant for camping tourists. There were no violations regarding the pollution of streams by sawdust, as the mill owners use all the sawdust for fuel and making roads around their property. The fish in Lake Nipissing are in no way diminishing, as there is good angling for bass, pickerel and pike in almost any part of the lake. The tourists are becoming more numerous every season, and are locating and building on the islands to such an extent that there are very few islands left that are not taken. All that is required now is a little advertising to make this lake the best summer resort of Ontario. There is abundance of good fishing and shooting on the islands and shores.

Overseer Barr, Renfrew, reports that there has been an increase in the number of fish caught as compared with the previous year. No fish are exported, but all are used for home consumption. Quite a number of persons have been fishing with hook and line in White Lake, and selling large quantities of fish thus caught. So far as he has been able to find out, the close season has been fairly well observed. Two cases of illegal fishing he had come under his notice during the year, and convictions secured in both. There is only one saw mill in the district, and the proprietor had attended to instructions re sawdust. There are no fishways in the district.

Overseer Blondin, Cornwall, reports that the fishing in his division was as good as in former years. Anglers in the vicinity of Cornwall caught some 80 or 90 maskinonge during the season. They also report an increase in the catch of pickerel. The catch of pike and perch has also been satisfactory. There were fewer licensed fishermen in this district this year than in the past year. All the fish caught except sturgeon are for home consumption: the sturgeon are shipped to Montreal. The close seasons are well observed, No violations of the law or illegal fishing came to his notice. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Bilton, Leeds, reports that the catch of pike was about the same as last year; of catfish and herring, about double the quantity were taken. The herring caught were the largest he had ever seen, especially those taken in the Little Rideau Lake. The number of tourists is increasing every year, and there is plenty of bass to give them first-class angling. The local residents would like to see the close season for salmon trout in Lower Rideau Lake include the month of October, as that is the month in which they spawn in the lake. They would also like to be allowed to take whitefish under license with a gill net during the month of November for domestic purposes only. He complains that he has great difficulty in getting the fishermen to make returns of the fish caught. He has repeatedly warned them not to neglect this, but they do not seem to take notice of his warning. He is of the opinion that the returns will never be fully made unless some penalty is attached, and an example made of the offenders. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed.

Overseer Bowerman, Ontario, reports that the law has been well observed during the season of 1902; that maskinonge fishing was very good, but that there was a falling off in the bass, owing, he thinks, to so many being taken out in the winter. He would advise stopping the winter fishing altogether. Stopping the sale of fish has been a great improvement to the fishing. He would recommend that prohibiting fish houses would do away with any illegal fishing. The water has been very high this last season, which is also a good thing for the lake as it has drowned a lot of wild rice that grows so plentiful in shallow water.

Overseer Brady, Victoria, reports that maskinonge were never more plentiful in Lake Scugog than this year. Green bass fishing was good, but the gamey black bass is a thing of the past in those waters, owing, he says, to the large number taken out through the ice in the winter. Maskinonge were very plentiful on Pigeon Creek during the summer, but were very scarce in Sturgeon Lake later on the fall. Some very good catches were made, and as a whole the fishing was good up to the middle of November. The close season was fairly well observed. Ninety per cent. of those he had been speaking to during the summer were in favor of a six months' close season from the 1st December to the 1st June for all kinds of fish which inhabit these waters. He says if any kinds of fish are allowed to be taken, and a person is found breaking the law, he will make the excuse that he was fishing for fish not protected by close season. He would also recommend that a close season for frogs be enacted from 1st April to the 1st or 15th July, and any frogs that will measure less than seven inches from nose to tip of hind toe, should not be retained out of the water. He says this law would not only protect the frogs, but also the fish, for during the close season for maskinonge and bass, if any person is caught with a frog lamp in his canoe (which answers instead of a jacklight), he will make the excuse that he is catching frogs. He would recommend that the finding of firearms, or any other article which is used for killing fish, in the possession of a person in a canoe or a place where maskinonge or bass are found during the close season, or where fishing is being prosecuted, should be ample evidence to secure a conviction. During the year he confiscated four snares, five spears and one gill net 130 feet long, which he destroyed. There is only one fishway in his district, and it is in good repair.

Overseer Cattenach, Wolfe Island, reports that he received but very few complaints from any source regarding the violations of the regulations. The tourists who visited that locality were well satisfied with the fishery laws and the enforcement thereof. He would recommend an earlier opening of the bass season. He says that such privileges send the guests away fully satisfied, and

with the determination of returning another year. He is pleased to report that the number of tourists is increasing every year. The local fishermen had a very successful season; the quantity and quality of fish caught were much superior to former years. While the principal market was St. Vincent, N.Y., many of the fishermen shipped direct to New York City.

Overseer Clark, Prince Edward, reports that the catch of fish is a little in excess of 1901, and the prices obtained are a little in advance. The greater number of licenses issued accounts for the increase. About 85 per cent. are exported, and 15 per cent. are consumed at home. The shad caught are manufactured into oil and fertilizer at Consecon. The product is valuable. The close season has been very well observed. Very little, if any, illegal fishing has come under his notice. During the early part of the season he seized three hoop nets and four gill nets. There were no complaints of mill refuse being allowed to run into the water. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Clyde, Frontenac, reports that the catch of every kind of fish, with the exception of perch, which about holds its own, has considerably increased over the year of 1901, and with the increase in the quantity of the catch, there is shown a corresponding increase in the value of the fish sold. This increase as shown by the report of 1902, as compared with that of 1901, may in part be explained by an increase in the number of licenses issued for 1902, and also, he believes, by a more accurate count by the fishermen of their catch. He has endeavored to obtain as accurate a statement as possible from each, and with the exception of one or two cases, perhaps, feels that the figures returned represent the catch in his district fairly accurately. He had but two cases of illegal fishing for the year, as compared with twenty-seven for 1901; he takes pleasure in referring to this as indicating a growing regard for the law. He is still convinced of the soundness of his recommendation of last year with regard, first, to the statutory length of bass, and secondly, to increasing the length of gill nets, in the case of domestic licenses, from 30 to 100 yards, and advancing the license fee from $1.00 to $2.00.

Overseer Couper, Monck, reports that the catch of fish in his division was a good one, with the exception of whitefish. The tug fishermen of Port Maitland had a splendid catch of herring, blue pickerel, pike and perch in the months of November and December. The laws were well observed. He had no trouble with fishermen in his division.

Overseer Cousineau, Essex, reports that although the catch of fish for the past season was not so large as that of 1901, nevertheless the result of the fishing operations was quite satisfactory. There was a notable decrease in the catch of fish taken by set lines, owing no doubt to the neglect in looking after the line, as most of the licensees who operate night lines follow other occupations as well as fishing. There was a fair increase in the catch of pike and catfish, and a large increase in the catch of German carp. When the fishermen are better prepared to keep the carp until cold weather, the catch will increase more than 100 per cent., as this kind of fish is increasing in numbers at a fast rate. Owing to the shifting of the ice fields in that portion of Lake St Clair which forms part of his district, the fishermen are unable to take full advantage of the already short season for hoop net fishing. Fully ninety per cent. of the catch of fish is exported to the United States. The prices for the different kinds of fish were higher owing to the keen competition of the different buyers. The whitefish and herring taken were on an average much larger than for many past seasons.

Overseer Craig, Frontenac, reports that the catch for 1902 is equal to, and in some waters much larger than 1901. Bull heads and other coarse fish are plentiful, the demand from the United States larger than formerly, and the

prices are higher. The licensed fishermen are well satisfied with their catch. Although more licenses were granted for herring fishing than in former years, all the fishermen caught sufficient for their domestic use, and report that the fish were plentiful and of good size. Tourists are increasing each year. Several very fine cottages and boat houses were built last summer, which help to beautify the lake. The bass fishing was good up to the last of September. He would recommend that the number of bass to be lawfully taken by tourists be reduced to eight in one day, and the length extended to eleven or twelve inches. Ling are very numerous. He reports being present at Bob's Lake, when eighty-five ling were taken out of one hoop net, some weighing 12 lbs. Every means should be taken to destroy this fish, as it is most destructive to the better class of fish, and is useless either as a food or game fish. He again calls attention to the protection of salmon trout in winter, as a greater number of smaller fish are taken at that time than at any other time of the year. Several people in his district make a living by fishing through the ice, and think a fee of so much per line should be charged. The law has been fairly well observed. He thinks the public willing to give more assistance to the overseer on discharging his duties than formerly. He seized three gill nets and a number of night lines during the year.

Overseer Crotty, Kent, reports no violations of the law, therefore no convictions or fines. There are no dams or fishways in his division. He would suggest an early issuance of licenses, and an extension of his territory to the town line of Middlesex and Kent.

Overseer Donaldson, Frontenac, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed throughout his district. There were no fishing licenses granted excepting for domestic purposes. He regrets to say, it is very difficult to get fishermen to send in their returns at the end of the fishing season. He also finds that in several cases, applications have been made for licenses, and after they were issued the applicants failed to pay the fee. He would respectfully recommend that all applicants for license be required to deposit the fees, or a portion of the fee, before the license be issued. By their depositing a certain sum as a guarantee of good faith, it would save considerable trouble and expense. On April 22nd, 1902, he inspected Antoine Lake, Township Palmerston, and seized one gill net 150 ft. long, 5 ft. deep, and 2-inch mesh; also one boat valued at about one dollar. He would recommend that spearing pike be not allowed at any time of the year in his district, as it is the means of great slaughter of those fish during the month of April. There are many streams in that locality in which no other fish of value exist, and the pike is looked upon as one of their best fish. He regrets to say that some of the small lakes and streams have been almost stripped of this valuable fish, owing to the practice of spearing.

Overseer Driscoll, Howe Island, reports that the angling in his division has been fully up to former years, and the fish of a fine quality, and plentiful. The fishery laws were well observed. No instances of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Flynn, Addington, reports an increase in the catch in his district, and that the prices secured were about the same as in 1901. About forty per cent. of the fish caught were exported to the United States, and the remainder were used for home consumption. Considerable money was expended by tourists during the months of July, August and part of September. They express their approval of the present fishery regulations, and the policy of the Department in issuing hoop net licenses for lakes frequented by ling. Five cases of illegal fishing were reported in his division; a conviction was secured

in each case, and a fine of $10 imposed. Herring are increasing in most of the larger lakes. The wholesale slaughter of fish by spearing is practically done away with, and for that reason, the angling is much better in many of the lakes.

Overseer Freeman, Northumberland, reports that there has been a decrease in lake fishing in his division, owing to so much high wind during the summer season that it was impossible for the fishermen to get out to their nets. The bay fishing shows an increase over previous years. Pike and rough fish were caught in large quantities, but bull heads were merely nothing. In fact the fishermen have almost decided not to fish for them on account of their scarcity. He is opposed to spring fishing in any of these inland bays, as that is the time the fish spawn, and he thinks if it was stopped altogether good results would follow. There are no fishways in his division. No mill refuse has been put in the water, and no violations of the law came to his notice.

Overseer Gibson, Strathroy, reports that since the difficulty he had last February with certain parties for placing nets in the streams he has had no further trouble, and the local anglers have had better sport than they have had for years. They have had good catches of pike and pickerel, some of the latter weighing upwards of nine pounds. There has been but few black bass caught, and in most cases they were returned to the water. There is one dam at Strathroy that has no fishway in it, and he does not think one necessary, as the gates are open long enough for the fish to pass up and down. There are two sawmills in his division, but the dust is not allowed to enter the stream.

Overseer Goulette, Gananoque, reports that the year has been a good one. Black bass are increasing in his district. Bull-heads are also on the increase in Gananoque Lake. He would recommend that three hoop net licenses be granted for South Lake, as the coarse fish are numerous in that lake. He reports having seized several gill nets in the St. Lawrence River.

Overseer Graham, Victoria, reports that no violation of the law respecting close seasons came under his observation, and no complaints of violations of the regulations in any way were laid before him. He has reason to believe that the law is more strictly observed than in former years. There has been no mill refuse allowed to pass into the streams in his division.

Overseer Hadgraft, Lincoln, reports that the fishermen in his division are well satisfied with the season's catch. Those who followed fishing exclusively for a means of living had good success. Over half of the fishermen in his division have other work, which they follow during the summer, and take up fishing when the run of herring is on. This will account for the difference in the fishermen's report. The catch of perch, both by line and net fishing, is below the average. Very few trout were caught, and they were taken near the head of the lake. Whitefish were so scarce that it would not pay the fishermen to set their nets for them. The catch of herring was above the average, both in size and quantity taken; from the 1st of June to November 19th they were taken in large quantities, after that date the stormy weather interfered with the fishermen, and the catch was smaller. The run of herring started the last week in October, and continued till the 19th of November, and they were more plentiful than he ever knew them to be before. Prices were also better than in former years, being as high as 2½ and 3 cents per lb. Agents from Buffalo Fish Companies were there during the rush, also a staff of cleaners. He would recommend that a seine license be granted at Niagara for river fishing for three months in winter; also one at Queenston, American fishermen use them in the river without molestation from fishery officers, and at night come over to the Canadian side and haul on our shore. He thinks if the privilege was granted to Canadians they would defend their own rights. He would recommend that

a clause be inserted in the licenses in his division restricting fishermen from setting their nets within one mile of the grass beds at Fifteen and Sixteen Mile Creek. He would also recommend that a fee for boat licenses be $10. All others should remain as they are.

Overseer Howard, Collingwood, reports that the catch was a little less than last year, caused by the rough weather that prevailed, and the non-extension of the open season for trout and whitefish (which had been granted in some other years.) Fish were as plentiful as they have been any year since he was appointed overseer. The close seasons were well observed. The only report of illegal fishing that came to his notice during the year was the fishing of a trap net in Nottawasaga River; this he seized and destroyed. There are no fishways in this division. He would recommend that one be placed in the dam at Thornbury, and also at Clarksburg on the Beaver River. The people are complaining that the fish cannot get up the river.

Overseer Huntington, North Bay, reports that there has been a considerable increase in the catch of fish by angling this season, maskinonge, pickerel, bass and pike being very plentiful in Lake Nipissing and on the French River. The increase in the numbers of the above fish he attributes to the taking of sturgeon in such large numbers by the licensed fishermen. The sturgeon, without doubt, were increasing in numbers for several years, and game and other fish were decreasing, owing principally to sturgeon following up other fish in spawning time and sucking in their spawn as it was deposited. He has made personal observation of the above, and has watched the cleaning of sturgeon for shipment, and has seen pounds of the spawn of other fish taken from their stomachs. He has seen no German carp in those waters. The speckled trout fishing has been very good in all the northern streams running into Lake Nipissing. Lake trout fishing was good in the spring and fall. He would recommend that the close season for lake trout begin on the 15th October, as all lake trout in that district run to the shoals and spawn in the full moon of October and the greatest catches are made at that time, and everybody that wants to fish will soon find this out in the new territory being opened up by the Tamiscamingue Railway, where the waters are full of these fish. The fishery regulations were well observed. No fines were imposed or confiscations made. The close seasons were strictly adhered to, and the law respecting the pollution of waters was not violated. The fishways in his district were all found open and working well.

Overseer Johnson, Brantford, reports that the angling in the waters under his supervision has been better than for some years. The anglers report some very good catches, and the fish of a good size. The regulations have been well observed, very few cases of illegal fishing having come to his notice. The efforts of the Department to re-stock the river with the gamey bass have been much appreciated by the local anglers, who would like to see the good work continue. The fishways at Caledonia, Brantford and Paris should be put in repair, as in their present condition they are absolutely useless.

Overseer Johnson, Northumberland, reports that the fishing this season in his division has been excellent. There was a very large catch of maskinonge, but the rough weather last spring and the lowering of the lake was very destructive of the spawn. He would recommend that something be done to keep the water up at Hastings until the spawn is hatched. No illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Johnson, Parry Sound, reports that the fore part of the season was very cold, which made the season for tourists much shorter than usual, but

they found good fishing in the inland lakes and fairly good in the Georgian Bay, in the vicinity of Parry Sound. The licensed fishermen in his division report a fairly good season. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed.

Overseer Laird, Kent, reports that the past season has been a very light one for the fishermen: in fact it has brought ruin to more than one fisherman, and others have not made enough to pay expenses, all owing, he has no doubt, to the very great falling off in the herring fishing, which has been getting lighter every year for several years. He has no hesitation in saying that the decrease is owing to the wholesale destruction of the herring during the spawning season with the gill nets, and as he has said in former reports that if some other means than are being used at the present time are not adopted at once for the better protection of the herring and whitefish in the fall of the year when these fish are on the spawning grounds, the fishing industry, so far as Lake Erie is concerned, will in the very near future be a thing of the past, which, to his mind, would be a great calamity to that part of the province, as there is a large revenue derived from the fisheries, and the industry furnishes employment to a great number of men. He believes that the fishermen have observed the law to the letter, but he maintains that it is a farce to have close seasons on fish, and then to allow fishing for other kinds of fish. The fishermen in his division are a unit as to the necessity of stopping all fishing about the 10th November until the 1st April the following year. The people in that part of the province are pleased to know that at last steps are being taken to rid the waters of Rondeau Bay of the carp. At the present time three parties are engaged catching these fish, and although only one license was fished the past season, the coming season will see all parties who hold licenses, make an earnest effort to catch their fish which are destroying the feeding grounds of the wild ducks, and the Eau is becoming more and more of a resort for sportsmen during the summer season. This act on the part of the department is very much appreciated by the people who spend a season at this popular resort.

Overseer Lamarsh, Essex, in submitting his annual report for his district for 1902, says: "I am sorry to have to report that the past season has been one of continuous disappointment and disaster to the fishermen. The nets had only been set a few days last spring when a terrific gale from the south and west arose, which caused great damage to the fishermen all along the shore of Lake Erie. Gales and storms followed each other, so that it was almost impossible for the fishermen to follow their calling properly. The value of the catch for 1902 in my district is only a trifle over half of the catch of 1901, the total for 1902 being $24,287, the general opinion of the fishermen being that the decrease was mostly due to the unfavorable weather. The heavy and continuous rains experienced during the whole fishing season kept the rivers, creeks and drains pouring roily or muddy water into the lake, with the result that the lake water for a distance of one to three miles out was kept almost muddy and dirty. Herring and whitefish being clear water fish would not enter this water to any extent. The catch of these two kinds, particularly herring, shows a tremendous falling off from last year's catch, while those kinds of fish which delight in muddy water show substantial increases. The total catch of herring for 1902 was only 182,294 lbs., a decrease of 385,316 lbs. from 1901. Whitefish totalled up 95,417 lbs. for 1902, a decrease of 17,893 lbs. Pickerel shows a decrease of 16,771 lbs., the total being 174,823 lbs., while pike show a remarkable increase, being 84,014 lbs. more than 1901. Sturgeon 19,064, a decrease of 3,892 lbs. Perch shows a total of 131,086 lbs., an increase of 24,535 lbs., owing no doubt to the perch gill nets fished in this division during part of May. Catfish show a decrease of 6,974 lbs., while mixed and coarse fish show an increase of 34,128 lbs. The decrease in the catch of herring is attributed to the frequent and

heavy thunder and rain storms of the past season by many of the fishermen, while others think that the operations of American and Canadian gill net tugs are responsible to a certain extent for the decrease in the pound net catch. Fully 95 per cent. of the fish caught in this division were exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption. No abuses exist in this district, unless the complaint of some residents that they are unable to procure fish for home use from some of the fishermen can be called an abuse. Many of the fishermen contract their fish for the season to American buyers, and then refuse to supply residents at the market price, thereby causing irritation. The several close seasons were well observed. I made frequent examinations of shipments at different points, but did not find anything wrong. I also visited nets at different times, and found everything all right. Although numerous complaints were made of violations of the close season on whitefish, I am of the opinion that they were made by parties who did not know the difference between large herring and whitefish The herring caught this fall were of unusual size and quality. Three cases of illegal fishing came to my knowledge, one using more nets than licensed. I confiscated several gill nets so used. Two cases of fishing gill nets without licenses were brought to my notice. One was fined $15 and costs by the magistrate before whom I laid the complaint: the other case, the individual acknowledged his guilt to me, and I fined him $35. Some complaints of illegal gill netting were made against some other parties, but I failed to catch them or to secure evidence sufficient to convict them. I shall keep these parties in mind during the coming season. The issuing of gill net licenses in the Pelee Island division gave these parties, they thought, an excuse for using gill nets. The pound net fishermen in this division complained that the parties holding gill net licenses on Pelee Island came over into this division and set their nets close to the pound nets on this shore. If this statement is correct, it certainly looks very unfair to the pound net fishermen here. There are no saw mills in this district that are liable to do injury to the fisheries. There are no fishways in Essex, as there is no necessity for them here. The majority of the fishermen lost heavily this fall by the sudden set-in of winter. They kept their nets in until into December, some of them hoping to get a few good catches to help make up for the poor season. Though winter set in with heavy gales and rough weather, they were unable to remove their nets and stakes. The result is a loss of between $6,000 and $8,000 to the fishermen in this division. The opinion of the majority of the fishermen now is, that if the Dominion Department of Fisheries would permit the taking of whitefish up to the 15th or 20th of November, and then prohibit all fishing after that date, a greater measure of protection would be afforded to the whitefish than under the present regulation, and would incidentally give protection to spawning herring which spawn from the 20th November till into December. I am strongly of the opinion that such a change would be beneficial to all interests concerned. If fishermen were compelled to remove their fishing gear by the 20th November, the losses which occurred this fall would not be repeated.

Overseer Legault, Sturgeon Falls, reports, that the quantity of sturgeon caught during the season was not so great as in the previous year, but the fish were of a much superior quality. The fishermen do not know what caused the decrease in the catch. There have been no abuses. Several complaints were made but when the charges were investigated, no proof could be given by complainants, and he attributed the charges to jealousy among the licensees, some of whom laid charges of trespass against their neighbors, but which were afterwards amicably settled. The close seasons have been strictly observed. There was no injury done in his division by dumping mill refuse in the waters by mill owners. He would respectfully recommend and urge the department, for the

protection of the fisheries, that no licenses be granted on the lake within a radius of at least two miles from the mouth of any river so as to give the fish a chance to go in and out of the river.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that during the year he had seven persons before the magistrate for violation of the fishery laws, of whom five were convicted and two were dismissed. Angling he reports to have been fairly good. He calls attention to the mill dam on the Carp River which has no fishway. If this dam was removed, or a fishway put in it, fish could ascend for about 25 miles, and he believes lots of fish would do so and reach favorable spawning grounds. At Shelly's Bay fly fishing has been very good, and some very fine catches have been made. Some of the bass taken were of a much larger size than usual. On the Ottawa he says the fishing was a failure, and he does not wonder at it, as the river is a mass of decaying sawdust and other mill refuse. On the Rideau River the fish seem to be very plentiful but are hard to catch. This, he believes, is due to such an abundance of small fish in the river.

Overseer McAulay, Bruce, reports that trout and herring fishing in his district has been better this season than any season for the past twenty years, but whitefish seem to be a thing of the past. The fishermen are all well pleased with their catch. He says some of the fishermen had to stop fishing, as they could not get barrels to put their fish in, or salt to cure them. The bass fishing in the Saugeen River was a failure, owing to so much rain. The close seasons were well observed. There were no fines imposed.

Overseer McCall, Norfolk and Haldimand, reports that there has been a substantial increase in the take of herring, a falling off in the take of whitefish, and an increase in pickerel, which are nearly all blue. In perch there is a decrease. Sturgeon are on the decline, and if not protected in some way, will soon become extinct. Of coarse fish the take is about normal. There has been a great falling off in the take of all kinds of fish in that portion of the waters of Lake Erie where gill nets were set in December, 1901. Southwest of Lon- Point, 10,000 or 15,000 yards of gill net were set and frozen in and fished all winter, and no doubt a windrow of fish that reached for miles was left to decompose and pollute the waters, and have driven the fish off their natural feeding and breeding grounds. The tug gill net fishermen, he thinks, should be restricted to a specified time for setting their nets, so as to prevent the destruction of fish, and also to prevent the destruction of valuable fishing grounds. There is not probably over one per cent. of the fish taken used for home consumption, the great market being Buffalo. The close seasons, he says, are well observed by the pound net and tug gill net fishermen. In the front of the township of Rainham they make a practice of gilling whitefish in close season. The fish visit the shore, and farmers living along the shore fish, more or less, by setting four or five nets after dark and lifting them before daylight. They only have to go from two to ten hundred yards from the shore to fish. Illegal fishing in and around Long Point is on the increase, and calls for a more vigorous enforcement of the law. There are no saw mills or any streams in his division. The fish ways are of the same character that have been for years.

Overseer McComber, Port Arthur, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch of all kinds of fish excepting trout, as compared with the year 1901. The decrease is as follows: Fresh herring, 120,110 lbs., whitefish, 96,884 lbs., pickerel, 153,493 lbs, pike, 119 lbs., sturgeon, 16,639 lbs., salt trout, 140½ barrels. The increase is as follows: Trout, 39,746 lbs., and coarse fish 240 lbs. The only explanation he can give for this decrease is, that the fish are decreasing, as about the same number of licenses were fished in 1902 as in 1901. The increase in

trout may probably be explained by the increased quantity of spawn placed in these waters by the Booth Fishing Company. About eighty per cent. of the fish is exported to the United States, the balance being consumed in Canada. The Booth Fishing Company is the principle purchaser. A considerable quantity is sent to Winnipeg. The close seasons have been well observed so far as he is aware. Only one complaint of illegal fishing was made to him, but in this matter it was impossible to ascertain the truth of the report. There are no saw mills in operation in those waters, excepting two at Port Arthur, and consequently there is no injury to the fishing from that source. There are no fishways in the district. The great depreciation which has taken place in the quantity of fish caught shows the great need there is for a hatchery in that district, as with the continual fishing year after year, and the destruction of spawn which annually takes place, the catch is bound to decrease. In 1901 the total value of the catch was $98,198.76; in 1902 the value was only $76,997.69, being a decrease of $21,201,07. The Government has recently leased Nepigon Lake to the Canadian Fish Co., and this no doubt will greatly increase the total catch of fish on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Overseer McIntyre, Peterboro, reports that he is not in a position to give any particulars as regards clause 37, as no licenses have been issued except for catfish of which he has received no report. There was a good catch of fish in his division, much better than last year and they were all consumed in the neighborhood. He thinks keeping the water down in the lake last spring in April and May saved a great amount of spawn, as the fish could not get up on the marshes to spawn, where the spawn would dry up when the water went down. He would favor the licensing of hoop nets for catfish, as there are a great many in Rice Lake and Indian River. No violations came under his notice. The close season was strictly observed.

Overseer McKirdy, Nepigon, reports that there has been an increase of visitors to Nepigon. The number of permits issued were 64 foreign, netting $990.00; 21 Canadian, netting $105 00; total $1095.00, an increase of eleven permits and $145 over last year. The fish taken has been fully better than the average weight of other years, being slightly over 2½ lbs. each. As usual, those who visited the stream during June and early in July had the best fishing. They had a few more flies to contend with, but were better satisfied, as there were not the number of visitors then as there were during August. The river has been patrolled by Overseer Charles de Laronde, and the camping grounds were never in better condition. A gentleman who revisited the river after a number of years expressed himself as delighted with the change in the sanitary condition of the camps, He is pleased to report that the war waged against the pike (which were fast taking control of certain portions of the river) has been a decided success. Some thousands of pike which would average 10 lbs. each have been destroyed, as well as large numbers of pickerel (equally destructive to the trout) and suckers. He thinks it would be advisable to continue the netting of these destructive fish during the coming season, as there are still large quantities left, and the more that are taken out the better will be the fishing. As usual, during August the the river was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the visitors, frequently three or four parties having to camp at one place, which is undesirable. He would suggest that Overseer Charles de Laronde be instructed to commence his duties earlier and be supplied with a man to help him lay out three or four new camping grounds in favorable location.

Overseer McNabb, Orillia, reports that the close seasons were well observed in his district. Whitefish, salmon trout, herring and bass were very plentiful in Lake Simcoe. The law regarding the dumping of mill refuse in the water

was well observed. He reports having seized a gill net at Grape Island shoal, which he destroyed. Guardian Leatherdale also seized a net on the shoal at 8-Mile Point, which he (McNabb) has in his possession. Some night lines were also seized.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell, reports that the amount of fish caught in his division was just about the average, and that the prices obtained were good. No violations of the fishery laws came to his notice. The removal of the Cashmere dam is complete, and there is now a clear passage for fish to ascend the river, and all parties are well pleased that the cause of so much dissatisfaction has been removed.

Overseer Miller, Wiarton, reports that during the year 1902 he visited the several lakes on the Bruce Peninsula two or three times during the summer months, and once a month he visited those lakes where bass fishing was carried on. The most of the bass fishing is done by summer visitors in Bedford Lake, where the bass are very large. The settlers fish a good deal in Miller Lake in the summer, and sometimes parties go there to fish for bass and pike. Along the coast of Lake Huron, from Stokes Bay down to the Sauble Beach, all the bays have plenty of bass. The summer resort people come from London, Goderich, Listowel, Guelph, Hamilton, and some from the United States, to spend a few weeks at the different places along this shore. The most of the fishing islands are bought, and cottages have been erected, and they spend their time fishing for bass. These people, he finds, generally keep the law, and only catch sufficient bass for their immediate use. He has more trouble with the people near at hand. He visited these islands during the summer months often, and along the shores opposite them. In the section of country he has to look after, the game fish are quite plentiful, and the inland lakes are numerous. There are no speckled trout streams, only Spring Creek, near Hepworth, and this stream is leased to a company. There are mountain trout in Lake Gillies. The perch and bass are most plentiful on the Lake Huron coast.

Overseer Moore, Huntsville, reports that there have been no convictions for illegal fishing during the year 1902. Some complaints have been brought to his notice, but upon investigation, there was not sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution. He found either carelessness or indifference to the law on the part of two saw mill owners in the matter of allowing sawdust to get into the Muskoka River, where it might have been avoided had proper care been exercised by them over their employees. This matter was reported to the Department at the time. Two gill nets for taking salmon were brought to him from Rebecca Lake, in the township of Sinclair territory, which would appear to be out of his jurisdiction. These are still in his possession, awaiting instructions in regard to their disposition. He had not been able to ascertain the name of the owner. The black bass placed in Lakes Vernon, Fairy, Peninsular and Mary appear to be doing very well, and he thinks that the fishing for this class of fish should be excellent in the near future. Salmon trout fishing appears to be as good as usual. No fish are caught for export trade.

Overseer Moore, Peterboro, reports that during the past season fish have been fairly plentiful, that the law has been well observed, with the exception of a few cases of illegal net fishing which was promptly stamped out by seizing the nets. The close season has been well observed. The re-stocking of Stony Lake with parent bass has been successful. Several schools of the young bass have been seen during the summer, and their progress watched with much interest. A great many tourists visited our waters during the summer and had good fishing. In this connection he thinks foreigners should be charged a small license fee for the privilege of fishing in our waters there. In some of the

waters of this district ling, catfish, suckers and eels are very plentiful. He suggests that permission be given to take them with nets, for which a license fee should be charged. They are not desirable fish for many reasons, among which and principal is that they destroy the spawn of the maskinonge and bass.

Overseer Mullin, Nipissing, reports that there were fewer licenses issued in his division this year than the year previous, but the catch was better, and the sturgeon were the largest he had ever seen taken in that locality. There were several attempts made to fish hooks illegally by parties from Sturgeon Falls. He was not successful in his efforts to catch these parties, but succeeded in capturing eighteen lines and hooks, which he destroyed. He reports that there were some fine black bass and pike caught, but they were not numerous.

Overseer Myers, Wellington, reports that the chief fish in his district are speckled trout, and the catch this year to be about the same as last year. The close season was well observed, and no infractions of the law came to his notice. He reports having watched the streams closely, and that the mill owners were obeying the law regarding sawdust and other refuse being dumped into streams There were five fish slides in his district, all in good repair.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, reports that there is an apparent increase in the catch compared with the preceding year. This he attributes largely to the fishing industry in that district being on a much better commercial and financial basis than heretofore. He has been over his district some time during each season, and few infractions of the regulations have been reported to him or come under his notice. While on this subject he wishes to state such irregularities. The pound net fishermen report having caught several sturgeon with hooks in their bodies, which helps to bear out the charge made that poachers endeavor to catch sturgeon, and are partially successful in Rainy River during the spawning season when these fish are going from the Lake of the Woods up Rainy River to spawn. The waters in question being international waters, it has been rather difficult in the past to apprehend the offenders, but in conversation with the United States Consul at Rat Portage, he learned that his Government is taking the matter into its consideration, and will likely join with this Department in an endeavor to rid the district of law-breakers in this case. While this illegal fishing may not actually be in this district, yet the evil results affect the fishermen therein most directly. Early in the year it was reported to him that illegal fishing was being carried on in Silver Lake, a small lake about fifteen miles from Rat Portage. This, on investigation, he found to be true, and took every precaution to prevent its recurrence, in which he believes he was successful, as no further reports of a similar kind came to his notice. He did not apprehend the parties, nor find any of their nets. This matter was fully reported to the Department in his letter of February last. In closing he would say that from all he can ascertain the year has been a profitable one to the fishermen. The fish caught wore of an improved quality over the year 1901, being of good size, firm and bright. The close seasons are being better observed, and fisherman have fewer complaints to make, and, in all, the industry has apparently become a healthy and substantial one.

Overseer Norris, Lanark, reports that the catch in his division has been small for the number of licenses issued, owing to the fact that none of the fishermen had their nets set more than two months. The feeling of the locality is strongly opposed to the granting of net licenses in the lakes. The people are under the impression that the hoop nets will take all kinds of fish, while the fact of the matter is that very few pickerel or bass are caught in them, and they are the only game fish in those waters. No doubt where pike are plentiful they would be captured in quantities. He thinks it would be to the interest of

the anglers to employ men with hoop nets during the months of January and February to fish in places like Christie's Lake and other such lakes where ling are plentiful, as they are looked upon as the most destructive fish that inhabit our waters. The law as to close seasons, etc., has been well observed.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton, reports that in the discharge of his duties as Fishery Overseer for Wentworth, he did not have to fine any person for violating the fishery laws and regulations. The fishermen see the advantage of fishing with a large mesh, as they catch better fish. Especially is this true of the herring, and consequently they realize better prices with less work. They have observed strictly the law regulating the close season. The catch of whitefish for this year was 12,625 pounds, a decrease of 6,525 pounds from last year: trout, 3.000 pounds, a decrease of 1,300 pounds; herring 231,800 pounds, a decrease of 206,030 pounds; pickerel 1,000 pounds, a decrease of 1,400 pounds; and perch 6.100 pounds, a decrease of 3,969 pounds. Other coarse fish caught in Lake Ontario have decreased 4,669 pounds from last year. The cause in a measure may be attributed to a decrease in the number of fishermen who formerly fished in his district. There were three licenses less, and three others which were not fished. Considering the higher prices realized for their fish, it has, on the whole been a satisfactory season. Licenses for spearing were issued for Burlington Bay. There seems to be a carelessness, or disinclination on the part of the fisherman who have taken out spearing licenses to give in their returns, as only twenty-four returns were received to date. Carp in the Bay have become so numerous that they are driving the catfish and other coarse fish out of the inlets, their natural home. All the fish caught were sold for the home market. He found no abuses. The close seasons were strictly observed. One small piece of gill net was seized in the inlet. Messrs Tinsley and Graham seized a quantity of net in what is known as Kerr's Pond, Burlington. The net was forwarded to the Department. Complaints have been made by fishermen that the farmers are dumping apples and grape vine brush in the lake, which wash into their nets and almost destroy them. Acts of this kind in any division should be at once reported to the Department. The angling in the bay was exceptionally good, notwithstanding that the best place for angling was at the canal, which was undergoing repairs.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, reports that fishing in his division has been as good as last year, excepting the pound net fishing in the west end of the North Channel in the vicinity of Cutler, Blind River, Cockburn Island and the Ducks, which he says has not been quite so good as usual. The prices obtained have been good. Whitefish were higher than he ever knew them to be before, and trout and pickerel have also been much higher than in former years. The gill net catch in the vicinity of the Bustards, Killarney, Squaw Island, Fitzwilliam Island, South Bay, Duck Island, Cockburn Island and Meldrum Bay he reports as being good. The pound net fishing in the vicinity of Gore Bay is about the same as last year. He reports that the fourteen pound nets east of Little Current did very well, although it was well on in the season before they got started. Fourteen nets were fished, although there had been licenses for fifteen. The herring fishing at Bad River was about the same as last year; and at Sprague in the North Channel it was very good, although the season was short. He commenced with the Government boat "Maud" on the 24th day of April, and did good work in looking after illegal fishing; he made a number of seizures of nets that were being fished illegally, and collected license fees which he would not have got otherwise. He reports having received great assistance from Capt. McAulay of the steamer "Gilphie" and her crew. He seized a good number of seines, and taught the parties who practice illegal fishing a severe

lesson. He says that the Indians on Wekwemikong Reserve give a good deal of trouble with seines.

Overseer Roblin, Lennox, reports an increase in the catch over last year, and prices in some cases a little higher. There were no complaints of any illegal fishing came to his notice in the last year, which is proof conclusive that the fishermen are observing more closely the law. And there is also a very friendly feeling towards the Department among the majority of the fishermen. Angling is becoming more popular each year in this district, no doubt largely due to the increase in bass for the past two years. The total value of catch in this district is $2,839.90, an increase over last year of $534.00. About 90 per cent. was exported, and 10 per cent. used for home consumption. Fish dealers do not heed the importance of the law requiring them to keep an accurate account of fish bought from each fisherman.

Overseer Sargent, Halton, reports that the season of 1902 has not been as profitable for the fishermen as the previous year, but he is pleased to say that the prices obtained were far better than those of former years. About one-third of the fish caught were shipped to the United States; the remainder were sold in Toronto and local markets. He reports that the fish are increasing in size each year. Owing to the stormy weather during the fall, the fishermen were unable to go out for their nets, and consequently some of them lost considerably. It was one of the worst seasons for stormy weather that he ever experienced, and thinks that the cause of the decrease in the catch. The fishermen devote most of their time to herring fishing, with the exception of one or two who fished a little for trout, and some very fine herring were taken. Bass in the Twelve and Sixteen-Mile creeks are decreasing. This, he thinks, is caused by the German carp invading those waters. If the Government could adopt some means of ridding the waters of this noxious fish, he would think it would be of great benefit to the angling. The laws have been well observed.

Overseer Skeen, Northumberland, reports that the close season on Rice Lake was fairly well observed, no open violations of the law having come under his own observation. Some reports of fish having been slaughtered in the close season reached his ears late in the summer, but when investigated proved to be nothing but heresay. He expresses his disapproval of allowing hoop-net fishing in the lake except under the strictest surveillance. The fishing has been good, the catch of both maskinonge and bass being equal to, if not better than, that of last year. A desirable object to be attained is the regulating of the rise and fall of the water in the spring; if that could be regulated properly, he thinks it would result in a great saving of spawn.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, reports that fish are increasing in his district, and this he attributes to the enforcement of the fishery laws and regulations, and to the better spirit shown by both settlers and tourists, who are now more anxious to assist in carrying out the laws and helping the fishery officers to enforce them. He thinks the increase in bass is due to the measures taken by the Department to re stock the lakes with this desirable fish. No fish are exported from his division, the two licensees finding a ready market for all the fish they can obtain in the home market. The fishery laws are well observed, and the close season closely kept. He visited the several portions of his district at various times during the year, and believes illegal netting has been scarce. He has seen no signs of it himself, and with a few exceptions has had no reports or complaints of same. The complaints, upon investigation, proved to be without foundation. He inspected the various lumber mills during the season, and found the law as to mill refuse carefully carried out. There are no fishways in his district, but he thinks something should be done at Bala Falls

to enable the fish to get from Georgian Bay to Muskoka lakes to help in keeping up the supply of fish. He is of opinion that the issuing of two netting licenses in his district has been most beneficial in the interests of the fishermen, and has helped very materially to do away with illegal netting. There has been no confiscation of nets or any other fishing implements during the past year.

Overseer Steed, Lambton, reports that the catch of fish during the past season of 1902, though below that of 1901 in the total amount, yet in respect of some kinds it is above, and prices have been better. As to the reason why it might be summed up in a few words—heavy weather combined with the geographical position of our shores has all to do with this. And when we report the fact that nets were blown out last spring as soon as set, combined with this last fall only some ten set of stakes were saved out of over forty, and cases in which parts of nets were lost, prove conclusively that heavy north-east and south-west gales have a great deal to do with the profits of all those engaged in the industry. The peculiar way in which the fish run has much to do with the individual catch, for we find some of our fishermen parting with one net and keeping what they were sure was the best, and then find that the other net let out fishes the one kept. In other cases, in which the leader has been made shorter in the lower net, placing the heart of the upper away out in hopes of taking everything that came up the shore, even this failed. As reported last season, the great percentage of our catch is exported to New York. Close seasons have, he says, been fairly well kept, for although it was reported in the latter part of November that the fishermen on our lake shore were keeping trout and whitefish, he found after taking the trouble, on that month, of going up and seeing some of the nets lifted, as well as taking the "Murray" up on the 24th and seeing four more lifted, then going over to Fort Gratiot, U.S., and meeting the fishery tug "Wilson," when she came in with a load of fish from our shore, and finding no trout or whitefish, the report to be false. This past season has been the exception as far as illegal gill net fishing goes; we have had a rest. Our own fishermen would like if those holding licenses on our own shore would try to remember the three mile limit from pound nets, and in some cases go so far as to ask that no gill net licenses be granted off Sarnia Township. The saw log matter has turned up again this last season as a nuisance, but in this case to the pound nets on our lake shore, for the saw-mills located on Sarnia Bay in rafting down their logs have had the misfortune during heavy weather to have their rafts broken up, and the logs, when they are blown in towards the shore, play sad havoc with all nets that come in their way. The one fishway in this division is working all right.

Overseer Steele, Ontario, reports that the fishing in his division was not so good as in 1901, especially the bass fishing, there being one-third less caught, owing, he thinks, to the wet and stormy weather, which was a great drawback to the anglers. The trout and whitefish caught was also not so good as in 1901 for the same reason. He reports that the maskinonge are on the increase, and the herring seem to be as plentiful as in former years. There seems to be an abundance of coarse fish. The carp he reports to be very numerous, both in Lake Simcoe and Couchchiching. During the year he confiscated two spears, one hundred yards of gill net, one seine, and had six persons prosecuted for violating the Fishery Act. Of these cases three were fined and three dismissed for want of evidence. Anglers who have been fishing in the lake for years tell him they have been making good catches in spots where for the last few years they have been unable to get anything. He thinks this is good evidence that the fish are increasing in that lake. There are no fishways in his division.

All the fish caught are used for home consumption. The laws have been well observed.

Overseer Stephens, Chatham, reports that there has been a large falling off in the fish taken in his district last year, which is accounted for by the seines on River Thames being shortened to two-thirds of their former length, and because the licenses were not issued until March 12th, which made the season very short. About ninety-five per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States and only about five per cent. used for home consumption. The close season was very well observed, no illegal fishing having come to his notice. A small gill net was found in Baptist Creek, which was confiscated. There are two saw-mills in his district; no sawdust or other refuse is thrown into the river. There are no fishways in his division, and none are necessary.

Overseer Stewart, Pelee Island, reports that, while he has little to report, owing to the conditions of the fishing and fisheries being much similar to previous years, he is however pleased to state that the industry is on the increase, and while some kinds of fish appear to show a falling off, as for instance sturgeon, the cause is probably owing to a less prosecution of this branch of the industry, no night lines whatever having been used during the past year for the purpose of taking these fish. The conditions of weather and water were very favorable during the whole season for fishing purposes. Angling for black bass was exceptionally good in the spring, and a number of anglers took advantage of it, and in some instances abused their privileges. Having obtained permits to angle, they came with tugs bringing their own row boats and oarsmen, and very seldom came near shore, making it very difficult, and in some instances impossible, for him to know what they were doing, but from reports he has seen in the local American papers some of them caught and took away more bass than the regulations authorized. He would respectfully recommend that the angling permit system be done away with, and the persons desiring to angle in our waters be required to domicile here: there is ample accommodation for them. As it is now, having permits, they come over here, take our fish and return to their tugs on Put-in Bay, Middle Bass and elsewhere, without probably having landed on our shores, or the community being one whit the better of their coming. During the fall fishing, however, the bass were either scarce or wary of the bait, as very few were taken. In all other respects the fish laws were strictly respected, the close season well observed, and no instances of illegal fishing came to his notice. The herring caught during the fall fishing was very large and hard; in fact, the finest he had ever seen, and brought 3¼ cents per lb. at the landing, all of which were sold to American buyers. In fact, all the fish caught in his division are exported to the United States. He would recommend that the Ohio State Fish Hatchery be permitted to procure herring spawn for artificial breeding, provided the fry are placed back in the lake at or near that district.

"During the freshet of the past season the carp not only came over the bars but went up the ditches from drains leaning off the lands to the lake, and could be found, not only in the mains but on the lands flooded by the great quantity of rain fall we had during the past season. If I do not assume too much, I might call your attention to the fact that during your visit here and on our drive up the west dyke of the Drainage System, I called your attention to the condition of the water, also the cleaness of the edges of the canal, caused by these fish feeding upon the vegetation that grow there. Now it appears to me after studying to some extent the nature of these fish, that they do not come inshore for the purpose of destroying the spawn of other fish as reported. No fish come so close to shore to spawn, especially when there is clay bottom, preferring reefs and gravelly points in deeper water, but for the purpose of their own either to feed or deposit their spawn or both, and my reason for supposing this is that the water during their habitation in shore is kept in perfect turmoil, being roiled up to such an extent that it would be impossible for them to do much in the way of preying on young fish. I am also inclined to believe that the whole representation of these fish in the lake is present at these times in the bays and indentions of the shores for the purpose as aforesaid of depositing spawn or

feeding. They seem to be a sort of hog fish, or as I stated in my last annual report, a herbiverous fish. If this is so, I do not think they should be to any great extent interferred with. The time will come, if not now, when there will be a fish worthy of protection, as for instance, sturgeon. A few years ago fishermen threw them out of their nets, they having no market value, while to-day they are one of the most valuable fish on the market, and the fewest of them. And again, if, as I said before, a representation of the carp in the waters of the lake is expressed by the numbers in shore, there are not so many of them after all ; also an examination of this fish will show that they have not the capacity for being voracious like the pike, pickerel, or in fact any of the game fish. We live and learn, and while I was of opinion that these fish were detrimental to all fishing interests, I have had occasion to change my mind, and while I do not for a moment presume to dictate to you or your Department, I would ask for your careful consideration of this matter, and herring fishing as well.

Overseer Taylor, Renfrew, reports that the fish caught in his district are all for home consumption. He would call attention to the necessity of a fishway at Pembroke on the Indian River, to allow the fish to pass into this river and up the Muskrat to Muskrat Lake, etc. The close seasons were all well observed. He has had no complaints of spearing, nor has he seen any signs of such having been done. He has entirely put a stop to mill men putting sawdust in the water. Parties holding net and line licenses rendered useful advice in giving information of parties violating the law or encroaching on their territory. Bass seem to be more plentiful, but pike are not so numerous as formerly. Whitefish and pickerel and all coarse fish seem to be increasing. The catch for all purposes was about 25,670 lbs., an increase over former years. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Terry, Lake Simcoe, reports that during the close season for maskinonge, three guardians were on the Holland River. They did good work in protecting the maskinonge. He superintended their work, visiting them at different times. One night he took five nets from the main branch, near the upper end of the river. During the last few years the large bed of rice has been completely destroyed by carp. The rice bed was the chief spawning ground in Cook's Bay for the maskinonge. Since its extermination there is no suitable spawning ground in the bay for the maskinonge, so they run up the Holland River. This confines them to a smaller spawning ground, and the poachers would be more easily caught : but it is almost impossible to catch or convict them, as they set their nets in the night. After setting the nets, they leave them. The trolling was fairly good, and a goodly number of fish were caught, but not equal to the average of other years, owing, he thinks, to the cold, wet weather rather than to there being a scarcity of fish. The bass fishing was good, but not so many caught as in other seasons. This was due to their being fewer fishing, the weather being so wet and cold. During the close season for lake trout the weather was generally windy, therefore the poachers had but little chance to set their nets.

Overseer Trotter, Bobcaygeon, reports that the year just closed has been a most successful one for both maskinonge and bass fishing. They are the only kinds of fish taken in the waters under his supervision. He consulted some of the guides—about 25 in number—who were of opinion that about 40,500 lbs. of bass, and about the same of maskinonge were taken during the season. He does not think that any one exceeded the limit in their daily catch. He reports that a greater number of tourists visited that locality during the year, most of them from the United States. He would call the attention of the Department to the fish slide in the Government dam, and would recommend that it be repaired in such a way that the fish could get through to the upper lakes ; that there should be a fishway in the dam at Boyd's mills ; and that a license fee be charged all foreigners in those waters. The law regulating the sale of bass and maskinonge has been a great protection. This law has been well observed, and he would

recommend that it be further enacted for a term of years, in the interest of both the tourist and the settler. The public regard this law with more favor now than when it was first enacted, which is good evidence that it is a good law and just to all parties. It has been reported to him that there is considerable illegal fishing through the ice in Emily Creek. This is a very difficult place to get at, and consequently a hard matter to catch any one in the act, unless a person spent some time in locating them. It is said the maskinonge are very large and plentiful in that locality.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the fishing in his division has been very good the past season, and the fishermen are well satisfied with results. Fish have been plentiful and of a large size. There is an increase in the catch of whitefish and coarse fish. Trout will about compare with the catch of last season. The catch is nearly all exported to the United States, very little being sold in Canada. No abuses of the regulations came to his notice and the close seasons were well observed. There is no mill rubbish deposited in the waters and there are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Villeneuve, Prescott and Russell, reports that the catch has been a satisfactory one. There has been a substantial increase in sturgeon, whilst other kinds of fish compare very favorably with the catch of other years. The fish caught are all sold in Canada; about ten per cent. is used for home consumption. On one of his trips of inspection he seized and destroyed some night lines which were illegally set. The close seasons were well observed. There is a small saw mill at Plantagent, but very little damage is caused by the sawdust running into the water, as the mill is worked only in the spring, when the water is high, and the sawdust is carried away by the currents. There are no fishways in this division, and none are needed. No illegal fishing of any consequence came to his notice, and no fines were imposed.

Overseer Waddell, Grey, reports that the catch this season is not so good as last year, owing, he thinks, to the frequent storms which made it impossible for the fishermen to venture out to set or lift their nets. He says there were frequent reports of illegal fishing during the close season. He strongly advises the prohibition of herring fishing during the close season for trout and whitefish. The fishermen take advantage of this privilege, and take trout and whitefish as well as herring. No complaints respecting the pollution of streams with sawdust came to his notice. About one half of the fish caught in his division are sent to the American market.

Overseer Walker, Peel, reports that some of the fishermen in his division who took out licenses never set a net during the year, and the majority did not fish with as much energy as they might have done. This accounts for the catch being a little under the average. In angling he finds that black bass have increased, but owing to so much rain during the first part of the summer (which caused the streams to be very muddy), the catch of white bass was not up to former years. Perch have not been very numerous. He would recommend that some means be adopted to get rid of the carp, also the pike, as both are very destructive to the smaller fish.

Overseer Whalen, Port Arthur, reports that there was an increase in the catch of fish for 1902 as compared with 1901. About the same number of licenses were issued, and there seemed to be no particular explanation as to the cause of the increase. The greater part of the fish is sent to Winnipeg, for distribution, and is mostly consumed in that vicinity. The close season has been well observed, and no illegal fishing has been reported. There are no saw mills in his district.

Overseer Willis, Ontario, reports that the weather during the early part of the season was very unfavorable for the fishermen, but on the whole they had a very good season's business. The fish were all sold locally, except a part of those caught at Pickering Harbor, which were sent to Toronto dealers. Both whitefish and herring were considerably larger than last season, which was partly due to nets of a larger mesh being used. There were no violations of the Act reported, and he believes the laws were well observed. Suckers, pike, and carp were very plentiful in the bay and creeks in the spring. Fishing with hook and line in Whitby and Pickering harbors was better than it has been for some years, both in size of fish and in number taken.

Overseer Willmott, Muskoka, reports that angling in the inland waters during the past summer has been satisfactory, although in most places (the Muskoka lakes principally) the experience of the majority has been that the bass have been small. The efforts of the Government in continuing to introduce adult fish into our waters has met with the approbation of all, both tourist and settler. There is no doubt that the best way to re-stock these waters would be to stop fishing altogether for the term of two years, the lakes being literally swarming with small bass. These would in their time bring fishing to the standard of many years ago. As this course would be most unpopular, the next best method of re-stocking should be devised. This, in his opinion, would be blasting out of passages round insurmountable obstructions between these lakes and the Georgian Bay. This course, he believes, would be preferable to fish ladders ; the latter being liable to accident, etc., whereas the former would be a permanency. This could be accomplished at a trifling cost, as tourists would gladly contribute to a fund for the purpose, which, with a little aid from the Government, would be ample. Before, however, soliciting contributions for this purpose, the netting licenses at present in the Muskoka lakes should be withdrawn, as the issuance of these is most unpopular to all classes. Should this suggestion be carried out, it would unavoidably introduce maskinonge into these waters. This he would not consider objectionable, as these fish inhabit the same waters as bass and pickerel elsewhere with no evil results. Should the present netting licenses be removed he would recommend that settlers be granted licenses at a nominal fee for herring only, and only during the month of November, for their private use solely. The laws have been well observed both by the mill owners and fishermen.

Overseer Wonnacott, Elgin, reports a very small catch in comparison with the two preceding years, owing partly, no doubt, to the unusual number of storms, both of wind and rain. The pound nets suffered severely both spring and fall. The most valuable fish, viz., the sturgeon, seems to be about depleted. Whitefish and pickerel were quite scarce during the past season, and, owing to the unsettled condition of the water, the herring scarcely came on shore during the fall, but later in the season ; that is, after the pound nets were taken up, some very good catches of herring and perch were made by the gill net men. It appears to him that the only valuable asset left to the fisheries is the herring, as far as his district is concerned, and that the day is not far distant when some protection will have to be given them. Herring were caught in gill nets as late as the 10th December which were still full of spawn. Nearly all the fish caught were exported to the United States. Some high prices were realized, which, in part helped the fishermen out for the short catch. The law was pretty carefully observed, no illegal fishing coming to his knowledge. He says the carp are getting very numerous in the larger streams, which has just about destroyed the angling in the catfish stream at Port Bruce, and also in the Otter Creek at Port Burwell. Some measures should be adopted to try and exterm-

inate this destructive fish. The hoop net set in the Otter Creek at Port Burwell did not have the desired effect, owing probably, in part, to the net not being properly set, and partly by the net being interfered with by parties living up the stream. There are no fishways in his division, although at one time, before the dam was rebuilt at Vienna, he thinks one was in existence there. About the only fish that would make use of it probably were mullet and suckers. On the whole the close seasons were well observed. Of blue pickerel, while some very fair catches were made by one or two men, he thinks, on the whole, it is a mistake to protect this fish, for they certainly destroy a great quantity of the more valuable fish, and the market for this fish is not what it used to be : in fact they are nearly valueless from a commercial standpoint.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that there has been a large falling off in the catch of herring during the year 1902. This may be accounted for by the adverse winds and currents which prevailed during a greater part of the season. The fishermen report that in the early part of the season, while the weather was favorable, the catch was somewhat larger than last season. There was also a depreciation in the quantity of whitefish taken. In regard to this it is claimed by the fishermen that the refuse from the city is deposited on the feeding beds, thereby destroying the food supply and driving the fish to other waters. He has seen nets filled with what was no doubt filth from the city. There was a satisfactory increase in the trout catch during the season. The law was well observed on the whole. In two cases fines were imposed on parties for setting nets in prohibited waters, and a quantity of maskinonge was confiscated. The transportation companies and police officials have shown a disposition to help keep the laws and regulations of the Department.

Overseer Yates, Huron, reports that the season has been a poor one, the first part being very stormy, which interfered very much with fishermen. The pound net men particularly suffered on this account. The fish caught were of a larger size, and the quality good. There were not as many licenses issued in this division this year as in former years. He is pleased to report that the close season has been well observed for the past two years ; this, he thinks, accounts for the excellent bass fishing in his district during the year. The catch was good and of excellent quality. The catch of herring and perch with hook and line was very large at Goderich, Port Albert and Bayfield. The mill owners have observed the laws regarding the pollution of streams with sawdust. On the whole, he says, the laws have been fairly well observed. About thirty-five per cent. of the catch is sold in the local market.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER GILPHIE.

Southampton, Dec. 31st, 1902

SIR,—I beg to submit my fourth annual report of the work done by the Fisheries Cruiser "Gilphie."

I proceeded, along with the engineer, to fit out the vessel on the 24th March, and she was ready for work on the 9th April. Owing to stormy weather, however, we were not able to leave port until the 10th, when we sailed down the south shore as far as Collingwood, where we remained all the following day interviewing the overseer and fishermen. On Thursday, the 11th, we left for Penetang, calling at Christian Islands, Cedar Point and Thunder Bay. On Monday morning we left Penetang, remaining over night at Muskoka Mills, and on the following day we succeeded in capturing 9 trap nets in the vicinity

of Waubuno and Copperhead Islands. On Thursday, the 17th April, we captured two trap nets and four seines in Shawanaga Bay, and imposed fines of $10 each on an Indian and white man for fishing illegally. On the following day, after visiting Point au Baril, we returned to Shawanaga Bay, and succeeded in capturing two more seines, and again on the following day we seized a trap net near Jack Rock. The following week was spent in patrolling all the bays and islands between Parry Sound and Penetang. We found one trap net on Friday 25th near Allan's Straits. On Monday, 28th April, after leaving Penetang, we visited Giant's Tomb, and captured a large trap net on the west side of the Island; and on the following day we seized another trap at Salt Harbor Point, Christian Island. The remainder of the week was spent in patrolling around Beausoliel Island and Thunder Bay, calling at Midland on Friday for coal, and at Penetang on Saturday, where we had to remain on account of bad weather. We left Penetang at 8 a.m. on Monday, and searched around Waubuno Island, and on the following day Copperhead and Moon Island, but found no nets. The following morning we left Parry Sound and made a diligent search in the Batteau Channel, and the following day in Shebeshekong Channel and the coast of Shawanaga Bay, arriving at Point au Baril at 7 p.m. On Friday we visited Byng Inlet, where I gave licenses to three fishermen; and on Saturday we made diligent search of the inlet for seines, and proceeded to the Bustard Islands. The following week was spent in patrolling Bad River, Key River, Fraser Bay and Badgely Channel. We seized a trap net in McGregor's Bay, and a seine on West Mary Island.

During the next three weeks we patrolled between the Bustards and Penetang. The weather was very unfavorable and little fishing was done. No seizures were made. On Monday, the 9th of June, at the request of the Harbour Master, we replaced some bouys which had been dragged out of position. We left Penetang on Tuesday, calling at Minnecognashene and Waubuno, Sans Soucie and Copperhead Islands, making a thorough search for nets, but none were discovered. On Saturday, the 14th of June, we left the Bustards with the two rowboats and searched Bad River, with the result of capturing one trap net. On Monday we proceeded to Killarney, and while there succeeded in capturing four seines and one trap net. Overseer Oliver joined us and remained during the next four days. We patrolled the waters between Killarney and Snug Harbour, and on the following morning made a search of Frazer Bay. On Thursday we searched under the lea of Little Clouche Island, but owing to the heavy winds were obliged to give up and go to Little Current. On Friday we went to Smith's Bay, where we anchored the cruiser and took the boats, and were successful in capturing 4 trap nets and one seine. The former were owned by residents of Killarney, and the latter by Indians, who ran away on our approach. We continued the search on Saturday, but without finding any nets. We then went to Little Current and remained over Sunday. On Monday we patrolled all the way to Killarney and captured two seines, and on Tuesday another seine. On Wednesday we left Killarney at 4 a.m., and anchored the cruiser at William Island. We then took the large boat and visited Wikwimikong, where we found some seines, which we proceeded to remove, when the Indians came down in force and tried to prevent us. The Chief arrived and ordered the Indians away. We then took the seines—3 in number, and spread them on the shore to dry. We left Killarney and patrolled the waters as far as Campbell's Rock, calling at Point au Baril and Dillon's Point, without discovering any nets. On Saturday we started out with the two boats, one patrolling around the Umbrella Island, and the other Sandy Island, and succeeded in capturing three large trap nets at the latter island. On Thursday we seized another trap net at Whaleback near Espabekong, and on Friday we got 3

more traps near Giant's Tomb, all of which we burnt. We were delayed at Penetang until Tuesday at 2 p.m. taking on coal. We then left for Christian Island, and while there assisted in releasing a tug which had been surrounded by a large boom of logs. We then patrolled Nottawasaga Bay, but it got so stormy that we had to make for Collingwood. Called on Overseer Howard, who reported that everything was all right. We spent the next three days in patrolling Nottawasaga Bay, and around Christian Islands as well as Thunder Bay. We arrived in Penetang at 3 p.m., on Saturday, 12th July, where we were compelled to remain until Wednesday the 16th, on account of a heavy gale which was blowing. On Wednesday we proceeded to Owen Sound, calling at Christian Island, and remained there on Thursday painting the boat and fixing up generally. On Friday morning we left Owen Sound and patrolled along the shore to Wiarton, where we were joined by Overseer Stephens. We then visited Whitecloud, Griffith and Hay Islands searching for nets, and stayed at Whitecloud Island that night. The following day we continued our search around these islands, and received complaints from the settlers that the Indians steal their fowl and other things when they come there to fish in the fall of the year. We then returned to Wiarton, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday we got as far as Cape Croker, when we were obliged to seek shelter at Whitecloud Island on account of rough weather. On Tuesday we proceeded to Rattlesnake Harbour, calling at Tobermory, and while at Cape Smith we captured two very large trap nets, which we burnt. On Thursday we called at Partridge Island where we were joined by Overseer Oliver. We then visited McGregor's Bay, and the following day we visited Strawberry Island (where we left Overseer Oliver), also Haywood Island, thence on to Sheguindah and Little Current, where I received your telegram to proceed to Parry Sound and pick up the Commissioner. I left at 2 and arrived at Killarney at 7 p.m., and on Sunday I proceeded to the Bustard Islands, where I arrived at 5 p.m. On Monday, 28th July, we left the Bustards, calling at Point au Baril at noon, and then made search of Shawanaga Bay and Shebeshekong Bays, arriving at Parry Sound at 7 p.m. On the following morning we proceeded to Depot Harbour, where we met the Commissioner of Fisheries and returned again to Parry Sound arriving at 8 p.m. On Wednesday morning we left Parry Sound, calling at Dillon's Point, Shawanaga Bay and Point au Baril, arriving at the Bustards at 6 p.m. On the following morning we proceeded to Killarney, where we took on soft coal and then went to Round Island. On Friday we visited Rattlesnake Harbour and South Bay, and on Saturday went to owen Sound and took on some hard coal. On Monday and Tuesday we patrolled in the vicinity of Minnecognashene and Go Home River, also Jubilee, Wabuno, Copperhead and Sans Soucie Islands, and as far as Rose Point. On Wednesday we succeeded in capturing two trap nets at Sandy Islands, and on Thursday made our way to Penetang, being short of coal, where we arrived at 5 p.m. We washed out the boiler on Friday, and took on ten tons of hard coal on Saturday.

On Monday, 11th August, we again left Penetang and continued our search for nets among the islands, but without success until Thursday, when at the Limestone Islands we captured four trap nets. On Friday we searched Shawanaga and Shebeshekong Bays, and at the latter place found some relics of nets, as well as a large deer which had been killed in the water and drifted on shore. On Saturday we searched all along the shore to Parry Sound, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday 18th we captured two large trap nets near Waubuno Island, and on Wednesday we found two more near Giant's Tomb. We left Thunder Bay on Thursday at 7 a.m. for Watchers Island, but the wind was too strong to admit of any work, and we were obliged to run to the Christian Islands for shelter. We had to remain until Saturday morning, when we left

for Penetang. Tuesday, 2nd Sept., we proceeded to Midland and took on 9½ tons of soft coal, and then returned to Penetang. The remainder of the week was too windy to do much in the way of grappling with the small boats, although we visited Maxwell Island, Go-home and the back water of the Moon River: also Copperhead, Sans Soucie, Iona Rock, Quivive, Campbell's Rock and Sandy Islands, arriving at Parry Sound on Saturday at noon. On Monday morning we left Parry Sound with Dr. Stone on board to pick up the body of Mrs. White, wife of the lighthouse keeper, who with her son were reported drowned. We found the body on shore, but did not find that of the son. We again left Parry Sound at noon, and reached Point au Baril at 7 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday a heavy gale was blowing, and we were obliged to remain at Point au Baril. The Str. Atlantic was 24 hours behind time on Thursday, and still no sign of her. At 6 a m. we left for the Bustards and Killarney where we arrived at 6 p.m., and on Saturday worked our way to Little Current. We here saw Overseer Oliver, who reported that very little fishing had been done so far in September. On Monday we left Little Current, calling at Centre Island and Cape Smith, where we anchored, as the sea was very heavy outside. At 7 the same day the wind changed and came from the north, and we were obliged to lift anchor and make for Fitzwilliam Island, where we arrived at 10.30. On Tuesday we arrived at Tobermory, the wind still blowing very hard. I heard a great many complaints from fishermen about the rough weather—that it was the worst season they had ever seen. On Wednesday we visited Lion's Head, but there was no fishing going on. On Thursday at Cape Croker we saw a few Indians getting ready for fall fishing. We arrived at Wiarton at 1 p.m., and had an interview with Overseer Stephens, who reported that everything was all right. On Thursday, 19th Sept., we left Wiarton with Overseer Stephens on board, and visited his district, returning to Wiarton at 5 p m. On Saturday we left Wiarton at 8 a.m. and saw one small boat off Cape Commodore. It made for the shore as soon as we were seen. We arrived at Owen Sound at noon and took on 3 tons of soft coal. We left Owen Sound on Monday morning, patrolling along the shore of the bay and Vail's Point, arriving at Meaford at 5 p.m. On the following day we visited Thornbury, and found that there was only one man there fishing. We then proceeded to Collingwood, and were informed by Overseer Howard that everything was in good shape. Wednesday proved too stormy to venture out, but on Thursday we managed to make a circle around Nottawasaga Bay, and arrived at Thunder Bay at 5 p.m. Wind southeast and blowing very hard. On Friday we went to Muskoka Mills, calling at Hope, Christian and Beckwith Islands, but saw very few signs of fishing. On Saturday I sent one boat to search McRae's Lake and the other to Honey Harbour, but no signs of illegal fishing were discovered, and we arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m.

On Monday, 29th Sept. we called at Minnecognashene Island, where I made the cruiser fast and sent the boats, one to Giant's Tomb and the other to Whaleback Channel. We succeeded in capturing a very large trap net near Eshpabekong Island, which we burnt. On the following day we searched without success in the neighborhood of Tommahawk Point, and arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday we spent in washing out the boiler and fixing things up generally, and on Friday went to Midland and took on ten tons of soft coal, and then visited Victoria Harbour and saw Overseer Labatt. On Saturday we grappled around Methodist and Sturgeon Points and Green Island, and seized 3 trap nets, which we burnt. We arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m. On Monday morning we patrolled in the vicinity of Go-home and McQuade Island, and also at Waubuno, Iona, Rockall and Quivive, but did not find any nets. On the following day we visited Copperhead and San Soucie, and found that nearly

everybody had left. We then went to Campbell's Rock, but found it too rough to visit Sandy Island with a boat. We cruised to Parry Sound, and on Wednesday went to Point au Baril, calling at Shebeshekong, Shawanaga Bay and Freddie Channel. On Thursday we were obliged to remain at Point au Baril, as it was too rough to venture out with our deck loaded with soft coal. On Friday the wind was blowing hard and a big sea running. We left for Byng Inlet, where we made a thorough search with boats for nets. Saturday was stormy and hazy, so we remained at Byrg Inlet until Sunday morning, when we went to Killarney.

On Monday, the 13th October, we visited Little Current and saw Overseer Oliver, and on Tuesday visited McGregor and Fraser bays. The pound net fishermen reported good catches. We returned to Little Current at 6 p.m., and on the following day went down the inside channel to Killarney. On Thursday we visited the Bustards, and went to Bad River in our long boat. Here we found parties from Killarney and Wikwimekong trying to catch whitefish on the shoals. We returned to the cruiser at 8 p.m. On Friday we went to Black Bay, and up as far as Groundie Rock, where we found some Wikwimekong and other Indians fishing, and on Saturday went down to the Key River, returning to the Bustards at 3 p.m., where we remained over Sunday. Monday, 20th October, wind was blowing very hard and cold. No boats were moving. On Tuesday we left at 7 a.m., arriving at Point au Baril at noon. Saw very little fishing going on, and in the afternoon we patrolled Shawanaga Bay and arrived at the Freddie Channel, where we remained for the night. On Wednesday we left for Parry Sound, and on Thursday visited Sandy Island, Campbell's Rock, Sans Souci and Copperhead. We next visited the Moon River with the long boat. Several of the fishermen complained of having lost nets during the storm. On Saturday we left Waubuno Island at 7 a.m , and saw several boats trolling off Moose Point, called at Minnecognashene and arrived at Penetang at 4.30 p.m. On Monday, 27th October, we went to Midland and took on 10½ tons of soft coal and some wood, returning to Penetang at 6 p.m. On Tuesday we patrolled in the vicinity of Minnecognashene, Maxwell, Jubilee and Waubuno Islands, arriving at Copperhead at 6 p.m., and on Wednesday we went to Point au Baril by way of the Shebeshekong Channel. Thursday the wind was blowing a gale and no boats were moving, and on Friday, although there was still a heavy sea running, we left for Byng Inlet. On Saturday, at 8 a.m., we left Byng Inlet, but after going about two miles were obliged to return on account of the heavy sea running, and on Sunday we went to the Bustards, where we arrived at noon. There was no one at these islands, but we found a few men at Bad River on Tuesday. They were fishing for herring, and said the fishing was never so good before. We were unable to leave, on account of the heavy sea, before Wednesday, when we ran down to the Key River, where we found several Indians and two white men fishing for herring and making good catches.

On Thursday, 6th November, we left the Bustards and were obliged to run into Byng Inlet for shelter on account of the heavy seas. On Friday we arrived at Point au Baril at noon, and found that everybody had quit fishing, and that the fish houses were closed up. We then patrolled Shawanaga and Shebeshekong bays, and the next morning went to Parry Sound, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday, 10th November, we visited Sandy Island, where we found one man fishing herring, and on Tuesday searched around Campbell's Rock. It rained very heavily and turned to sleet during the night. We left Campbell's Rock on Wednesday, with a heavy sea rolling, called at Copperhead and Sans Soucie, and on Thursday went up the back waters of Moon River, where we found several parties fishing for herring. On Friday we visited Waubuno

Island, and found an old trap net, and then went to Jubilee Island for the night. On Saturday the wind was blowing hard with snow. We went to Midland and got coal, and then went on to Penetang. On Monday we visited Go-home and Split Rock, and at each place we found one man fishing for herring; and on Tuesday we called at Jubilee Island, where we took the boats and searched around Bass or Moose Islands, We succeeded in capturing two trap nets, as well as a lot of culled salted fish. We then returned to Waubuno, where we found a man fishing for herring. On Thursday we visited the back waters of the Moon Island and River, where we found some settlers fishing for home consumption. We visited several places on Friday, and found that everyone had left; and on Saturday we went to Parry Sound, where we had to remain until Tuesday morning on account of the storm We then visited Palestine, Sand and Snake Islands, where we found several parties fishing for herring; and on Wednesday we called at Sans Soucie and Copperhead, but there was no one at either place. On Thursday it was very cold with snow. We visited Waubuno and Capt. Allan's Strait, but could go no further on account of the snow and were obliged to tie up to rocks. On Friday and Saturday we visited Jubilee and Moose Islands, also Split Rock and Minnecognashene, but everyone had left.

On Monday, 1st December, it was blowing hard and snowing. We left Penetang and called at Thunder Bay, Cedar Point and Christian Islands, reaching Collingwood at 5 p.m. On Tuesday I learned from overseer Howard that no fishing had been done since the close season ended. We went on to Meaford, where we were storm-bound until Saturday, when we went to Wiarton, and on Monday had an interview with Overseer Stephens, who stated that a good deal of illegal fishing had been carried on around the islands, and that he had confiscated some nets. Tuesday morning we left Wiarton and arrived at Owen Sound at 2 p.m., after hard work getting through the ice. We got the boat up to the the Abbey Bros. dock on Wednesday, 10th December, and after putting everything in shape for the winter, I dismissed the crew.

Your obedient servant,

A. McAULAY, Captain.

THE STOCKING OF INLAND WATERS WITH BLACK BASS.

This is a subject which I must treat chiefly by the aid of such light as I have obtained in the discharge of my official duties, rather than as the result of special observation and investigation otherwise; and my paper will therefore of necessity be more of a relation of the work as it has been conducted in this province, than a treatment of the question from a technical or scientific standpoint.

The work of re-stocking the inland waters of Ontario with black bass on an extensive scale is but of recent origin. It is recorded that bass were transplanted by the Dominion Government as long ago as 1873, and have been transplanted at irregular intervals since: but the instances are few, and the work does not seem to have been prosecuted to any considerable extent or with any special vigor, for only incidental references are made to it in the official reports. It appears to have been treated merely as an incident to what presumably was considered more important, or at least more necessary, work, the propagation of the greater food fishes—the trout and whitefish. The Provincial Government, while the dispute with the Dominion Government as to the ownership of the fisheries remained unsettled, probably felt a difficulty in doing more than grant pecuniary aid to localities which were undertaking a little stocking on their own account. But, be this as it may, no systematized or organized plan was inaugurated or carried into execution by the province until the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England nad decided that the fisheries were the property of the province, and the province had assumed the duties which the committee determined belonged to it, and had organized a department The fact was at once appreciated by the Ontario Government that our inland waters could be made a fruitful and lasting source of profit and pleasure to our people if good fishing could be established and maintained therein, and that it was manifestly a public duty to put forth every effort for the accomplishment of that great end, and as speedily as possible. Most, if not all, of the inland lakes and rivers of Ontario are well adapted to the black bass. It is well known that, given a fair chance, a few pair will in a short time populate the waters in which they are placed, their fecundity being great, and their habit of protecting their young ensuring them immunity, to a great extent, from the depredations of other fish; consequently, a relatively large number reach maturity; they will thrive under conditions where the brook trout could not exist, and in water of a much higher temperature; and they can be successfully introduced into waters in which they are not indigenous. These, and other reasons, seemed to indicate the black bass to be the ideal fish with which to re-stock our waters; and the most practical, successful and speedy means of accomplishing this, having regard to the success which had signalized the work already referred to, to transplant the parent fish. Many lakes in the sparsely settled districts are already naturally well stocked, and it was suggested that these waters might be drawn upon for stocking waters which had become more or less depleted in the older and settled portions. But such a policy was open to objection, because these lakes would in turn, it might reasonably be expected, soon themselves become popular as a resort for anglers and tourists. Besides, they were so difficult of access, and so far from railway communication, that the primitive means of transportation which would have to be adopted would be tedious and expensive, and accompanied by so much loss as to make it impossible to enter upon the work as extensively and as economically as would be desirable and necessary to meet the demand which was known to exist. The department therefore felt that such a plan could not be entertained; that the fish would have to be obtained from waters where a minimum of opposition would be raised to their removal, where

they could be obtained in large numbers, and convenient to railway points. Such points having been located upon one or more of our great lakes, the next matter to be considered was that of rapid transportation. The province was not yet prepared to build a car for the purpose, and therefore the Government approached the railways, which it was thought would be interested in the work, with a view to obtaining their active co-operation to the extent of fitting up and placing at the disposal of the department a car for the purpose of carrying fish, bearing in mind that in some of the States the railways had co-operated in that way. A well-known passenger agent has observed: "What would the interior travel amount to if no effort was made to keep up the supply of fish and game? It is not to be supposed for an instant that persons are going to our interior just to see what the rivers and lakes look like. It is, of course, for the pleasure derived in the way of sport incident to the catching of fish and the hunting of game." It was not suggested that a car on anything like so elaborate a scale as some of the United States fish cars should be provided, but merely that a superannuated passenger or express coach should be adapted to the purpose. Ultimately it was found that a greater part of the work, or that which, in the opinion of the department should first be done, was at points to be reached by the Grand Trunk Railway, and therefore the matter of the construction of the car was thoroughly gone into with representatives of that road. Their willingness to co-operate was graciously and readily expressed, a plan was prepared, and the car was equipped. Originally a first-class passenger coach, it is divided into sections, with a passageway down the middle. A double door in the centre on either side is provided for convenience in loading and unloading, taking on ice, etc. There are ten tanks, besides two compartments for ice. The tanks are lined with heavy galvanized iron, and are so constructed that the water may freely circulate from one tank to the other. The car is charged from a railway hydrant or tank en route. At one end of the car is a double lower and upper berth, a lavatory and a compartment for storing the various utensils in use. The fish are taken by seines and in pound nets under contract, which provides that they be delivered on the car. The Government pay for the catching and loading of the fish, the railway company furnish the car and practically free transportation, and the fish are distributed at the point of destination by interested parties under the supervision of the Government overseers. During the first season (1901), in a few weeks' time, nearly 10,000 adult bass, ranging from 12 to 20 inches in length, were deposited in some 18 different lakes and rivers, a greater number than had theretofore been introduced in the province's whole history. The bulk of these fish were deposited before they had spawned that year.

The main essentials to successful transportation are, (1) healthy and vigorous stock, and (2) unceasing attention while in transit. The water should be changed as often as possible, kept at a proper temperature, and frequently oxygenated. The latter is done by means of a hand pump. Our attendant in charge of the car has been much interested in and most devoted to the work. The success of our operations so far may be characterized as almost phenomenal. The fish have been transported in some cases nearly 400 miles; 850 was the largest number carried at any one time, with a loss of only ten per cent.; 720 were carried 225 miles with a loss of not more than two per cent. Of course, without the car, we should have been unable to pursue the work with anything like the success that has attended it. Where the car has been hauled over other systems than the G.T.R., this has been done gratuitously, and at times special service furnished.

The most convenient way to distribute the fish, where there is a steamboat plying on the lake or waters to be stocked, we have found to be from a scow

towed alongside a steamboat. Upon the scow are placed a sufficient number of tanks or barrels to conveniently hold the fish without crowding. Flat-bottomed boats, where these can be obtained, answer admirably. For carrying fish, ordinary washtubs (new, of course), are considered much better than cans or pails, as more can be carried at a time. A few inches of water should be placed in the tub. In transferring the bass to the water, we place a dozen or so, as may be desired, in a tub and dump them quickly but carefully at suitable spots. This plan we find preferable to depositing with dip nets, as the fish are not so likely to become separated. We know the parental instinct is very strongly developed in the bass, and why not the social habit and other domestic qualities also?

Discretion is of course exercised in regard to the waters which are being stocked. The department has been criticised somewhat for placing bass in a certain lake which at one time had been inhabited by speckled trout, on the ground that it should have been restocked with trout instead of bass, or the trout remaining therein given the protection which would have resulted in their increase in due time. The waters referred to are waters which are being extensively visited by holiday-makers. They were clamoring for fish. The residents desired that we stock with fish that would re-establish themselves in the shortest possible time, and afford sport during July and August. They said: "There may be trout in the lake, but we cannot get them; we want a fish that will bite during July and August, otherwise people will not come here: let us have bass." The council of the municipality unanimously appropriated a sum to assist in the work, realizing its importance, and bass were accordingly put in.

Of course we did not approve of putting bass into streams or small bodies of water which are inhabited by brook trout, or in waters where there would be a possibility, however remote, of restoring the trout fishing; but in large bodies of water, several hundred acres in extent, in which the trout are practically exterminated, and which we wish to stock with the greatest possible expedition, I claim that bass are the proper fish The opponents of bass may also be too apprehensive with regard to the effect on trout which the stocking of large bodies of water with bass will have. Henshall, in his "More About the Black Bass," says: "The black bass gets the best of other game fish, not by devouring the fishes themselves, but by devouring their food. For this reason, more than any other, they should not be introduced into the same waters with brook trout."

I should like to mention that I am acquainted with a gentleman who has a fishing preserve in Muskoka, in which he tells me he has trout and bass, and that they are thriving equally well, that the trout are not only holding their own but are increasing rapidly. He showed me last season three trout taken in his preserve which measured $19\frac{3}{4}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches respectively, the largest of which weighed three pounds. He had frequently, he said, opened bass to ascertain upon what they were feeding, and had never in a single instance found a trout. The food consisted principally of crawfish, minnows and perch, which abound in these waters. The preserve comprises three hundred acres. There are no screens to prevent the trout and bass from intermingling. I have also been told that in some of the lakes along the St John railway in Quebec bass and brook trout have naturally and always co-existed.

There are some who look with contempt upon the black bass as a game fish. Indeed, I remember hearing a delegate at the Montreal meeting say that a man would not be seen going up a back street in his country with a string of bass. There are many, however, who consider the bass quite the peer of the brook trout. Henshall speaks of the salmon as a king, the brook trout as a courtier, and the black bass, "in his virescent cuirass and spring crest, as a doughty warrior whose prowess none can gainsay. He is plucky, game, brave

and unyielding to the last when hooked. He has the arrowy rush and vigor of the trout, the untiring strength and bold leap of the salmon, while he has a system of fighting tactics peculiarly his own. He will rise as readily to the artifical fly as the salmon or the brook trout under the same conditions. I consider him, inch for inch and pound for pound, the gamiest fish that swims. The royal salmon and the lordly trout must yield the palm to a black bass of equal weight."

Parker Gilmore, an English authority, whose writings appear over the *nom de plume* of "Ubique," and whose statements on sporting subjects are received everywhere without question, has this to say of the black bass: "I fear it will be almost heresy to place the black bass on a par with the trout, but I am bold and will go further. I consider he is the superior of the two. He is equally as good as an article of food, is much stronger, and is untiring in his efforts to escape when hooked." Many other recognized authorities might be quoted to the same effect.

It is not, however, the purpose of this paper to discuss the relative merits of the trout and bass as game fish. I have myself been a bass fisherman for many years, and I have enjoyed to the full the exciting sport it has always afforded, for in our cold waters the bass are most active and vigorous. I have also whipped the far famed Nepigon, which many have declared, and properly so, to be the finest trout stream in the world; and I should not like to say that the black bass is the peer of the trout as found in the Nepigon. But I think I have supplied testimony sufficient to satisfy the most exacting sportsman that if the waters of Ontario are not being stocked with the gamiest of fresh water fishes, we are introducing the next best, and certainly one which none can honestly despise, and the only one, I may say, which, under existing conditions, we are able to utilize, as the Government has at present no brook trout hatcheries, and no resources upon which we can draw for trout.

I shall not attempt either to discuss in detail what appear to me to be the relative advantages and disadvantages of stocking in the manner which we have been adopting, and that of pond culture and the introduction of the fry. Each no doubt has its advantages in some respects, and each its drawbacks. Indeed, I think that better results could be attained where practicable by a combination of the two. Especially would this be so in the case of small lakes and rivers, where a full carload would not be required, and to which a can of fry could be readily despatched, and there are a great many such places in this province. The work could probably also be carried on to a later period. But it is gratifying to us to know that the success of transplanting the parent fish has been demonstrated wherever they have been introduced. As I have already intimated, lakes which were stocked some few years before a department was established, now afford excellent fishing; and those into which bass have since been introduced are said by our officers to be literally swarming with the young of these fish. But pond culture would appear to be yet in the experimental stage, judging by the reports of States which are propagating in that way, and I have, therefore, refrained from recommending any appropriation for the construction of ponds until the results of pond culture appear more certain. Michigan, I suppose, has more nearly solved the difficulty than any other State. But even from that State I have a communication in which the writer says he has for twenty years or more given the black bass considerable attention, and that the result of his own experiment, and what he can learn from others is, that he is not enthusiastic on the subject of raising black bass for stocking other waters for many reasons, one of them being that a given number of adult fish will not produce one-half as many fry in artificial ponds as in the wild state. They spawn too late in the season, in artificial ponds, to be of any use. The fry

must be planted before they are properly weaned, or as soon as they begin to eat, as the young bass do not take kindly to liver or other artificial food, as in the case of brook trout. There are many other reasons equally good on which to base the statement that all that has been accomplished in the experiments is to demonstrate the necessity of giving the black bass the necessary protection during the spawning season. I firmly believe that dame nature has done about everything that can be done for them."

In lieu of the construction of ponds, I have thought of recommending the experiment of screening off small areas at appropriate points on the shores of lakes which we are desirous of stocking, and placing therein a few breeders. The fish would then spawn naturally, and without disturbance, the parent fish could be removed when desired, and the fry when old enough could swim out into the lake. The mesh of the screen could be fine enough to prevent the encroachment of other fish, and strong enough to withstand the force of the sea. The cost would be a mere bagatelle. At the end of the season, the screens could be packed away for use again. An almost unlimited number of pens could be so erected. I have never heard of the experiment being tried, and I should like to hear an expression of opinion as to the idea.

I do not know that I need relate to a gathering such as this, the manifest benefits which will accrue to the whole community from having our inland waters well stocked with game fish. It goes without saying, that every dollar spent in the work will be returned to the people manifold, by the thousands of persons whom good fishing will attract.

The recently inaugurated work has been confined to those waters where tourists have congregated in largest numbers, and where the drain has been heaviest, but it may be extended until all our suitable waters are in a condition to afford the greatest amount of pleasure to the angler. This, of course, cannot be accomplished without an active public sentiment to uphold the department in requiring a strict observance of our laws. To promote the creation of such a sentiment, we have encouraged the formation of Anglers' Associations, as it is believed that these may exercise a potent influence in that direction. But our legislation prohibiting the taking of bass with nets, and their sale, will, no doubt, prove the most effective safeguard for their preservation. It has greatly removed the incentive to take the fish illegally.

S. T. B.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

District Overseers.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Angus Macaulay .	Southampton.....	Province of Ontario.
J. C. Judd	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Twps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Twps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitely in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of the C. P. R.
Peter Lamarsh ...	Wheatley	Twps. of Anderson, Malden, North Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield, and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Hy. Mathen.....	Brockville.....	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Twps. of Portland and Storrington ; for the Twps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. K. McCargar ..	Belleville.....	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt.....	Penetang.....	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provincial County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland, including the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

Local Overseers.

O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
J. Armstrong.....	Thornloe	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Henry Barr ...	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
George L. Bailey .	Callandar	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Geo. Bilton.....	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
I. Blondin.....	Cornwall.	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
J. Bowerman.....	Port Perry	Tps of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Nicholas Brady...	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops, Co. Victoria.
John Brown	Rockdale.....	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Frederick Brown..	Baysville.....	Tps. MacLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel.
D. Cattanach.....	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Edw. Charpontier.	Sutton West.....	Tp. of Georgina, County of York.
M. Clark.....	Picton..	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Tps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
A. Clunis.....	Claude.....	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
George Clyde	Cataraqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. Prontenac.
.....	Campbellford.....	For the River Trent and its tributaries.
J. B. Cousineau ..	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tillbury West, Co. Essex.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
Wm. Craig.....	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford Co., Frontenac.
John Crotty.....	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
H. Davieau	Michipicoten Har.	Michipicoten Island.
Chas. de Laronde..	Nepigon.....	Nepigon River and tributaries.
J. Dickson	Westwood.....	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
W. J. Donaldson..	Donaldson Mills..	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
John Driscoll	D'Arcy.....	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Joseph Ellis.....	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
John Farrell.....	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
John Ferguson ...	Bedford Mills	Counties of Frontenac and Leeds.
A. J. Flood	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove ..	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
S. Freeman.....	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Wm. Gardner	McDonald's Corn's	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. W. Gibson	Strathroy	Co. of Middlesex.
O. V. Goulette ...	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence, lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
J. R. Graham	Fenelon Falls	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
A. Guerord.....	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian line south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
R. Hadgraft.....	Port Dalhousie ...	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
P. Howard.....	Collingw od	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
Andrew Hughson.	Orangeville.....	County of Dufferin and Tps. of Tossorontio, Adjala, and Tecumseth, County of Simcoe.
S. A. Huntington.	North Bay.	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
J. A. Johnson....	Parry Sound	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
F. Johnstone.....	Harwood	Tps of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Henry Johnson...	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. west of the Grand River.
Robt. E. Jury....	London	River Thames and tributaries thereto in Co. Middlesex lying east of the boundary line between the Tps. of Deleware and Westminster.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour.	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka ; also over Severn River.
J. K. Laird	Guilda	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
E. T. Loveday ...	Ottawa...	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.
H. M. Legault....	Sturgeon Falls....	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscamingue and tributaries.
A. B. Messecar...	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
David Mair	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co Lanark.
J. Massales	Haliburton	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
R. Menzies	Burk's Falls.	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
B. B. Miller.....	Wiarton.....	North Bruce Peninsula.
F. J. Moore.....	Lakefield...	Tps. of Druro, Drummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
H. Moore	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel.
M. Mullin.....	Nipissing.....	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Jas. Myers.....	Orchard	Tps of Proton, Egremont and Normondy, Co. Grey, and Mintos Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
M. A. McAulay .	Southampton.....	Co Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
G. D. McCall	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Tps. of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
A. McComber	Port Arthur.....	District of Thunder Bay.
S. R. McEwen ...	Tehkummah.....	Manitoulin Island
A. McIntyre	Keene.....	Tps. of Atonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'
Wm. McKirdy...	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
D. A. McNiven .	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. of Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
Frank McVean...	London	River Thames.
John Nash	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Thos. Nicolls.....	Hall's Bridge	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp of Ennismore, west half Tp. of Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Thos. Norquay ...	Manitowaning....	Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island.
Thos. B. Norris .	Bolingbroke	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Charles O'Connor.	Long Point.....	Lyndhurst waters south of Lindhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Charles Ogg	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.
R. Oliver.....	Little Current....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Simon Penassie...	Fort William.....	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.
John Paul.....	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
Thos. Payette	Penetang.....	Tps. of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, County Simcoe, and over Christian, Bethwick, and Giant's Tomb Islands.
John Perry	Fort Francis.....	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Jno. Rennie.....	Napanee	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
Colin Robertson..	Hillsburg	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
W. D. Roblin . ..	Adolphustown....	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
William Sargent..	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
P. W. C. Shewen.	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro.
Samuel Schell	Port Perry.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
J. G. Sing.....	Meaford.....	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
A. Skeen.....	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst.....	Lakes Muskoka, Roseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
J. B. Smith	Charleston	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
N. Stewart.....	Gillie's Hill	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Wm. Stewart.....	Pelee Island.....	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the Co. of Essex.
Jas. Stephen	Wiarton	Co. Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbor and Georgian Bay.
J. E. Stephens....	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
A. E. Stephens...	Westport.....	Steamer " Eva Belle,"
James Stead.....	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
John Steele	Uptergrove.....	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
Chas. Taylor	Westmeath.... ..	Ottawa River from Des Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
F. Terry	Queensville	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
Alex. Trotter.....	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, County of Victoria and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.
H. M. Vanluven..	Yarker	Tp of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, in the County of Addington.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie..	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
L. P. Villeneuve.	Plantagenet	Counties Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Adam Waddell...	Leith	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
R. J. Walker	Port Credit. ...	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
W. J. Welsh	Carleton Place....	Tps. Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton, and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packenham, Co. Lanark.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
P. J. Wensley....	Wensley	Tps. of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abbinger, in the County of Addington.
Jas. Whalen	Port Arthur.....	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Pigeon River.
J. H. Wilmott ...	Beaumaris..... .	District of Muskoka.
Fred. Williams...	Rockport.....	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
J. M. Willis.....	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
C. W. Wonnacott.	Copenhagen	County of Elgin, exclusive of Thames River.
W. R. Wood	Toronto	Tp of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
Frank Worden ...	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
James Yates	Goderich	County of Huron.
Jos. H. Yellands.	Peterboro'...	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro', also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year ending 31st December, 1902.

District.	Name.	Amount.
Lake Nepigon	McKirdy, William	$1,095 00
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	Nash, John	1,393 00
	Guerord, Alexander	40 00
	Perry, John	25 00
Lake Superior	McComber, Alexander	1,385 00
	VanNorman, R. M	1,226 00
Lake Huron and North Channel	Oliver, Richard	4,499 00
Georgian Bay	Howard, Patrick	225 00
	Johnston, J. A	211 25
	Labatt, Felix	35 00
	Pratt, William	130 00
	Payette, Thomas	126 00
	Stephens, James	262 00
	Waddell, Adam	312 00
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair	McAulay, M. A	373 00
	Stewart, Neil	69 00
	Yates, James	505 00
	Steed, James	2,843 00
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River	Allan, Orlando	436 50
	Cousineau, J. B	747 00
	Stephens, J. E	225 00
	McRitchie, James	77 50
	Crotty, John	3 00
	Jury, R. E	15 44
Lake Erie and Grand River	Lamarsh, Peter	3,240 51
	Laird, J K	4,730 00
	Stewart, William	1,141 00
	Wonnacott, C. W	4,260 00
	McColl, George D	2,413 65
	Farrell, John	439 50
	Couper, A	553 00
	Ellis, Joseph	581 00
Lake Ontario	Hadgraft, Robert	396 00
	Ogg, Charles	255 00
	Sargent, William	80 00
	Walker, R. J	27 00
	Wood, W. R	116 00
	Willis, J. M	53 00
	Freeman, Sylvanus	126 50
	Clark, Marshall	190 00
Bay of Quinte	McCargar, J. K	320 00
	Roblin, W. D	95 50
	Rennie, John	181 00
Counties:—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark	Clyde, George	625 00
	Craig, William	138 00
	Flynn, Robert	102 00
	Donaldson, W. J	4 00
	Sliter, A. E	65 00
	Bilton George	145 00
	Norris T. B	16 00
	Flood, A. J	100 00
	O'Connor, C. J	1 00
	Mair David	5 00
	Villeneuve, L. P	52 25
	Loveday, E. T	9 00
	Barr, Henry	127 00
	Taylor, Chas	24 00
Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria and other Inland Counties	Brown, John	5 00
	Yelland, J. H	40 00
	Cock, Louis	327 60
	Brady, Nicholas	52 50
	Nicholls, Thomas	30 00
	Gerow, J. A	5 00
	Bowerman, John	6 00
	Vanluven, H. M	33 00
	McIntyre, A. W	15 00
	Wensley, P. J	3 00

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year ending 31st December, 1902.—*Concluded.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	
River St. Lawrence	Cattanach, D.	287 00	
	Driscoll, John	20 00	
	Goulette, O. V	91 00	
	Mathen, Henry	13 00	
	Blondin, Isaac	18 00	
	Gibson, J. R	5 00	
Lake Simcoe	Steele, John	25 00	
Muskoka	Smith, William	30 00	
Nipissing	Legault, H. M	1,545 00	
[illegible]	Mullin, M	170 00	
	Armstrong, John	22 00	
Unclassified		90 00	
Lease of lakes		500 00	
			$40,203 70
Refunds on account of Revenue :—			
County Ontario (fine)	George Grant, 1899	$10 00	
" " "	George Thompson, "	10 00	
" " "	Richard Lightfoot, "	10 00	
" " "	John Steele, "	10 00	
" Renfrew (half fine)	Henry Barr, 1901	13 00	
" Welland (fine)	Levi E. Kinsley, "	5 00	
" Peterboro (half fine)	Robert Grey, "	5 00	
			63 00
			$40,140 70

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels quantities of fish caught

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.										
1	Lake of the Woods					15	1,300	36		13,500	1,900
2	Lake Manitou					1	75	2		1,000	150
3	Shoal Lake	1	8	600	2	4	325	9		6,200	1,100
4	Big Sandy Lake					1	50	2		1,000	150
5	Lake Wabigoon					1	30	2		300	50
6	Basswood Lake					1	75	2		1,000	150
7	Crow Lake					1	75	2		2,800	400
8	Peak Lake					1	75	2		1,000	150
9	Rainy Lake, etc					3	80	5		4,500	225
10	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake					3	300	5		2,000	200
	Total	1	8	600	2	31	2,386	67		33,300	4,475

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lade of the Woods and Rainy River District.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods			151,308	7,736		159,125	34,748
2	Lake Manitou			1,830	946		809	462
3	Shoal Lake			36,942	707		36,442	8,114
4	Big Sandy Lake			972	319		538	227
5	Lake Wabigoon			500	50		600	800
6	Basswood Lake			3,000			9,000	3,000
7	Crow Lake			20,423	4,746		360	
8	Peak Lake			2,600	2,000			
9	Rainy Lake, etc			45,000	45,000			4,000
10	*District lying between 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake			2,000			200	
	Total			263,975	61,504		207,074	51,341
	Value			$21,118 00	6,150 40		10,353 70	2,053 64

*Returns incomplete.

FISHERIES.

and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and during the year 1902.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			20	2,500	12	600			3	300	3	500	1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
													9
													10
			20	2,500	12	600			3	300	3	500	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
	44,049			2,313	240,739		1,853	128			38,071 98	1
											299 53	2
											5,172 72	3
											145 64	4
											107 00	5
				2,000							930 00	6
											2,126 44	7
											360 00	8
											8,260 00	9
	50			10							173 60	10
	44,099			4,323	240,739		1,853	128			55,646 91	
$	2,645 94			259 38	12,036 95		926 50	102 40			55,646 91	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing materials.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				$			$				$
1	Thunder Bay	8	144	9,250	32	35	3,250	54	....	158,500	8,382
2	Dog Lake	....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	4	....	3,000	260
3	Pilot Harbour	1	.....	1,500	3	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
4	Richardson Harbour	1	.....	8,000	12	2	400	4	....	18,000	3,600
5	Indian Harbour	1	.....	3,000	10	.....	.....	.....	....	12,000	1,600
6	Caribou Island	..	...	.....	..	1	100	2	...	6,000	150
7	Michipicoton Island	1	.....	8,000	12	2	300	5	....	29,000	2,600
8	Point Mamainse	1	.....	1,800	5	.....	.....	.....	....	24,000	1,800
9	Batchewana Bay	....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	4	....	6,000	1,200
10	Goulais Bay	....	.....	....	.....	5	650	12	....	2,000	200
	Totals	13	144	31,550	74	49	5,100	85	....	258,500	19,792

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Thunder Bay	.....	105,220	192,393	543,816	.....	26,105	1,860
2	Dog Lake	.....	.....	12,000	1,800	.....	7,000	900
3	Pilot Harbour	....	.....	53,000	5,000	.....	2,100	300
4	Richardson Harbour	.....	.....	13,200	258,900	.....	.....	.....
5	Indian Harbour	.....	.....	900	185,300	.....	.....	.....
6	Caribou Island	.....	.....	.....	14,500	.....	.....	.....
7	Michipicoton Island	.....	.....	57,850	87,500	.....	.....	.....
8	Point Mamainse	.....	.....	9,000	74,000	.....	.....	.....
9	Batchewana Bay	.....	.....	16,600	120,000	.....	.....	.....
10	Goulais Bay	.....	.....	44,000	46,000	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	.....	105,220	398,943	1,333,816	.....	35,205	3,060
	Values	.....	$2,104 40	31,915 44	133,381 60	.....	1,760 25	122 40

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Fishing materials.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
			16	1,350					7	535	1	300	1
									1	400			2
			5	1,500						2,000			3
										1,000			4
										500			5
													6
			5	1,500						3,000			7
										2,000			8
										2,500			9
			4	2,200						500			10
			30	6,550					8	12,435	1	300	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls	brls	$ c.	
	4,560					980			138½		74,935 29	1
											1,526 00	2
	1,000										4,917 00	3
											26,946 00	4
										151	20,112 00	5
											1,450 00	6
											13,378 00	7
											7,820 00	8
									88		14,208 00	9
	300										8,138 00	10
	5,860					980			226½	151	173,430 29	
	351 60					19 60			2,265 00	1,510 00	173,430 29	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards	Value.
	Lake Huron Division.			$			$				$
1	Tenby Bay					1	100	2		1,000	50
2	Marksville	1		600	3					2,000	200
3	Thessalon and Bruce Mines	1		1,500	3	6	600	12		12,000	450
4	Byng Inlet					1	75	2		4,000	150
5	Blind River					1	40	2		2,000	100
6	Spragge					4	325	8		7,400	750
7	Kagawong	1	10	1,800	5	1	100	2		14,000	700
8	Little Current	1	13	1,000	6	4	375	10		800	200
9	Gore Bay	1	10	1,500	6	2	280	3			
10	Meldrum Bay	2	25	8,000	12	1	150	3		48,000	5,000
11	Cockburn Islands	4	75	10,800	23	3	225			78,600	7,700
12	Ducks Islands	5	77	19,200	19	9	882	18		155,000	15,425
13	South Bay Mouth	2	24	2,000	10	5	622	11		68,000	4,900
14	Fitzwilliam Island					18	1,650	34		53,000	2,875
15	Squaw Island	4	69	8,200	20	1	200	2		102,000	9,000
16	Killarney	3	60	15,000	15	38	3,367	75		231,000	19,800
17	Bustard Islands	1	15	6,000	6	20	2,201	53		106,000	7,005
	Totals	26	378	85,600	128	115	11,192	237		884,500	74,305

Lake Huron. —

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Huron Division.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Tenby Bay			800	900		800	6,200
2	Marksville	20		46,100	40,650		26,400	4,600
3	Thessalon and Bruce Mines			15,900	18,600		300	
4	Byng Inlet			2,000	2,000		7,000	
5	Blind River			150	850			
6	Spragge	40		7,500	27,000		66,000	100
7	Kagawong			38,000	44,000			
8	Little Current	120		69,000	25,100		88,000	11,800
9	Gore Bay	66		14,500	9,390		31,500	1,100
10	Meldrum Bay			30,000	17,000		14,000	
11	Cockburn Islands			76,000	205,000			
12	Ducks Islands		200	142,000	364,000			
13	South Bay Mouth			114,800	109,400			
14	Fitzwilliam Island	100		73,000	156,000		69,000	
15	Squaw Island			64,000	38,000		1,000	
16	Killarney			341,300	100,015		143,076	13,050
17	Bustard Islands	183	25,000	114,100	59,300		84,500	34,800
	Totals	529	25,200	1,149,150	1,217,205		569,716	71,650
	Values	2,116	504	91,932	121,720 50		28,488 80	2,866

FISHERIES—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Division.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
													1
									1	100			2
			3	800					1	400			3
													4
													5
			8	1,600					1	200			6
									1	200			7
			15	3,500									8
			5	1,500			100	5	2	600			9
			5	1,000					2	500			10
													11
			7	775					1	150			12
			2	250									13
													14
													15
									2	1,000	2	1,500	16
													17
			45	9,375			100	5	11	3,150	2	1,500	

Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$ c.	
						2,800					498 00	1
	4,700					1,000	280				9,779 00	2
											3,147 00	3
											710 00	4
											97 00	5
	4,800				900	6,000					7,217 00	6
											7,440 00	7
	6,300				185		251				13,894 75	8
											3 982 00	9
	2,000						50		20	30	5,445 00	10
											26,580 00	11
										20	47,964 00	12
											20,124 00	13
											25,290 00	14
											8,970 00	15
	380		295	745	534	30					45,084 95	16
				2,000	10,500	16,600					24,794 00	17
	18,180		295	2,745	12,119	26,430	581		20	50	251,016 70	
	1,090.80		8.85	164.70	605.95	528.60	290.50		200.00	500.00	251,016 70	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Georgian Bay Division.			$			$				$
1	Parry Sound	4	....	6,500	21	18	1,340	24	.....	140,000	15,800
2	Waubashene	1	14	1,200	2	8	650	16	..	15,000	1,500
3	Victoria Harbour	....	.....	.....	.....	4	600	8	80	24,000	1,200
4	Midland	....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,000	26	.....	27,000	3,000
5	Penetanguishene	....	.....	.....	.....	6	400	12	.....	9,000	800
6	Collingwood	3	50	9,000	18	21	685	42	.....	142,300	8,585
7	Owen Sound	4	80	13,400	22	37	2,828	74	1,760	.....	9,986
8	Colpoys Bay and Tobermorry	5	85	12,300	28	15	542	30	347	164,760	11,632
	Totals	17	229	42,400	91	122	8,045	232	2,187	522,060	52,503

Georgian Bay.—

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Georgian Bay Division.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Parry Sound	36	4,300	199,900	279,100	.....	2,250	400
2	Waubashene	100	2,600	3,800	5,200	.....	49,300	16,800
3	Victoria Harbour	..	.....	41,140	42,500	.....	44,300	.....
4	Midland	1,452	.....	25,850	124,500	.....	.....	1,350
5	Penetanguishene	38	.....	3,700	....	... ...	.....	....
6	Collingwood	140	109,000	61,800	113,950	.....	....	....
7	Owen Sound	36	3,100	112,600	400,200	.....	.....	....
8	Colpay's Bay and Tobermorry	35	2,200	7,500	435,020	.....	.....	20
	Totals	1,837	121,200	456,290	1,400,470	.....	95,850	18,570
	Values	7,348	2,424	36,503 20	1,400 47	.....	4,792 50	742 80

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (Proper.)			$			$				$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	5	137	17,500	35	26	2,110	58	....	211,800	7,513
2	Southampton to Goderich	2	15	3,800	8	3	210	6	104	54,850	2,600
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division	2	56	6,000	8	15	1,655	48	30	43,000	3,320
4	Bosanquet Township	....	.....	.....	.....	7	351	15	...	4,445	499
5	Plympton do	....	.....	.....	.....	8	490	11	..	.....	.....
6	Sarnia do	1	20	1,400	4	33	1,760	47	4	9,400	265
	Totals	10	228	28,700	55	92	6,576	185	138	823,495	14,197

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Division.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
									3	500	1	1,500	1
									3	3,000			2
									2	200	1	300	3
									4	2,800			4
													5
									3	500			6
									2	300			7
													8
									17	7,300	2	1,800	

Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$ c.	
											44,260 50	1
	1,500				2,190	12,600					4,864 50	2
	4,290										10,013 60	3
											20,380 00	4
											448 00	5
	22,450		9,000			15,000	5,600		64	20	24,636 00	6
											49,234 00	7
									189	10½	46,281 80	8
	28,240		9,000		2,190	27,600	5,600		253	30½	200,118 40	
	$1,694 40		$270		$109 50	$552	2,800		2,530	305	200,118 40	

(Proper).

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	500	150	2	300					4	2,000			1
									1	500			2
			13	2,030					13	1,490			3
1	140	20	4	980					1	250			4
			10	1,950					1	500			5
			27	5,530					2	1,050			6
2	640	170	56	10,790					22	5,790			

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (Proper.)	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	770	45,000	10	789,270	.....	.....	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich	98	2,000	2,000	84,500	.....	.....	.....
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division	.....	34,398	10,137	114,070	.....	55,187	.....
4	Bosanquet Township	.....	7,320	1,500	9,517	.....	35,691	.....
5	Plympton do	.....	35,997	1,080	200	.....	55,539	.....
6	Sarnia do	72½	125,440	2,091	4,450	.....	172,153	.....
	Totals	940½	250,155	16,818	1,002,007	.....	318,570	.....
	Values	$ 3,762 00	5,003 10	1,345 44	100,200 70	.....	15,928 50	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			$			$				$
1	River St. Clair	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	280	33	.....	.....	.....
2	Thames River	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	230	20	.....	.....	.....
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River	4	8	1,850	9	81	1,872	151	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	4	8	1,850	9	103	2,382	204	.....	.....	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore	Pike.
	Lake St. Clair.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair	.....	4,800	1,000	.....	.....	104,350	.....
2	Thames River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,656	886
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River	.....	850	38,000	.....	.....	52,850	21,250
	Totals	.....	5,650	39,000	.....	.....	186,856	22,136
	Values	.....	$ 113 00	3,120 00	.....	.....	9,342 80	885 44

FISHERIES

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Proper.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	486½	.....	88,313 80	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153½	1	10,587 00	2
.....	8,810	.....	3,128	.....	840	25,814	36	.....	.....	.....	16,863 99	3
.....	3,710	.....	2,150	.....	.....	11,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,525 99	4
.....	3,160	.....	950	.....	.....	22,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,267 29	5
.....	33,220	.....	130	.....	30	59,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,202 59	6
.....	51,250	.....	6,358	.....	870	119,184	836	....	640	1	138,760 66	
.....	3,075 00	.....	190 74	.....	43 50	2,383 68	418 00	.....	6,400 00	10 00	138,760 66	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
12	968	715	*7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
14	700	540	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2
26	2,859	1,106	8	2,075	89	4,453	8,000	363	14	1,920	16	1,590	3
52	4,527	2,361	8	2,089	89	4,453	8,000	363	14	1,920	16	1,590	

* Dip nets.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
....	1,090	.....	5,000	.....	.....	53,420	.....	.....	...	.....	6,677 30	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	83,962	..	.....	.....	.....	3,224 53	2
.....	40,650	.....	44,250	.....	42,750	385,800	1,382	... ..	.....	.....	20,860 50	3
.....	41,740	.....	49,250	....	43,291	523,182	1,382	.....	.....	.....	30,762 33	
.....	2,504 40	.....	1,477 50	.....	2,164 55	10,463 64	691 00	.....	...	.....	30,762 33	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				$			$				$
1	Pelee Island	4	83	10,900	47	8	576	11	328	21,673	2,485
2	County Essex.	2	115	12,000	11	48	5,550	75	.....	4,550	446
3	do Kent	3	19,890	12,700	12	67	8,050	97	.....	.....	.....
4	do Elgin	8	93	17,425	22	36	5,225	60	.....	.....	.....
5	Houghton and Long Point.	4	73	14,300	28	8	850	16	350	48,600	5,800
6	Port Rowan Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,000	70	40	4,500	250
7	Normandale	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,000	54	75	1,200	1,100
8	East of Port Dover..	4	38	8,700	16	13	600	28	220	50,200	1,400
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River.	5	86	12,900	28	13	485	20	.....	39,000	9,500
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne	3	471	1,675	16	13	855	18	.....	4,500	1,144
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls	2	.....	450	4	31	960	34	.....	3,100	2,365
	Totals	35	20,849	75,050	184	288	25,151	483	1,013	177,323	24,490

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	White Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Pelee Island	.....	233,467	11,510	.....	.....	2,810	53,000
2	County of Essex	.....	184,294	95,429	143	2,000	174,823	256,211
3	do Kent	.....	552,593	29,419	.....	1,300	289,527	394,830
4	do Elgin	.....	710,511	60,186	.....	.....	393,207	119,472
5	Houghton and Long Point	.....	277,556	72,527	20	.....	47,859	13,168
6	Port Rowan Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400	12,710
7	Normandale	.....	12,800	200	.....	.....	63,500	10,630
8	East of Port Dover	.....	312,750	46,750	700	.....	291,450	400
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River	.....	203,300	109,100	.....	.....	117,000	6,600
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne	.....	28,989	24,612	.....	.....	64,463	138,970
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls.	.....	915	153	.....	.....	4,200	67,531
	Totals	.....	2,517,175	449,886	863	3,300	1,455,239	1,073,522
	Values	.....	$50,343 50	35,990 88	86 30	264 00	72,761 95	42,940 88

† Dip nets.

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	10	3,000	1	35	1,000	10	8	1,875	1	4,000	1
2	140	45	62	30,250	12	850	.....	.... ..	13	5,980	1	130	2
2	500	185	100	41,100	2	100	.....	.....	29	15,450	.....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	88	39,900	.....	.....	... ..	.....	25	8,500	1	1,000	4
....	.....	.....	20	5,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7,100	.....	.....	5
16	4,200	1,100	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	275	.....	.....	6
8	4,750	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	200	.....	.....	7
....	.....	.....	17	4,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,270	....	.....	8
5	310	210	5	1,200	†4	7	.....	.....	8	1,300	...	.....	9
....	....	.....	14	3,000	†2	10	....	....	9	1,650	.....	.....	10
....	.....	....	4	1,600	.....	.....	9,000	90	.....	.....	....	.....	11
33	9,900	2,640	320	130,650	15 †6	985 17	10,000	100	121	22,600	3	5,130	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c	
.....	4,182	.....	55,453	.....	5,97[illegible]	6,540	.....	.....	.....	..	10,194 70	1
.....	19,064	....	131,086	....	10,966	177,926	1,803	.....	.....	....	40,568 83	2
.....	10,760	.....	152,392	.....	1,437	87,374	355	....	..	....	50,993 12	3
.....	7,696	.....	34,514	....	3,081	32,675	756	.....	.....	....	46,147 06	4
.....	13,115	.....	11,709	.....	242	6,677	3,450	.....	.....	....	17,283 76	5
.....	.....	.....	20,200	500	5,100	74,300	.....	.....	.....	....	3,205 40	6
.....	.....	.....	83,700	.....	1,120	80,900	.....	....	.....	....	8,057 20	7
.....	13,100	.....	26,400	.....	5,300	25,100	310	60	.....	...	27,201 50	8
.....	5,900	.....	41,600	.....	700	41,795	167	18	.....	....	21,478 80	9
.....	35,202	.....	7,392	.....	135	131,138	2,683	.....	.....	...	17,635 52	10
.....	36,354	.....	1,944	.....	334	9,789	.....	.....	.....	...	5,393 88	11
.....	145,373	.....	566,390	500	34,390	674,214	9,524	78	.....	....	248,159 77	
.....	8,722 38	.....	16,991 70	30 00	1,719 50	13,484 28	4,762 00	62 40	.....	...	248,159 77	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Ontario.			$			$				$
1	Queenston	....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	4	+3	.....	600
2	Niagara	1	5	1,200	.....	12	1,500	24	....	33,850	1,900
3	Port Dalhousie	...	.....	.....	.....	2	170	4	....	5.000	200
4	Louth	2	.....	510	4	1	7	2	....	6,650	443
5	Clinton	....	.....	.....	.....	6	550	12	....	6,500	271
6	Grimsby	3	.....	1,200	6	....	.....	.....	....	15,000	900
7	Burlington Beach	....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,280	21	....	46,400	2,800
8	County of Halton	....	....	.....	.....	16	2,780	41	....	67,500	3,765
9	do Peel	....	.....	.....	. .	7	560	12	....	9,900	475
10	do York	1	3	500	2	13	1,325	21	....	39,500	3,500
11	Electoral District of S. Ontario exclusive of Tp. of Reach	2	.....	1,750	4	4	95	8	....	7,800	350
12	Counties of Durham & Northumberland	....	.....	.....	.....	21	760	33	....	37,900	1,068
13	Rice Lake and Trent River	....	.....	.....	.....	23	306	44	....	.....	.....
14	Prince Edward County	3	26	300	10	38	800	68	18	13,000	575
15	Bay of Quinte	3	23	1,000	2	18	380	36	7	6,000	275
16	Lennox Co. and Napanee River	....	.....	... .	.....	25	535	31	5	780	60
17	Amherst Island and vicinity	....	.....	.....	.....	24	615	35	....	9,660	861
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity	....	.....	.....	.....	22	445	31	....	2,400	48
	Totals	15	57	6,460	35	247	12,158	427	31	307,840	18,091

† Machines.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Ontario.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Queenston	....	1,100	50	.....	.. ..	2,200	....
2	Niagara	.....	492,227	5,846	.....	.....	25,460	.....
3	Port Dalhousie	.....	200,060	350	30	.....	4,505	375
4	Louth	.....	56,700	....	.....	.....	.....	1,455
5	Clinton	.....	44,800	500	... .	.....	.....	....
6	Grimsby	.....	339,000	... .	3,940	.....	.....	.....
7	Burlington Beach	.....	231,800	12,625	3,000	.....	1,000	10,700
8	County of Halton	.....	428,990	.....	2,500	.....	.....	....
9	" Peel	.....	20,705	255	4,000	.....	.....	250
10	" York	.....	66,880	4,520	7,300	.....	.....	.....
11	Electoral District of South Ontario exclusive of Tp. Reach	.....	33,314	2,430	332	.....	.....	100
12	Counties of Durham&Northumberland	.... ..	90,158	5,195	7,703	.....	.....	58,313
13	Rice Lake and Trent River	.....	.... .	....	.... ..	.....	.....	900
14	Prince Edward County	.....	18,000	27,900	32,170	.....	1,600	76,280
15	Bay of Quinte	.....	4,000	1,500	.....	.....	10,000	150,000
16	Lennox County and Napanee River	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	300	34,500
17	Amherst Island and vicinity	1,000	7,185	13,800	3,700	.....	2,000	10,400
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity	.....	....	2,100	.....	.	1,100	23,401
	Totals	1,000	2,032,919	77,071	64,675	.....	48,165	366,674
	Values $	4,000 00	40,658 38	6,165 68	6,467 50	.... ..	2,408 25	14,666 96

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	.....	.....	§9	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	5
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
....	....	.....	*120	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	840	.....	.....	7
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	870	.....	.....	8
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	5	.....	.....	1	290	9
3	555	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	500	3	400	10
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	182	955	14	2	325	.....	.....	12
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
2	780	210	....	.....	20	200	.....	.....	9	650	4	250	14
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	400	.....	.....	5	150	.....	.....	15
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	17
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
5	1,335	385	.....	.....	225	3,057	1,055	19	42	3,395	9	965	

§ Dip nets. *Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
....	3,400	.....	8,150	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	584 50	1
....	7,068	58	8,517	.....	.....	365	448	100	.....	.....	12,579 59	2
....	.....	.....	12,750	.....	250	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,688 45	3
....	150	8	5,240	.....	2,270	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,488 08	4
....	.....	.....	8,200	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212 00	5
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,174 00	6
....	1,000	.....	7,900	.....	900	8,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,938 00	7
....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,259 80	8
....	.....	700	700	.....	400	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	961 50	9
....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,695 20	10
....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	917 99	11
....	.....	.....	23,027	.....	8,440	28,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,996 87	12
....	40	.....	2,150	.....	76,320	25,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 430 90	13
....	500	26,400	271,500	45,200	36,840	257,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,368 10	14
....	.....	25,000	110,000	.....	61,000	105,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 650 00	15
....	50	6,300	23,700	.....	49,500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,970 00	16
....	1,600	.....	32,200	.....	2,500	12,600	.....	.....	.....	10	7,672 70	17
....	.....	6,822	31,400	.....	30,662	23,394	....	.....	.....	.....	4,511 34	18
....	13,808	65,288	546,871	45,200	269,282	500,013	448	100	.....	10	122,099 02	
....	828 48	3,917 28	16,406 13	2,712 00	13,464 10	10,000 26	224 00	80 00	.....	100 00	122,099 02	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				$			$				$
1	Frontenac County	....	....	.....	.....	123	1,499	192	39	4,750	624
2	Leeds and Lanark	....	.....	.....	.....	52	559	91	....	840	86
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry	....	....	.....	....	2	60	4	....	.....	.....
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties	...	.....	.....	.....	19	228	22	19	785	105
5	Renfrew County	....	.....	.....	.....	23	168	26	49	1,030	321
6	Nipissing District	3	18	4,100	11	27	661	37	63	23,800	2,725
7	Peterboro' County	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	....	.....	.....
8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County	....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries	...	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	...	.....	..
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington Counties	....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	4	9	450	45
	Total	3	18	4,100	11	248	3,215	376	179	31,655	3,906

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel and Dore	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	15½	9,835	75	.....	.....	.....	84,744
2	Leeds and Lanark Counties	.....	3,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,360
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	1,450
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	955	370
5	Renfrew County	.....	.....	1,362	228	.....	3,240	10,413
6	Nipissing District	.....	1,320	500	.....	.....	1,725	1,940
*7	Peterboro' County	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
*8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County	....	2,500	1,500	30,600	.....	500	600
*9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries	.....	5,000	5,000	4,500	.....	800	.....
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington Counties	.....	1,100	1,100	1,200	.....	5,200	.....
	Total	15½	23,835	9,537	37,028	.....	14,120	113,877
	Value	$62	476 70	762.96	3,702.80	.....	706	4,555.08

* Returns incomplete.

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Concluded.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	....	.....	74	1,776	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	1
6	.....	75	....	.....	61	1,545	400	10	1	150	1	150	2
....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	400	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	68	1,500	16	3	52	.....	.....	4
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3,000	40	4	1,650	.....	....	6
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
6	.....	75	....	.....	138	3,389	5,300	72	9	1 872	1	150	

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
.....	.....	1,600	21,947	.....	105,570	60,725	....	...	....	....	10,901 87	1
.....	220	880	5,550	6,000	70,170	34,480	....	....	.....	.....	5,441 60	2
.....	9,100	800	.....	.....	30	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	764 50	3
.....	1,815	.....	40	.....	7,600	10,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	773 85	4
.....	4,199	1,510	663	....	7,770	751	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,476 23	5
.....	128,600	.....	.....	.....	200	2,645	13,212	62½	.....	.....	14,665 15	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	7
.....	.....	3,160	83,500	.....	49,500	68,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,826 60	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,190 00	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	622 0010	
.....	143,934	7,950	111,700	6,000	240,840	196,211	13,212	62½	.....	.....	45,711 80	
.....	8,636 04	477	3,351	360	12,042	3,924.22	6,606	50	.....	.....	45,711.80	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts,	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				$			$				$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District...	1	8	600	2	31	2,386	67	.....	33,300	4,475
2	Thunder Bay and Lake Superior	13	144	31,550	74	49	5,100	85	.....	258,500	19,792
3	Lake Huron (N channel)	26	378	85,600	128	115	11,192	237	.....	884,500	74,305
4	Georgian Bay Division...	17	229	42,400	91	122	8,045	232	2,187	522,060	52,503
5	Lake Huron (proper).....	10	228	28,700	55	92	6,576	185	138	323,495	14,197
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	4	8	1,850	9	103	2,382	204	.....	.....	.....
7	Lake Erie and Grand River	35	20,849	75,050	184	288	25,151	483	1,013	177,323	24,490
8	Lake Ontario	15	57	6,460	35	247	12,158	427	31	307,840	18,091
9	Frontenac County	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	1,499	192	39	4,750	644
10	Leeds and Lanark County	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	559	91	.....	840	86
11	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	4	.....	.....	.....
12	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	228	22	19	785	105
13	Renfrew County	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	168	26	49	1,030	321
14	Nipissing District .	3	18	4,100	11	27	661	37	63	23,800	2,725
15	Peterboro' County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Lake Scugog and Victoria County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Lake Simcoe and tributaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Muskoka District, Grey, and Welling'n Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	4	9	450	45
	Totals	124	21,919	276,310	589	1,295	76,295	2,296	3,548	2,538,673	211,759

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing, material, etc., for 1902.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	20	2,500	12	600	.....	.....	3	300	3	500	1
....	.....	.....	30	6,550	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,435	1	300	2
....	.....	.....	45	9,375	....	.....	100	5	11	3,150	2	1,500	3
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	17	7,300	2	1,800	4
2	640	170	56	10,790	....	.....	.....	.....	22	5,790	.....	.....	5
52	4,527	2,361	8	2,089	89	4,453	8,000	363	14	1,920	16	1,590	6
33	9,900	2,640	320	130,650	15	985	10,000	100	121	22,600	3	5,130	7
5	1,335	385	....	.....	225	3,057	1,055	19	42	3,395	9	965	8
....	.....	.....	....	.....	74	1,776	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	9
6	.....	75	....	.....	61	1,545	400	10	1	150	1	150	10
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.. .	.....	400	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	68	1,500	16	3	52	..	.....	12
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.. .	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3,000	40	4	1,650	.....	. . ....	14
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15
....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	16
..	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	18
98	16,402	5,631	479	161,954	479	12,484	24,455	559	239	58,762	37	11,935	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh	White fish.	Trout.	White bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.	Maskinonge.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District ..	.....	.....	263,975	61,504	.....	207,074	51,341	....
2	Thunder Bay and Lake Superior	.....	105,220	398,943	1,333,816	.....	35,205	3,060	....
3	Lake Huron (N. Channel)	529	25,200	1,149,150	1,217,205	.....	569,776	71,650	...
4	Georgian Bay Division .	1,837	121,200	456,290	1,400,470	.....	95,850	18,570	....
5	Lake Huron (proper)	940½	250,155	16,818	1,002,007	.....	318,570	.....	....
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	.....	5,650	39,000	.....	.....	186,856	22,136	....
7	Lake Erie and Grand River	.....	2,517,175	449,886	863	3,300	1,455,239	1,073,522	
8	Lake Ontario	1,000	2,032,919	77,071	64,675	.....	48,165	366,674	....
9	Frontenac County.....	15½	9,835	75	.....	.....	.....	84,744	....
10	Leeds and Lanark County	.....	3,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,360	....
11	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	1,450	....
12	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	955	370	
13	Renfrew County	.....	.....	1,362	228	.....	3,240	10,413	...
14	Nipissing District	.....	1,320	500	.....	.....	1,725	1,940	....
15	Peterboro' County	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	....
16	Lake Scugog and Victoria County	.....	2,500	1,500	30,600	.....	500	600	...
17	Lake Simcoe and Tributaries	.....	5,000	5,000	4,500	.....	800	.....	....
18	Muskoka District, Grey and Welling'n Counties.	.....	1,100	1,100	1,200	.....	5,200	.....	....
	Totals.....	4,322	5,081,354	2,860,670	5,117,568	3,300	2,930,855	1,720,830	....
	Values.....	$17,288	101,627.08	228,853 60	511,756.80	264	146,542.75	68,833.20	....

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Concluded.*

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
44,099	.....	.....	4,323	240,739	.....	1,853	128	.....	.....	55,646 91	1
5,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	226½	151	173,430 29	2
18,180	.....	295	2,745	12,119	26,430	581	.....	20	50	251,016 70	3
28,240	.....	9,000	.....	2,190	27,600	5,600	.....	253	30½	200,118 40	4
51,250	.....	6,358	.....	870	119,184	836	.	640	1	138,760 66	5
41,740	.....	49,250	.....	43,291	523,182	1,382	.....	.....	.....	30,762 33	6
145,373	.....	566,390	500	34,390	674,214	9,524	78	.....	.....	248,159 77	7
13,808	65,288	546,871	45,200	269,282	500,013	448	100	.....	10	122,099 02	8
.....	1,600	21,947	.....	105,570	60,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,901 87	9
220	880	5,550	6,000	70,170	34,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,441 60	10
9,100	800	.....	.....	30	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	764 50	11
1,815	.....	40	.....	7,600	10,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	773 85	12
4,199	1,510	663	.....	7,770	751	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,476 23	13
128,600	.....	.....	.....	200	2,645	13,212	62½	.....	.....	14,665 15	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	15
.....	3,160	83,500	.....	49,500	68,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,826 60	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,190 00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	622 00	18
492,484	73,238	1,289,864	58,768	843,721	2,067,814	33,436	369½	1,139½	242½	1,265,705 88	
$29,549.04	4,394.28	38,695.92	3,526.08	42,186.05	41,356.28	16,718	294.80	11,395	2,425	1,265,705 88	

Comparative Statement of Yield 1901, 1902, According to Districts.

		1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River district:					
Whitefish	lbs.	234,864	263,975	29,111	
Trout	"	30,775	61,504	30,729	
Pickerel	"	157,981	207,174	49,193	
Pike	"	60,316	51,341		8,975
Maskinonge	"				
Sturgeon	"	38,367	44,099	5,732	
Perch	"	500			500
Tullibee	"	29,066	4,323		24,743
Catfish	"	95,783	240,739	144,956	
Coarse fish	"	11,885			11,885
Caviare	"	2,342	1,853		489
Bladders	"	138	128		10
Lake Superior					
Herring	lbs.	225,330	105,220		120,110
Whitefish	"	482,766	398,943		83,823
Trout	"	1,361,223	1,333,816		27,407
Pickerel	"	178,708	35,205		143,503
Pike	"	2,619	3,060	441	
Sturgeon	"	6,861	5,860		1,001
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	740	980	240	
Caviare	"				
Trout	"	879	226		652
Whitefish	"		151	151	
Lake Huron, N. C.					
Herring	bbls.	993	529		464
"	lbs.	27,012	25,200		1,812
Whitefish	"	911,397	1,149,150	237,753	
Trout	"	1,225,736	1,217,205		8,531
Pickerel	"	234,294	569,776	335,482	
Pike	"	70,104	71,650	1,546	
Sturgeon	"	15,554	18,180	2,626	
Perch	"	5,264	295		4,969
Catfish	"	2,745	2,745		
Coarse fish	"	12,432	26,430	13,998	
Caviare	"		12,119	12,119	
Trout	bbls.	41	20		21
Whitefish	"		50	50	
Georgian Bay					
Herring	bbls.	825	1,837	1,012	
"	lbs.	66,260	121,200	54,941	
Whitefish	"	501,842	456,290		45,552
Trout	"	1,420,513	1,400,470		20,043
Pickerel	"	168,411	95,850		72,561
Pike	"	44,885	18,570		26,315
Sturgeon	"	38,372	28,240		10,132
Perch	"	6,603	9,000	2,397	
Catfish	"	1,138	2,190	1,052	
Coarse fish	"	36,163	27,600		8,563
Whitefish	bbls.	65	30		35
Trout	"	815	253		562½
Caviare	"	4,052	5,600	1 548	
Lake Huron (proper)					
Herring	bbls.	457	940	483	
"	lbs.	218,634	250,155	31,521	
Whitefish	"	23,606	16,818		6,788
Trout	"	1,033,242	1,002,007		31,235
Pickerel	"	180,792	318,570	137,778	
Sturgeon	"	56,573	51,250		5,323
Perch	"	9,960	6,358		3,602
Catfish	"	527	870	343	
Coarse fish	lbs.	36,615	119,184	82,569	
Caviare	"	736	836	101	
Whitefish	bbls.	1,206	1		1,205
Trout	"	855	640		215
River St. Clair:					
Whitefish	lbs.		1,000	1,000	
Herring	bbls.	68			68
"	lbs.	51,840	4,800		47,040

Comparative Statement of Yield 1901, 1902, According to Districts.—*Con.*

——		1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pickerel	"	114,189	104,350		9,839
Pike	"	3,217			3,217
Sturgeon	"	15,450	1,090		14,360
Perch	"	3,459	5,000	1,541	
Catfish	"	390			390
Coarse fish	"	32,483	53,420	20,937	
Caviare	"				
Lake St. Clair and Detroit River :					
Herring	lbs.	3,500	850		2,650
Whitefish	"	75,840	38,000		37,840
Pickerel	"	64,413	52,850		11,563
Pike	"	21,318	21,250		68
Sturgeon	"	66,982	40,650		26,332
Perch	"	54,141	44,250		9,891
Tullibee	"				
Catfish	"	39,314	42,750	3,436	
Coarse fish	"	382,843	385,800	2,957	
Caviare	"	3,036	1,382		1,654
Thames River :					
Bass	lbs.				
Pickerel	"	33,990	29,656		4,334
Pike	"	2,025	886		1,139
Sturgeon	"				
Perch	"				
Tullibee	"				
Catfish	"	10	541	531	
Coarse fish	"	105,093	83,962		21,131
Lake Erie					
Herring	bbls.	16½			16½
"	lbs.	4,855,167	2,517,175		2,337,992
Whitefish	"	526,366	449,886		76,480
Trout	"	5,499	863		4,636
Bass (white)	"	12,246	3,300		8,946
Pickerel	"	1,851,132	1,455,239		395,893
Pike	"	1,122,224	1,073,522		48,702
Sturgeon	"	167,681	145,373		22,308
Perch	"	507,659	566 390	58,731	
Tullibee	"	1,841	500		1,341
Catfish	"	50,636	34,390		16,246
Coarse fish	"	625,183	674,214	49,031	
Caviare	"	15,467	9,524		5,943
Sturgeon bladders	"	1,033	78		955
Lake Ontario					
Herring	bbls.	20	1,000	980	
"	lbs.	2,318,475	2,032,919		285,556
Whitefish	"	133,192	77,071		56,121
Trout	"	64,721	64,675		46
Pickerel	"	43,761	48,165	4,404	
Pike	"	424,693	366,674		58,019
Sturgeon	"	7,280	13,808	6,528	
Eels	"	68,817	65,288		3,529
Perch	"	354,729	546,871	92,142	
Catfish	"	357,643	269,282		88,361
Coarse fish	"	310,518	500,013	118,495	
Caviare	"	560	448		112
Bladders	"	27	100	73	
Tullibee	"	1,000	45,200	44,200	
Whitefish	bbls.	4	10	6	
Nipissing District :					
Herring	bbls.	1½			1½
"	lbs.	350	1,320	970	
Whitefish	"	400	500	100	
Trout		250			250
Pickerel	lbs.	550	1,725	1,175	
Pike	"	180	1,940	1,760	
Catfish	"		200	200	
Sturgeon	"	128,354	128,600	246	
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	550	2,645	2,095	
Caviere	"	12,234½	13,212	977½	
Bladders	"	397	62½		334½

Comparative Statement of Yield, 1901, 1902, according to Districts.—*Con.*

——		1901	1902	Increase	Decrease
Inland waters:					
Herring	bbls.	.....	15½	15½	.....
"	lbs.	26,870	22,515	.....	4,355
Whitefish	"	15,867	9,037	.....	6,830
Trout	"	65,708	37,028	.....	28,680
Pickerel	"	18,836	12,395	.....	6,441
Pike	"	95,674	111,937	16,263	.....
Sturgeon	"	20,616	15,334	.....	5,282
Eels	"	6,373	7,950	1,577	.....
Perch	"	123,772	117,700	.....	6,072
Catfish	"	179,583	240,640	61,057	.....
Coarse fish	"	186,499	193,566	7,067	.....
Caviare	"	129	.....	.....	129

Comparative Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.		1901	1902	Increase	Decrease
Whitefish	lbs.	2,961,440	2,860,670	.....	100,770
" (salted)	"	255,200	48,500	.....	206,700
Herring	"	7,793,438	5,081,354	.....	2,712,084
" (salted)	"	476,300	864,400	388,100	.....
Trout	"	5,285,167	5,117,568	.....	167,599
" (salted)	"	518,200	227,900	.....	290,300
Bass*	"	412,525	3,300	.....	409,225
Pickerel	"	3,054,057	2,930,355	.....	123,202
Pike	"	1,856,255	1,720,830	.....	135,425
Sturgeon	"	568,090	492,484	.....	75,606
Caviare	"	39,555	33,436	.....	6,119½
Eels	"	75,190	73,238	.....	1,952
Perch	"	1,066,087	1,289,864	223,777	.....
Catfish	"	727,769	843,721	115,952	.....
Coarse fish	"	1,741,004	2,067,814	326,810	.....
Tullibee	"	31,907	58,768	26,861	.....
Bladders	"	1,595	368	.....	1,226½
Total		26,863,779	23,715,070	1,081,500	4,230,209
Total Decrease 1902		.....	.....	.....	3,148,709

* Bass—1901, represents estimate taken by anglers.
" —1902, " white bass taken in nets.

Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1902.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		$ cts.	
Whitefish ..... bbls..	242½	10 00	2,425 00
" ..... lbs ..	2,860,670	0 08	228,853 60
Herring ..... " ..	5,081,354	0 02	101,627 08
" ..... bbls..	4,322	4 00	17,288 00
Trout ..... " ..	1,139½	10 00	11,395 00
" ..... lbs ..	5,117,568	10	511,756 80
Bass ..... " .	3,300	08	264 00
Pickerel ..... " ..	2,930,355	05	146,542 75
Pike ..... " ..	1,720,830	04	68,833 20
Maskinonge ..... " ..		06	
Sturgeon ..... " ..	492,484	06	29,594 04
Caviare ..... " ..	33,436	50	16,718 00
Bladders ..... " ..	568½	80	294 80
Eels ..... " ..	73,238	06	4,394 28
Perch ..... " ..	1,289,864	03	38,695 92
Catfish ..... " .	843,721	05	42,186 05
Coarse fish ..... " ..	2,067,814	02	41,356 28
Tullibee ..... " .	58,768	06	3,526 08
Total	.....	.....	$1,265,705 88

Recapitulation

Of all fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1902.

Articles.	Value.
124 tugs, 21,919 tonnage, 589 men	$276,310
1,295 boats, 2,296 men	76,202
2,538,673 yards gill nets, number 3,548	211,759
98 seines, 16,402 yards	5,631
479 pound nets	161,954
479 hoop-nets	12,484
22 dip nets	76
24,455 hooks and set lines	559
239 freezers and ice houses	58,762
37 piers and wharfs	11,935
3 machines	600
120 spears	120
Total	$816,392

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1902, inclusive.

Years	Value.	Years,	Value.
1870	$264,982	*Brought forward*	$10,228,696
1871	193,524	1887	1,551,850
1872	267,633	1888	1,839,869
1873	293,091	1899	1,963,123
1874	446,267	1890	2,009,637
1875	453,194	1891	1,806,389
1876	437,229	1892	2,042,198
1877	438,223	1893	1,694,930
1878	348,122	1894	1,659,968
1879	367,133	1895	1,584,473
1880	444,491	1896	1,605,674
1881	509,903	1897	1,289,822
1882	825,457	1898	1,433,631
1883	1,027,033	1899	1,477,815
1884	1,133,724	1900	1,333,293
1885	1,342,692	1901	1,428,078
1886	1,435,998	1902	1,265,705
Carried forward	$10,228,696	Total	$36,195,151

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Year.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874	350,000			350,000
1875	650,000			650,000
1876	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,424,000
1881	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,014,000	75,914,000
1902	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,500	101,895,000
Totals	137,100,200	1,382,500,000	54,061,000	1,573,661,200

The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER *re* FIDELITY BONDS

1903.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
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1903.

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To the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario,
Toronto.

Treasury Department,
Toronto, 31st January, 1903.

Sir,—

I have the honor to enclose herewith the following documents:

1. An Order-in-Council approved by Your Honour on the 30th December, 1901, with reference to the security to be given by Public Officers paid entirely by salary, and directly by the Crown, for the performance of their duties under the statutes.

2. An Order-in-Council approved by Your Honour on the 1st November, 1902, with further reference to the bonding of officers, and extending the provisions of the first Order-in-Council, so as to allow of the bonding of officers paid by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salary.

3. Form of Agreement referred to in the said Orders-in-Council, to be entered into by the Government with Guarantee Companies for the bonding of officers other than Division Court officials and Registrars of Deeds and Sheriffs, in the manner set forth in the said orders.

4. Form of Agreement to be followed in the bonding of Registrars of Deeds and Sheriffs.

5. Special clause inserted in Agreement (Document No. 3), providing for the bonding of Surrogate Registrars, under section 12 of the Surrogate Courts Act,—that they will not receive Succession Duty.

6. An Order-in-Council approved by Your Honour on the 6th December, 1902, with scale of security to be required from the classes of officers therein mentioned, respectively.

SYSTEMS OF BONDING.

As set forth in my Report to Council, approved on the 30th December, 1901, the old system of private bonds had been found very unsatisfactory. When first taking up the question of a change in the bonding system, I gave some consideration to the proposal that the Government should form a Guarantee Fund of its own, as has been done by some of our Banks. Assuming that the aggregate liability for the whole Civil Service would approximate $1,500,000, and that officers of the Government would pay a premium of one-half of one per cent., or 50 cents per $100, it was apparent that the premium for the first year would amount only to $7,500—a small sum to offset an aggregate liability of $1,500,000. At the same time this revenue, compounded at 3 per cent. yearly, would in five years amount to $41,013.07, and, therefore, it appeared probable that ultimately the fund would increase to sufficient proportions to cover possible losses from time to time. The main objection to this plan, however, seemed to be that the Government would have to undertake the exaction of the penalty and the punishment of defaulters, and would no doubt be harassed by appeals for clemency from friends and relatives of offenders. Under the system of bonding officials through Guarantee Companies, delinquents would know that their punishment would

be swift and sure unless their defalcations were made good. For these and other considerations, the project of a Government Guarantee Fund was finally abandoned.

BLANKET AGREEMENTS WITH COMPANIES.

Having decided to adopt the system of Company Bonds, my first step was to do away with private bonds so far as officers paid directly by salary and by the Crown were concerned. For this purpose, tenders were invited from different Guarantee Companies, with the result that four companies entered into what is known as "a Blanket Agreement" (see Document No. 3), for a term of five years, at the rate of 30 cents per $100 per annum, viz. :

Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Co., on 22nd April, 1902.
London Guarantee & Accident Company, on 30th April, 1902.
Guarantee Co. of North America, on 24th June, 1902.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, 23rd October, 1902.

To these Companies were assigned from time to time such officers of the class above referred to, as the Minister in charge of the Department to which they belonged respectively thought proper to have placed under bond, for the amount considered adequate in each case.

Upon the passing of the Order-in-Council of 1st of November, 1902, further agreements were executed (at the same premium rate) by each of the companies, covering the bonding of officers paid by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salary, and Registrars of Deeds and Sheriffs—in the special form provided.

It will be noticed that in my first Report to Council it was recommended that an officer whose salary did not exceed $600 should pay no proportion of the premium on his bond. By the Order-in-Council of 1st November, 1902, this was amended to provide that officers whose salaries, fees or other emoluments did not exceed $800 should be exempt from payment of any part of the premium, and this has been followed with regard to officers paid entirely by salary. Subsequent to the Order-in-Council of 1st November, 1902, a reconsideration of the subject led me to recommend that officers paid by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salary, should pay the whole premium on their respective bonds. The Order-in-Council of 6th December, 1902, provides for this modification of the original provision.

The scale of bonds decided upon for the different classes of officers was prepared after careful consideration, and report to the Government by the Inspector of Registry Offices, the Inspector of Legal Offices, and other officials at Osgoode Hall.

I have thought it advisable to postpone the bonding of License Inspectors under our Blanket Agreement, until the beginning of the license year—1st of May next—when they will all be placed with one of the Companies under contract.

I have endeavored as far as possible to place each class of officers with one Company. For example, all Sheriffs have been bonded with one Company, all Registrars of Deeds with another, County Crown Attorneys with another, and so on.

As will be noticed from the documents submitted, the bonding of Division Court officials remains as formerly, as it does not come within the scope of the new system at present. Under the Division Courts Act, the securities

of these officials have to be approved by the County Judge, and the bonds fyled with the Clerk of the Peace for the County in which the office is located.

I append a statement showing the number and amount of private bonds and company bonds, respectively, held under the old system, and the number and amount of company bonds in force on 31st December, 1902, under the new system.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

(I.)

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 30TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901.

The Committe of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Treasurer with reference to the matter of security given by Public Officers for the due performance of their duties under the Statutes, and advise that the recommendations therein contained be concurred in and acted on.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk, Executive Council.

REPORT OF THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

The undersigned has had under consideration the matter of the security given by public officers for the due performance of their duties under the Statutes.

1. It appears that there are in the service a total of eleven hundred and thirty-two officials under bonds aggregating $1,821,855; of these some three hundred and one have given policies or bonds of guarantee companies which aggregate $489,300; the remaining eight hundred and thirty-one have given bonds of private parties aggregating $1,332,555.

Where this security consists of bonds given by private persons, there must always be a certain amount of uncertainty, owing to change of residence and circumstances on the part of the sureties, and it appears to be almost impossible to be certain that in all cases the security is valid and subsisting, and such as the law requires.

Another difficulty which is experienced under the present system is that the securities not being uniformly dated are lapsing at various dates, and it is extremely difficult to keep such a check upon them as to insure their prompt renewal.

These difficulties would be obviated if, instead of a separate policy or bond being required in each case an agreement were entered into with one

or more companies, under which, upon notice, the company would become security for any official to the extent required, the first premium in the case of an official newly appointed to be paid at the time of such notice being given for the balance of the then current calendar year, and thereafter premiums to be paid annually on the first day of January in each year.

In view of the foregoing, the undersigned is of the opinion :

That on and after the 1st day of January, 1902, all private bonds given as security by public officers paid entirely by salary and directly by the Government should be dispensed with.

The undersigned respectfully recommends:

1. That all bonds given by private persons or by Guarantee Companies as security for public officers paid entirely by salary and directly by the Government, and now held by any Department of the Service, be deposited in the Treasury Department forthwith in the custody of an officer detailed for that purpose by the Provincial Treasurer.

2. That the Treasurer be authorized to enter into an agreement in the form hereunto attached with such guarantee company or companies as he may deem proper.

3. In the case of any such officer whose salary does not exceed $600, the whole amount of the premium payable under such agreement shall be paid out of the funds of the Province by the Provincial Treasurer; in the case of any such officer whose salary exceeds $600, but does not exceed $1,500, one-half of the premium shall be so paid, and in the case of any such officer whose salary exceeds $1,500, the whole amount of the premium shall be paid by such officer. All the premiums shall in the first instance be payable by the Provincial Treasurer out of the Provincial funds, but as to such proportion of such premiums as are payable by a public officer, the same shall be refunded to the Treasurer, or may be deducted by him from any salary or fee payable to the officer.

It shall not be necessary to issue a separate cheque for each premium, but each company giving security under these regulations shall furnish to the Provincial Treasurer out of the Provincial funds, but as to such pro- statement showing the premiums payable on the 31st day of December then next ensuing, and the Treasurer may issue one cheque to cover the total amount of such payments.

(Sgd.) G. W. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

(2)

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 1ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D., 1902.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Treasurer with reference to the security given by Public Officers for the due performance of their duties under the Statutes, and advise that the recommendations therein contained be concurred in and acted on.

Certified,

(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

REPORT OF THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER RE FIDELITY BONDS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The undersigned has had under further consideration the matter of the security given by Public Officers for the due performance of their duties under the statutes. The undersigned is of opinion that the provisions of the Order-in-Council of the 30th December, 1901, relating to officers paid entirely by salary and directly by the Crown, may be advantageously extended so as to include all Public Officers except Division Court Clerks and Bailiffs, whose bonds can be more conveniently dealt with by the Inspector of Division Courts.

The undersigned respectfully recommends :

1. That all bonds given by private persons or by Guarantee Companies, other than those of Division Court Clerks and Bailiffs, and now held by any department of the service, be deposited in the Treasury Department, in the custody of the officer appointed for that purpose.

2. That the Treasurer be authorized to enter into an agreement in the form set out in the Order-of-Council of 30th December, 1901, hereinbefore referred to, with such Guarantee Company or Companies as he may deem proper; such agreement to cover any class of Public Officers not included in said agreement, except Registrars, Sheriffs, Division Court Clerks, and Bailiffs.

3. That the Treasurer be also authorized to enter into an agreement in the form hereto annexed with such Guarantee Company or Companies as he may deem proper,—such agreement to cover the cases of Registrars and Sheriffs.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Order-in-Council of the 30th December, 1901, in the case of any officer of the Government required to furnish security, whose salary, fees, and other emoluments do not exceed $800 per annum, the whole amount of the premium payable under such agreement shall be paid out of the funds of the Province by the Provincial Treasurer: in the case of any such officer whose salary, fees and other emoluments exceed $800, but do not exceed $1,500, one-half of the premium shall be so paid, and in the case of any such officer whose salary or other emoluments exceed $1,500, the whole amount of the premium shall be paid by such officer. All premiums shall in the first instance be payable by the Provincial Treasurer out of the Provincial funds, but as to such proportion of such premiums as are payable by a Public Officer, the same shall be refunded to the Treasurer, or may be deducted by him from any salary or fee payable to the officer. Provided that in case any officer or other employee of the Government is required to give security to an amount exceeding $5,000, then the premium upon the amount of such excess shall be payable by the Treasurer, and the maximum of security upon which any such officer or other employee shall be called upon to pay the premium shall be $5,000.

5. It shall not be necessary to issue a separate cheque for each premium, but each company giving security under these regulations shall furnish to the Provincial Treasurer annually, on or before the 15th day of December, a statement showing the premiums payable on the 31st day of December then next ensuing, and the Treasurer may issue one cheque to cover the total amount of such payments.

(3)

FORM OF AGREEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPORT.

This agreement made this..... day of.....in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and..... Between The..... .....Company, Limited (hereinafter called "The Company") of the First Part and His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh, represented herein by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario (hereinafter called "The Treasurer,") of the Second Part.

Whereas the Government of the Province of Ontario have appointed, or may hereafter appoint, certain persons to sundry offices or employments in the public service of Ontario who are required to give security to the Crown for the due performance of the duties appertaining thereto, and the Company hath agreed to enter into this agreement with His Majesty, represented as aforesaid, to become the guarantor or security for the performance of their duties by the said employees respectively for the consideration and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Now therefore, the Company, in consideration of the payment to them of an annual premium at the rate of thirty cents for every hundred dollars of liability of the Company from time to time in force under the provisions of this contract, has agreed and hereby agrees with His Majesty and his successors represented as aforesaid, to pay and make good to His Majesty and his successors all such sums of money as shall or may while this agreement, or any extension thereof, is in force, be lost to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, or to any other person or corporation by reason of the default, malfeasance, misfeasance, dishonesty or neglect of duty of any of the said employees covered by or included within this agreement, as hereinafter defined and expressed.

The obligation of the said Company shall arise if any of the said employees shall at any time, while this agreement is in force, during their continuance in the said offices or employments, as well under the said present appointments under the Government as under any future appointment or appointments and notwithstanding any change, increase of or diminution of duties, commit any theft, larceny, robbery or embezzlement of, or lose, or destroy, or commit any malfeasance, misfeasance or neglect of duty from which may arise any theft, larceny, robbery or embezzlement, loss or destruction of any money, goods, chattels, valuables or effects, or of any letter or parcel containing the same, which may come into their custody or possession as such officers or employees respectively, and whether the same shall be the property of the Crown or not, and whether the Treasurer or the Crown may be liable for the loss thereof or not.

This agreement shall take effect forthwith, and shall continue for five years from the first day of.....A.D., 1902.

This Guaranty shall apply to such of the employees from time to time in the service of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, represented as aforesaid, for whom security is required to be given, and shall be for such respective sums in respect of any such employees as His Majesty may from time to time by notice to the Company require, and may be also increased and diminished, and the original as well as any increased or diminished

liability of the Company to His Majesty and his successors shall take effect upon notice from the department through any of the authorized officers of the department, notifying the Company in that behalf, and such liability shall at once arise without further consent thereto by or on the part of the Company upon the giving of such notice; and for the purpose of this agreement such notice shall be deemed to be effectually given by the delivery of such notice prepaid and registered to the post office for transmission to the Company, but may be otherwise given.

The Company may at any time withdraw from its obligation hereunder in respect of any one or more of the said employees by giving to the Treasurer three calendar months' notice in writing of its intention so to do, and from and after the expiration of the said term of three calendar months the obligation of the Company shall cease and determine as regards any acts, defaults or omissions of such employee or employees subsequent to such determination, the said Company, however, remaining liable hereunder for all or any acts, defaults of omissions done or committed by the employee or employees in their said offices or employments up to the date of such determination.

No claim shall be payable hereunder on account of an employee unless made within two years from the date of such employee leaving the service for any cause whatever, or from the date of the expiration or cancelling of this agreement with regard to such employee, whichever shall first happen, and as regards all emplyees to whom this agreement is applicable, the Company shall not be liable in respect to any claim until notice thereof shall be delivered to the Company with full particulars of such default or loss.

His Majesty, represented as aforesaid, hereby further agrees that as a condition of the liability of the Company hereunder, His Majesty will, as soon as practicable after the discovery of any default or loss intended to be covered by this instrument, furnish the Company with particulars of the claim made or intended to be made hereunder, and such particulars shall be deemed to have been sufficiently furnished if the same be signed by any authorized officer of the Treasury Department, and delivered to the post office prepaid and registered for transmission to the Company, provided, however, that the same may be otherwise furnished.

And His Majesty for himself and his successors, in consideration of the premises, hereby convenants with the Company to pay to the Company the said premium above mentioned as the consideration for this agreement, namely, the sum of thirty cents for each one hundred dollars of insurance covered by the agreement from time to time in cash.

The amount of the premium payable by the Treasurer under this agreement shall be adjusted between the parties hereto from time to time and at all times so as to be payable at the fixed rate agreed upon for each one hundred dollars of insurance in force.

It is hereby agreed that His Majesty and his successors may acquire or have any other or additional security by way of indemnity to him in respect of any loss he may sustain by reason of the default, malfeasance, misfeasance, dishonesty or neglect of duty of any of the said employees covered by or included within this agreement, but the Company shall have no claim thereon nor shall the same be considered or taken into account whenever the Company is called upon to pay to His Majesty or his successors any sum thereby guaranteed, but for the purpose of this agreement the liability of the Company hereunder shall be construed as if no such other additional security existed.

In witness whereof the said Company hath caused its Corporate Seal to be hereto affixed, and these presents have been signed and sealed by the said Treasurer on behalf of His Majesty.

Sealed and Delivered by the Company
In the presence of
Sealed and Delivered by the Treasurer
In the presence of

(4)

FORM OF AGREEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPORT.

This agreement made this.....day of.....in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ..... Between the ..... Company Limited (hereinafter called "The Company") of the First Part and His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh, represented herein by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario (hereinafter called "The Treasurer") of the Second Part.

Whereas the Government of the Province of Ontario have appointed or may hereafter appoint certain persons to fill the offices of Registrars and Sheriffs in the Province of Ontario, every such Registrar being required by law to give security for the due performance of the duties and obligations of his office, and that neither he nor his deputy shall negligently or wilfully misconduct himself in such office to the damage of any person or persons whomsoever, and every such Sheriff being required by law to give security respectively that he shall well and truly pay over to the person or persons entitled to the same all such monies as he shall receive in virtue of the said office of Sheriff, and that neither he nor his deputies shall wilfully misconduct themselves in their said office to the damage of any person being a party in any legal proceeding;

Now therefore the Company for itself and its successors, in consideration of the payment to it of an annual premium at the rate of thirty cents for every hundred dollars of liability of the Company from time to time in force under the provisions of this contract, doth covenant and promise that each of the Registrars to whom this covenant applies as hereinafter provided, shall well, truly and faithfully perform the duties and obligations of his office as such Registrar, and that neither he nor his deputy shall negligently or wilfully misconduct himself in his said office to the damage of any person or persons whomsoever, and that each of the said Sheriffs to whom this covenant applies shall well and truly pay over to the person or persons entitled to the same all such monies as he shall receive by virtue of his said office as Sheriff, and that neither he nor his deputy shall wilfully misconduct himself in his said office to the damage of any person being a party in any legal proceeding.

This Agreement shall take effect forthwith, and shall continue in force for five years from the first day of November A. D. 1902.

This Guaranty shall apply to such Registrars and Sheriffs from time to time in the service of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and shall be for such respective sums in respect of each such Registrar or Sheriff as His Majesty may from time to time by notice to the Company require, and may be also increased and diminished, and the original as well as any increased or diminished liability of the Company to His Majesty and his successors shall take effect upon notice from the Department of the Treasurer of Ontario through any of the authorized officers of such Department, notifying the

Company in that behalf, and such liability shall at once arise without further consent thereto by or on the part of the Company upon the giving of such notice, and for the purpose of this Agreement such notice shall be deemed to be effectually given by the delivery of such notice prepaid and registered to the post office for transmission to the Company, but may be otherwise given.

Provided that the Company may at any time withdraw from its obligation hereunder in respect of any one or more of the Registrars or Sheriffs by giving to the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario three calendar months' notice in writing of its intention so to do, and from and after the expiration of the said term of three calendar months the obligation of the Company shall cease and determine as regards any acts, defaults or omissions of any such Registrar or Sheriff subsequent to such determination, the said Company, however, remaining liable hereunder for all or any acts, defaults or omissions done or committed by the employee or employees in their said offices or employments up to the date of such determination, and further

Provided that no claim shall be payable hereunder on account of any Registrar or Sheriff unless made within two years from the date of such officer leaving the service for any cause whatever, or from the date of the expiration or cancelling of this Agreement with regard to such Registrar or Sheriff, whichever shall first happen, and as regards all officers to whom this agreement is applicable, the Company shall not be liable in respect of any claim until notice thereof shall be delivered to the Company with full particulars of such default or loss.

His Majesty for himself and his successors, in consideration of the premises, hereby covenants with the Company to pay to the Company the said premium above mentioned as the consideration for this Agreement, namely, the sum of thirty cents for each one hundred dollars of insurance covered by the Agreement from time to time in cash.

The amount of the premium payable by the Treasurer under this Agreement shall be adjusted between the parties hereto from time to time and at all times so as to be payable at the fixed rate agreed upon for each one hundred dollars of insurance in force.

In witness whereof the said Company hath caused its Corporate Seal to be hereto affixed, and these presents have been signed and sealed by the said Treasurer on behalf of His Majesty.

Sealed and delivered by the Company
In the presence of .....

Sealed and delivered by the Treasurer
In the presence of .....

(5)

Special Clause inserted at end of Paragraph No. 3, of Document No. 3 (covering the obligation of the Company), providing that Surrogate Registrars shall not receive succession duty:—

"And as to any such employee or officer as may from time to time hold office or act as Registrar of a Surrogate Court, the obligation of the Company shall arise if such officer shall at any time neglect or refuse to punctually perform the duties of his office under the Succession Duty Act, or in case he shall receive any duty payable under the said Act."

(6)

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 6th day of December, A.D. 1902.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honorable the Treasurer, dated 4th December, 1902, with reference to the question of the amount of security which should be required from Registrars of Deeds, Sheriffs and certain other officers coming within the provisions of the Order-in-Council of 1st November, 1902, in that behalf, the Committee of Council advise that, notwithstanding anything contained in any former Order-in-Council, and subject to the said Order-in-Council of 1st November, 1902, relating to the manner in which security shall be given, the amount of security to be required of the public officers hereinafter enumerated shall be as follows:

Registrars of Deeds:

	Amount of Bond.
Where the average gross fees for the past three years have been under $500	$2,000
$500 and under $1,500	3,000
1,500 and under $2,500	4,000
2,500 and under $3,500	5,000
3,500 and under $4,500	6,000
4,500 and under $5,500	7,000
5,500 and over	8,000
Sheriffs:	
Where the average net income for the past three years has been under $2,000	3,000
Where $2,000 and under $3,000	4,000
Where $3,000 and over	5,000
Local Masters of the Supreme Court of Judicature:	
Where the salary does not exceed $600	500
Where the salary is over $600 and under $1,500	1,000
Where the salary is $1,500 and over	1,500
Local Registrars of the High Court of Justice, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Clerks of County or District Courts and Registrars of Surrogate Courts:	
Whether holding one or more of the above offices	1,000
(Additional)—Registrars of Surrogate Courts—under R.S.O., Cap. 59, section 12:	
In Counties where there is no city	400
In Counties where there is a city	600
In the County of York	1,000
County Crown Attorneys	1,000
Distributors of Law Stamps shall be bonded for the gross amount of credit, if any, allowed them.	
Local Masters of Titles:	
At Bracebridge, Parry Sound, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Rat Portage	2,000
At Gore Bay, Ottawa, Whitby, and St. Thomas	500
License Inspectors	1,000

District Treasurers:

At Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie	2,000
At Rat Portage, Parry Sound, Bracebridge, North Bay, and Gore Bay	1,500

The Committee further advise that the above regulations are to apply notwithstanding the provisions of any Order-in-Council formerly passed dealing with the case of any particular official.

And the Committee further advise that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Order-in-Council of 1st November, 1902, every official who is paid by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salary, shall pay to the Provincial Treasurer the whole amount of the premium payable upon the amount of security required to be furnished by such official.

Certified,

(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

STATEMENT showing number and amount of Fidelity Bonds of Government officials held under the old system, allowing of private bondsmen, and under the new system, respectively.

Department.	Old System.				New System. (at 31st Dec. '02)	
	No. of bonds.	Private bonds.	Company bonds.	Total.	No. of bonds.	Amount.
Treasurer's Department	2	.....	10,000	10,000	14	68,500
Law Stamp Distributors	30	12,750	1,200	13,950	27	8,500
Attorney General's Department:—						
Osgoode Hall	3	.....	10,000	10,000	(Taken in 1st, Jan., 1903)	
Insurance Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10,000
Registrars of Deeds	69	176,000	140,500	316,500	63	310,000
Sheriffs	51	169,000	58,000	227,000	45	142,000
Local Masters S. C. J	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8,000
Local Registrars H. C. J. Surrogate Registrars Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Clerks of County and District Courts	52	37,800	22,400	60,200	46	46,000
Surrogate Registrars (Special Bond)	25	11,200	.....	11,200	44	20,800
Local Masters of Titles	11	20,000	2,400	22,400	10	17,500
District Treasurers	6	750	6,600	7,350	6	10,500
County Crown Attorneys	47	40,000	11,500	51,500	45	45,000
Education Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10,000
Crown Lands Department	20	27,500	3,500	31,000	39	58,500
Public Works Department :—						
Fisheries and Game	36	20,735	5,700	26,435	39	33,560
Department of Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,000
Provincial Secretary's Department	1	.....	2,000	2,000	1	2,000
Public Institutions	15	27,000	31,600	58,600	17	57,100
License Inspectors, (about 100 to be bonded for $100,000 under new system 1st May, 1903)	97	190,000	4,000	194,000	.....	.....
Division Court Clerks, etc., not coming under new system	667	599,820	179,900	779,720	.....	.....
	1,132	1,332,555	489,300	1,821,855	408	851,960

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
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Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1903.

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TORONTO.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

To his Honor The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K. C. M. G.
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honor :

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

What the Returns Shew.

The accompanying tables give complete returns for the year.

In table A, will be found the returns shewing the number of suits entered in each court, the total amount of claims, amount of suitors' money collected, and paid out of court ; the number of transcripts of judgment, and the amount of such claims, the number of judgment summonses issued, the numbers judges' orders against judgment debtors, and the number of judgment debtors actually committed. There will also be found a large amount of miscellaneous information, tabulated under proper heads, as to the business of the courts,

The suits entered (exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses) number 39,927 an increase of 200 on the returns of the previous year.

The total of claims sued amount in the aggregate to $1,413,371 being an increase of $38,456 upon the figures of 1901.

Total amount of moneys paid into court, $438,418.77, total paid out, $439,540.10. This includes balance of $1,121.33, from the previous year.

The figures for the previous year were : $436,543.51 paid in, and $431,-115.26 paid out.

It is necessary to state here what has been stated in previous reports, that the figures just given, taken from the official returns, by no means represent the full collecting powers of the Division Courts, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the suits entered are settled out of court between the parties and of which there are no official returns made. But all the same, such collections are secured by the Division Court process, just as surely as if the money realized had been paid into court.

Percentages to the Treasury.

The amount payable to the Provincial Treasury by clerks on their emoluments for last year is $4,432.34, being an increase of $433.35 on the figures of the previous year, when the returns gave only $3,998.97 the lowest amount (with one exception) in twenty years paid the Government from Division Court percentages.

Executions Against Lands.

According to the report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for last year, there were 465 executions and 141 renewals of executions against lands issued to sheriff in 1901. The sums endorsed on the writs for debt and damages amounted to a total of $40,904.63. Amount realized by sale under executions, $2,558.24. Amount realized on execution without sale, $3,205.46. Making a total of $5,763.70, collected under this head—a very gratifying result of the effect of this amendment to the Division Courts Act.

New Court.

Another new Court was established in Rainy River during the year, in the village of Rainy River, making the fifth Court for that district.

Vacancies and Appointments.

Vacancies occurring during the year were filled up by the appointment of ten clerks and twenty-five bailiffs. Last year the vacancies were 16 clerks and 28 bailiffs. One clerk and one bailiff were appointed for an additional new Court established at Rainy River, in the distict of the same name.

Leave of Absence.

Leave of absence for short periods, not exceeding two months, was granted 33 clerks and 19 bailiffs, whose appointments of deputies had been approved. In the previous year, papers had been made out granting leave to 32 clerks and 27 bailiffs.

Complaints—Investigations.

The complaints against officers of the Courts during the year numbered 175. Of these, 140 were registered against clerks and 35 against bailiffs. Charging excessive fees, neglect in making returns promptly, failure of clerks to give the notice required of moneys paid into Court, collecting accounts on com-

mission, without suit, neglect in answering letters asking for information, etc., neglect to pay foreign fees and withholding suitors' moneys (the latter the most serious of the charges made), constituted the great bulk of the complaints.

All complaints were promptly investigated, and I am pleased to be able to state that in several instances investigation proved many of the complaints to have been made without proper foundation, and to be too hastily made upon insufficient information. Satisfactory results speedily followed in almost every case of inquiry, as testified to by the numerous letters of suitors and their solicitors, on file in the department.

Inspection.

In last year's report it was stated that the duties of inspection had considerably increased, extending, as they do, over so wide an area, embracing the immense districts of New Ontario, in which new Courts are being now from time to time established to meet the exigencies of increasing population at points needed in these districts. And reference was also made to the heavy correspondence of the Department, the dealing with which required special knowledge and training. The appointment of an Assistant Inspector became a necessity, and the promotion of Mr. W. H. Higgins to the position was as well deserved as the appointment was in every way suitable. Mr. Higgins has been twenty years in the Department and possesses all the requisites and qualifications of a good, intelligent and expert officer.

In reference to the performance of their duties by the officers of the court, the result of careful inspection enables me to say, speaking generally, that their duties are better attended to, that the books are kept with more neatness and greater accuracy, and that there is quite a noticeable improvement constantly taking place, as the result of more frequent and closer inspection.

The Jury Fund.

The sum returned as having been paid to County Treasurers for the Division Courts' Jury Fund, amounts to $1,136.20 as against $1.175.31 for 1901. This fund proves ample to meet all demands upon it. Copies of this report are mailed to all County Treasurers, and they should make it part of their duty, to examine and compare the figures with the entries in their books, so as to satisfy themselves and the County Auditors of their correctness.

The jury fund itself, it may be mentioned, is created as follows:

By section 176 of the Division Courts Acts it is provided that the Division Court Clerks shall collect, on all claims entered for suit, where the claim exceeds $20, but does not exceed $60, 3 cents. Where the claim exceeds $60, but does not exceed $100, 6 cents. And where the claim exceeds $100, 25c.

The section does not extend to Provisional Counties or the unorganized districts. (see sub-section 2 of sec 59, c. 109 R S. O., which states that "Sections 159 [now Sec. 162] and 176 of the Division Courts Act shall not apply to the Division Courts of said Districts.") Consequently there is no jury fund for districts.

It is a question whether the time has not now arrived when the subsection referred to should be repealed, and the sections (sections 162, 163 and 164) which relate to the summoning of jurors, for courts in districts be amended, say by adopting machinery to courts in districts, the same as in counties, or as nearly the same as possible.

Imitating Court Forms.

Complaints have been from time to time made against persons who send out, through collecting agencies, or otherwise, printed notices in imitation of Division Court forms, with the intention of inducing the belief that such notices are issued under the authority of the Court. This, as all officers of the Court should know, is an offence against the law.

The Act, Cap. 255, (R.S.O. 1897), intituled, "An Act respecting fraud by debt collectors", was passed expressely to prohibit such an offence. It reads as follows:—"Every person, whether principal or agent, who prints or publishes any notice or form which is an imitation of any of the forms appended to the Division Courts Act, and which is calculated to deceive the public by inducing the belief that such notice or form from said Court, or who issued or makes use of any such notice or form in connection with any collecting agency or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $20 for every day on which such offence is committed, the said fine to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace of the City or County, with costs." (59 v. c. 23, sec. 1).

In all such cases, the persons receiving the bogus form, or any clerk or bailiff, would be quite justified in laying an information before a Magistrate under the provisions of the Act above referred to.

Transcripts in Suits not Exceeding $10.00.

At the last meeting of the Division Court Clerks' Association, it was considered by the majority of those present, that clerks had a right to a fee for transmitting transcripts, in suits not exceeding $10.00, the same as allowed in other suits.

While it might be urged as unreasonable that clerks should be compelled to perform this duty without a fee, it is the tariff which the law allows that must govern, in this as in all other Division Court cases of costs. It must be remembered that, in reference to this class of suits, the existing tariff is repealed and the bulk sum of $1.25 to clerk, and 40 cents to the bailiff, substituted for all fees up to judgment, with a few items of exceptions.

Sec. 57 of the Act (R.S.O. 1897) determines the matter, and is quite specific in giving the fees excepted from the operation of that section. Amongst other items is the item for receiving papers from another division for service. But nothing is said as to transmitting transcripts or receiving transcripts. And that being the case, there is no warrant or authority for allowing either of these two items. Of course, the clerk who receives transcript gets the 50 cent fee for issuing execution.

The total fees therefore that can be properly taxed to clerk, up to judgment or final order, are : $1.25 ; Execution, whether issued by Home or receiving clerk 50 cents.

Division Court Costs.

In concluding the report of last year, the statement was made that the Division Courts of the Province of Ontario were at once the cheapest and most speedy, in their beneficial results to suitors, of any other courts with which a comparison could be made.

The statement has been questioned, but not refuted. An instance of the character of the mistakes which are so frequently made is the case where a Hamilton bailiff sold under a landlord's warrant. The costs in the case were very heavy. They were charged by a correspondent in the newspapers to be "extortional Division Court costs," because the landlord's warrant happened to be entrusted to a bailiff of the court They had no relation whatever to any case in court, and were altogether outside the tariff of fees taxed to Division Court officers. But the item was, nevertheless scattered abroad and public opinion sought to be wrongfully influenced by the grossly misleading statement as to the enormity of Division Court costs. A comparison with English County Court costs has been sometimes challenged, and in every instance has been found to be very much in favor of the Division Courts.

Unclaimed Moneys.

Amongst the forms sent out for returns by clerks during the past year, was one asking for a list of unclaimed moneys remaining in court for six years, copy of which, under section 51, is directed to be posted up in the clerk's office ; and which moneys are required by section 303 to be paid over to the County Crown Attorney, and by him to the Treasurer of the Province, to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Under section 304, no time during which the person entitled to claim such moneys was an infant, or of unsound mind, or out of the Province shall be taken into account in computing the six years.

In cases where the disability occurs, some clerks claim that they have still the right to hold the moneys, notwithstanding the direction to pay them over to the County Crown Attorney. A full compliance with section 303, directing that all sums of money paid into Court or in the hands of the clerk or bailiff, unclaimed for a period of six years is required to be made. It will be for the Government afterwards to deal with the question of claims of persons under disability. Clerks in making these returns should note the special cases which would be likely to come under the operation of the section.

Security of Officers.

The returns show that out of 324 clerks and 363 bailiffs, 119 clerks and 65 bailiffs have supplied the security of guarantee companies. This security is favored by the Government in preference to that of personal security, and is now required to be given in most other branches of the public service. The

change from the security of private friends to that of guarantee companies is a change in every way desirable, and is accompanied with best results. Where furnished, an officer of the court is rendered more independent in the performance of his duties, and the security is more immediately available, in the case of a defaulting officer. It is respectfully submitted that, if the time has not already arrived, it ought not to be long delayed, when officers of the courts should be compelled to give the security of guarantee companies altogether, to such an amount as may be measured by the county judge, and that the existing form of covenant, requiring the names of approved private persons, be done away with. The premium charged by guarantee companies has been now reduced to 40 cents on the $100, a comparatively low charge, which is another step in favor of the desirable change suggested.

The failure of some clerks and bailiffs to make their annual returns by the 15th January, as required by the provisions of the Division Courts Act, leads to much inconvenience—especially in delaying the printing of the annual report.

The names of all delinquent officers must now be specially reported, with the view of the prompt action taken by the Government in dealing with such cases with the utmost strictness. Officers of the court should not fail in giving this due attention.

I have the honour to be

Your Honour's obedient servant,

J. DICKEY, Inspector.

TABLE

Return of Division Court business, from the first day of January

Name of county, united counties or district.	(1) Number of divisions.	(2) Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	(3) Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	(4) Number of transcripts of judgments received from other courts.	(5) Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other courts.	(6) Number of judgment summonses issued.	(7) Balance of cash in court from the previous year.	(8) Total amount of suitors' moneys paid into court.	(9) Total amount of suitors' moneys paid out of court.	(10) Balance of cash in court.	(11) Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Algoma	1	504	24,274 20	47	1,963 63	4	.....	7,700 79	7,700 79	.....	467
	2	49	2,869 44	3	180 91	....	9 80	662 79	662 79	9 80	45
	3	148	5,821 61	15	957 29	5	24 75	1,371 15	1,325 25	70 65	138
	4	120	4,744 09	10	452 57	....	57 00	1,174 23	1,117 92	113 31	112
	5	116	3,579 15	1	.....	2	41 20	1,070 50	1,060 14	10 36	110
	6	20	461 99	4	143 48	4	.....	193 32	170 32	23 00	..
Brant	1	484	17,226 34	41	1,265 26	62	64 27	3,712 20	3,503 83	252 28	457
	2	55	1,456 15	6	324 77	8	1 00	892 90	889 10	4 80	50
	3	43	1,412 66	1	22 21	....	.....	393 16	393 16	.....	43
	4	31	1,238 57	8	496 52	12	5 00	593 26	593 26	5 00	28
	5	25	679 52	1	33 36	5	6 55	309 40	277 89	36 18	25
Bruce	1	129	5,372 57	5	276 05	9	.....	1,476 93	1,476 93	.....	118
	2	29	953 59	1	6 24	....	15 00	429 64	417 64	12 00	27
	3	115	4,114 82	6	205 27	26	13 49	1,039 11	1,006 45	32 66	104
	4	78	2,622 63	1	56 64	1	.....	1,497 44	1,497 44	.....	69
	5	70	3,559 23	9	448 35	4	39 35	650 99	631 49	19 50	69
	6	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	41	2,445 27	2	34 18	3	.....	680 61	680 61	.....	38
	8	218	6,851 30	45	1,629 41	17	4 25	2,612 83	2,498 34	114 49	194
	9	25	1,177 06	2	128 88	5	1 30	447 62	425 14	23 78	23
	10	97	3,493 63	8	299 96	8	43 18	1,259 80	1,237 80	65 18	91
	11	78	1,502 63	4	94 20	....	.....	338 01	338 01	.....	76
	12	59	1,751 94	5	154 36	5	11 00	391 64	322 34	69 30	56
Carleton	1	1,985	77,476 82	47	2,386 92	637	274 77	12,760 99	12,668 15	367 61	1,829
	2	30	1,254 76	5	366 20	3	.....	1,008 26	926 19	.....	27
	3	25	700 00	2	210 00	....	.....	338 00	338 00	.....	25
	4	22	742 51	5	142 78	6	249 08	482 46	666 35	65 19	28
	5	35	1,719 38	2	179 02	1	.....	844 59	535 21	309 38	31
	6	73	2,005 50	7	73 85	5	.....	1,328 77	1,307 77	21 00	69
	7	58	1,672 77	1	92 46	11	175 93	523 27	506 90	192 30	58

A., Shewing :—

to the thirty-first day of December,, A.D. 1902, inclusive.

(12) Number of suits entered, where claim is over $100, and does not exceed $200.	(13) Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	(14) Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	(15) Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	(16) Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	(17) Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	(18) Amount paid to jurors summoned. $ c.	(19) Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	(20) Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund." $ c.	(21) Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province. $ c.	(22) Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel, attorney or agents' fees.	(23) The amount of costs so taxed. $ c.	(24) Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	(25) The number of such debtors actually committed.	(26) Clerks' returns of emoluments. $ c.	(27) Bailiff's returns of emoluments. $ c.
37	....	.....	2	32	2	12 00	....	.....	.....	3	20 00	...	..	974 70	636 73
4	...	.....	....	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.. ...	....	....	105 85	106 08
10	16	....	....	26	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	...	....	....	247 30	218 31
8	....	7	.....	21	....	.....	....	....	.....	4	20 00	....	....	244 45	311 95
6	....	48	.....	34	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	....	275 20	263 74
.....	....	....	... ..	6	....	.....	...	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	55 00	55 41
27	3	....	2	129	1	4 00	....	15 36	10 65	5	42 00	5	....	1,106 55	519 38
5	1	.....	.....	25	....	.....	...	1 61	.....	....	....	....	....	119 05	66 99
....	....	.....	.....	9	...	.....	....	84	.....	....	....	....	....	91 45	12 80
3	1	.....	1	6	.	...	....	1 14	... ..	....	.....	....	....	98 25	85 67
.	...	.....	.....	9	1	12 00	....	51	....	....	.....	....	....	67 60	47 66
9	2	.....	.....	29	....	.....	....	5 39	.....	3	17 00	....	....	327 25	244 60
2	....	.....	.. ..	4	....	....	...	1 04	.....	....	.....	..	....	63 12	27 61
5	2	.....	.....	34	..	.....	....	3 68	.... ..	....	...	3	....	306 07	.....
6	1	.....	.. ...	25	1	11 00	1	2 62	.....	....	.....	....	....	155 86	98 76
1	...	.....	.....	13	....	...	....	1 60	.....	3	10 00	....	....	153 06	119 62
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	....	...	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	62 86
3	...	.....	.....	11	1	12 00	....	1 63	. .....	2	15 00	1	1	97 60	75 84
9	....	.....	.. ...	70	...	.....	....	8 88	.....	2	15 00	11	....	519 22	307 09
.....	.....	.....	....	7	1	12 00	....	95	.....	....	...	1	....	74 45	50 22
6	....	.....	....	21	....	...	....	4 47	.....	1	10 00	2	....	271 16	330 16
2	...	.....	.....	39	....	.....	....	1 19	.....	....	.....	....	....	136 31	74 52
3	....	.....	.....	18	...	.....	....	1 62	.....	1	2 00	....	....	119 45	69 83
145	23	.....	4	410	1	6 00	....	74 40	1,657 24	25	155 00	239	12	4,836 30	1,267 93
3	....	.....	.. ..	3	...	.....	....	1 29	.....	1	2 00	....	....	103 00	188 80
. .	....	.....	.....	17	...	.....	....	51	.....	....	.....	....	....	60 00	28 23
1	....	.....	. . .	9	....	.....	....	98	.....	1	8 00	3	1	62 50	86 00
4	...	.....	.....	6	....	.....	....	1 69	.....	....	.....	....	....	81 80	110 13
5	..	2	.....	30	...	.....	....	1 90	.....	...	.....	1	....	149 61	93 00
.....	....	.....	.....	13	....	.....	...	1 23	.....	1	5 00	3		149 45	....

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Dufferin.....	1	168	5,165 18	28	123 16	....	19 00	1,341 53	1,334 53	24 90	160
	2	140	5,920 96	22	1,091 84	41	5 89	1,365 28	1,365 28	.....	121
	3	41	1,215 48	2	18 40	2	95 48	420 63	450 05	66 06	40
	4	8	589 55	3	134 69	....	36 17	74 46	87 80	22 83	7
	5	58	2,256 18	6	215 87	2	.....	371 28	371 28	.....	57
Elgin	1	129	5,202 19	13	589 85	14	210 46	2,310 98	2,368 37	153 07	114
	2	48	2,762 64	12	782 41	1	.....	1,312 45	1,330 70	12 35	41
	3	667	19,976 49	28	1,140 65	64	9 19	7,377 29	7,324 04	169 96	609
	4	124	5,455 15	12	351 21	11	27 50	1,531 98	1,531 71	27 77	115
Essex	1	55	1,809 76	....	....	16	.....	536 58	536 58	.....	54
	2	149	5,008 82	8	350 69	22	120 01	1,164 47	1,133 48	151 00	143
	3	150	3,755 20	9	104 35	43	109 53	1,835 54	1,858 67	86 40	144
	4	38	928 19	4	281 90	9	70 50	479 64	419 86	130 28	38
	5	147	4,727 06	10	636 88	21	73 73	1,986 94	1,963 04	97 63	136
	6	29	614 09	3	66 49	5	17 11	412 57	419 46	10 22	28
	7	522	17.796 05	22	857 00	126	267 81	5,085 57	4,937 55	148 02	406
	8	104	3,466 63	14	860 79	12	66 01	975 33	1,023 87	17 49	98
	9	59	1,803 68	....	.....	8	.....	612 64	612 64	65 00	2
Frontenac....	1	612	21,495 84	9	310 99	183	165 96	5,244 85	5,085 77	159 08	579
	2	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	38	627 58	2	64 78	3	.....	567 90	508 03	59 87	41
	4	61	2,057 40	3	40 11	5	15 79	560 22	560 22	15 79	66
	5	15	387 66	6	421 12	1	.....	169 33	169 33	.....	14
	6	46	1,562 14	7	199 11	2	1 68	582 36	557 56	26 48	45
Grey	1	382	11,038 61	27	954 61	83	.....	4,569 21	4,569 21	.....	364
	2	107	4,953 96	12	509 46	17	.....	1,921 71	1,921 71	.....	94
	3	75	2,786 30	11	663 55	14	29 97	1,111 80	1,106 83	4 97	50
	4	45	1,234 52	13	472 42	8	7 40	750 69	736 49	14 20	41
	5	144	4,754 45	14	657 73	13	.....	2,033 29	2,033 29	.....	140
	6	30	1,049 30	10	339 18	5	.....	749 01	699 22	49 79	29
	7	83	2,505 15	9	452 04	11	.....	1,066 28	1,066 28	.....	78
	8	81	3,283 26	7	186 03	37	.....	1,139 76	1,139 76	.....	75
Haldimand...	1	49	2,658 54	3	231 17	3	13 25	1,417 33	1,391 77	38 81	44
	2	17	657 30	2	38 40	1	.....	194 50	194 50	.....	15
	3	73	3,020 28	7	429 56	1	67 76	914 20	922 64	59 32	66
	4	2	78 80	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	5	8	249 90	....	.....	....	8 27	39 82	31 55	8 27	7
	6	52	17 69	5	203 00	4	69 83	346 26	378 90	37 19	51
Haliburton...	1	29	1,001 52	6	225 27	4	80 05	755 27	760 32	75 00	29
	2	15	407 39	....	.....	4	.....	110 74	110 74	.....	.....
	3	85	1,209 92	7	646 19	11	.....	690 03	690 03	.....	31
Halton	1	56	2,578 38	10	343 17	23	28 08	1,705 36	1,685 08	48 36	49
	2	26	1,630 29	3	242 30	3	31 05	316 50	326 40	19 15	21
	3	86	2,978 62	3	238 67	11	.....	1,176 52	1,176 52	.....	81
	4	44	1,736 93	9	259 53	11	.....	817 06	817 06	.....	39
	4	15	720 41	3	192 57	....	20 00	166 47	186 47	.....	14
	6	28	905 95	7	290 99	....	10 00	337 53	334 35	3 18	26

Court business.—*Continued.*

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
8	....	.....	.....	43	....	....	....	4 43	.....	....	.....	....	....	379 70	249 20
16	....	.....	.....	34	....	.....	....	6 66	.....	5	25 00	3	....	317 40	352 15
1	1	.. ..	1	14	....	.....	...	88	.....	....	.....	....	....	107 30	73 38
1	.. .	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	46	.....	.	...	....	....	21 52	25 68
1	....	.....	1	12	....	...	....	1 63	.....	....	.. .	....	...	142 05	72 32
15	....	.....	1	25	...	.	1	5 85	.....	1	10 00	1	....	329 75	240 37
3	....	1	1	4	1	11 00	....	2 06	.....	....	.....	....	....	99 40	63 85
28	12	7	.....	166	1	11 00	....	16 65	23 46	....	....	11	....	1,234 65	727 05
9	3	.....	....	15	....	. ..	....	5 01	.... ..	....	.....	....	....	270 27	334 94
1	....	.....	....	26	....	....	....	1 39	.....	...	.....	4	....	110 00	79 81
6	4	.....	3	31	....	.....	...	3 71	.....	....	.....	2	. ..	333 30	10 36 186 31
4	....	.....	.....	68	1	10 00	....	3 03	.....	....	.....	3	1	361 50	189 24
.....	1	.....	4	12	1	12 00	...	63	.....	..	.....	....	...	95 40	70 58
10	2	.....	.....	44	1	8 00	....	4 61	.....	....	.....	9	2	317 60	224 07
1	3	.. ..	1	7	....	....	....	52	... ...	....	.....	....	....	50 10	49 50
43	5	4	10	124	....	.....	...	15 80	16 85	1	5 00	55	....	1,168 55	362 19 341 15
5	2	.....	2	24	....	.....	....	3 12	.....	....	.....	1	....	241 95	130 19
.....	....	.....	.....	12	....	.....	....	1 91	... .. .	1	5 00	....	....	102 35	123 56
43	4	....	.....	184	....	.....	....	21 63	38 63	....	.....	49	4	1,469 75	37 64 619 57
.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	28 87 51 85
.....	....	.....	.....	18	...	..	....	30	.....	...	...	...	....	65 78	74 17
.....	...	.....	.....	16	...	....	....	1 50	.....	....	.....	1	....	132 81	125 78
1	1	.....	.....	7	....	.....	....	43	.....	....	.. ...	....	....	30 10	41 89
1	....	.....	.....	6	....	.....	....	1 30	.....	....	.....	....	....	149 39	35 34
18	4	.....	1	133	2	21 00	....	9 96	2 12	2	13 00	24	....	1,021 08	88 56
13	5	.....	.....	14	...	...	....	5 38	... .	....	.....	...	..	296 50	246 82
5	...	.....	...	24	1	10 00	...	...	.....	....		3	....	213 90	128 36
4	1	.....	1	16	....	.....	....	1 17	.....	...	.....	3	....	118 24	142 68
4	4	.....	.....	29	....	.....	....	3 36	.....	1	5 00	1	....	395 94	374 84
1	...	.....	.....	6	....	....	....	76	.....	...	..	...	....	141 18	131 81
5	...	.....	.....	20	....	....	....	2 08	.....	....	..	....	....	128 70	115 16
6	4	.....	1	16	1	12 00	....	2 88	.....	....	....	9	1	314 29	175 00
4	....	.....	.....	10	....	.....	2	2 54	.....	....	.....	1	....	111 13	88 81
2	...	.....	.....	8	....	....	....	84	.....	....	.....	...	....	35 09	24 07
6	....	.....	.....	18	....	....	...	2 70	.....	....	...	...	....	156 45	97 93
... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	06	.....	. ..	.....	....	....	5 85	8 55
.....	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	15	.....	....	.....	....	....	13 47	17 59
1	....	1	....	14	....	.....	....	1 39	.....	....	.....	....	....	119 45	94 54
.....	1	....	.....	2	....	....	....	78	.....	..		....	....	81 80	55 80
.....	....	.....	.....	6	....	.....	....	27	.....	....		....	...	43 66	33 69
4	....	.....	....	13	...	.....	...	1 42	.....	1	3 00	2	..	79 90	.....
3	....	....	.....	13	....	....	....	2 56	.....	....		....	....	196 40	98 63
5	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	1 88	.....	1	5 00	...	....	73 40	... .
5	....	.....	.....	23	....	.....	....	2 57	... .	...	....	....	...	188 25	122 93
5	....	....	.....	14	....	.....	....	1 88	.....	...	.....	1	1	134 80	46 38
1	....	....	.....	2	....	.....	....	67	.....	...	.....	....	....	28 12	20 00
2	....	....	....	7	..	.....	....	92	.....	1	5 00	....	....	56 88	71 37

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	[3]	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c		$ c.	$ c,	$ c.	$ c	
Hastings	1	213	7,599 52	9	425 14	7	155 98	2,526 01	2,400 34	125 67	142
	3	14	282 65	2	36 56	....	.....	194 28	176 42	17 86	13
	4	88	2,474 12	3	286 85	6	.....	1,672 78	1,895 02	10 68	81
	5	72	2,760 78	4	211 26	2	23 25	1,188 58	1,174 60	37 23	67
	6	48	1,960 74	5	258 84	1	.....	917 76	917 76	.. ..	44
	7	112	1,684 19	7	255 55	3	135 73	514 85	574 77	75 81	110
	9	181	4,711 62	16	799 06	8	28 39	1,584 97	1,584 99	28 39	174
	10	139	3,389 25	9	649 25	....	26 24	999 38	874 82	150 80	135
	11	21	888 89	5	125 77	2	132 14	592 72	570 16	154 70	22
	12	60	2,835 23	9	719 62	....	.....	928 13	928 13	.....	53
Huron	1	162	4,585 75	7	269 22	14	37 36	1,058 05	1,055 25	40 20	131
	2	169	5,005 78	2	101 29	14	.....	2,323 81	2,273 81	50 00	158
	3	84	2,720 30	3	110 90	8	....	653 71	653 71	.....	74
	4	35	789 73	5	362 69	....	.....	615 89	565 89	50 00	33
	5	74	2,473 05	2	81 99	8	.....	899 88	899 88	.....	70
	6	16	1,282 73	4	97 53	....	.....	507 67	507 57	... ..	11
	7	15	475 39	....	....	1	.....	432 34	432 34	.....	14
	8	89	3,439 91	9	337 75	2	18 17	932 79	934 66	16 30	83
	9	34	1,440 16	7	539 27	4	86 53	567 40	567 40	86 53	52
	10	49	1,630 26	2	35 27	3	3 12	654 37	655 87	1 62	46
	11	19	507 81	2	161 09	....	6 00	262 41	256 96	11 45	17
	12	34	790 38	7	495 68	4	.....	409 47	409 47	.....	34
Kent	1	367	14,266 65	11	768 47	62	738 25	5,640 53	5,470 88	907 90	324
	2	278	7,586 55	15	1,389 46	67	42 40	2,818 26	2,684 24	134 02	266
	3	72	2,410 94	14	526 54	8	21 40	1,322 14	1,291 24	52 30	68
	4	113	2,599 08	6	563 52	30	234 86	1,375 06	1,380 66	229 26	110
	5	148	5,490 13	33	1,592 39	20	41 39	1,894 77	1,864 55	71 58	100
	6	64	2,402 30	6	376 06	7	25 00	844 31	869 31	.....	61
	7	93	3,391 09	8	126 86	4	195 50	1,595 16	1,707 15	183 51	93
Lambton	1	555	15,507 33	20	946 75	100	127 90	5,561 28	5,689 18	.. ....	534
	2	81	3,175 95	4	83 81	11	59 00	1,641 37	1,565 87	75 50	75
	3	38	1,447 02	17	707 42	3	30 49	1,003 41	998 79	4 62	35
	4	52	1,910 16	7	294 46	3	.....	606 49	606 49	.....	40
	5	69	2,845 87	6	464 58	1	.....	1,115 96	1,115 96	.....	49
	6	21	906 81	2	72 56	4	12 84	374 84	374 91	12 77	20
	7	38	1,883 49	2	102 24	5	20 94	353 51	336 80	37 65	36
	8	193	6,059 70	16	713 78	36	178 51	875 63	925 09	129 05	168
	9	56	1,523 70	3	56 67	6	16 49	830 65	831 25	15 79	54
Lanark	1	220	6,446 54	5	328 84	15	.....	1,631 18	1,631 18	.....	212
	2	21	795 26	2	49 52	....	70 81	361 15	386 67	45 29	21
	3	134	4,295 48	7	236 42	20	.....	1,389 48	1,389 48	... ...	130
	4	356	9,188 76	8	287 38	48	16 59	2,591 92	2,519 92	88 59	347
	5	5	285 00	....	... .	...	3 43	29 36	29 36	3 43	4
	6	66	1,911 56	6	158 71	6	.. ..	469 51	469 51	.....	63
Leeds and Grenville	1	310	10,816 45	10	509 36	51	187 21	3,466 26	3,439 35	214 12	295
	2	160	4,265 91	3	181 00	16	434 30	2,584 86	2,888 53	130 63	152
	3	133	5,116 87	14	653 06	14	212 71	2,211 76	2,378 66	45 81	135
	4	107	4,004 76	3	110 33	19	130 90	1,803 50	1,784 61	149 79	96
	5	202	4,669 94	4	166 45	17	.....	1,638 37	1,600 07	38 30	196

Court Business.—*Continued.*

(12)	(13)	[14]	(15)	(16)	(17)	[18]	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(26)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
11	....	....	1	61	1	12 00	1	6 13	....	2	20 00	....	....	437 35	150 68
1	..	....	.....	2	....	....	....	46	.....	....	....	....	....	29 05	80 15
7	....	.....	.....	27	....	.....	....	7 59	.....	1	10 00	....	....	210 49	28 63
2	..	....	....	19	....	....	....	2 52	.....	....	.....	2	1	141 80	92 63
4	....	.....	.....	8	....	.....	....	1 87	.....	....	.....	....	....	102 31	48 57
2	....	....	.....	74	1	11 00	1	98	.....	2	10 00	....	..	202 55	83 62
7	3	.....	.....	31	1	10 00	....	3 91	.....	....	....	1	....	435 77	246 22
4	....	....	....	53	....	....	....	2 62	.....	....	....	....	....	259 28	187 33
1	....	.....	.....	2	1	12 00	....	70	.....	....	.....	....	....	59 05	101 97
7	....	.....	..	12	1	12 00	....	2 98	.....	....	.....	....	....	142 80	....
9	4	.....	1	53	3	31 00	....	4 12	.....	1	5 00	2	....	342 08	173 28
8	6	.....	1	73	....	.....	....	4 77	.....	....	.....	4	....	386 30	185 05
10	....	.....	1	26	....	.....	....	3 43	.....	....	....	....	....	199 25	51 43
.....	31	....	2	9	....	....	....	51	.....	....	.....	....	....	75 37	43 90
5	....	.....	.....	20	....	..	..	2 18	.....	....	....	2	....	127 55	87 43
3	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	1 53	.....	....	....	....	....	43 10	46 59
1	....	....	1	5	....	.....	....	49	.....	....	.....	....	....	30 02	22 37
4	2	.....	.....	21	4	....	....	3 05	.....	....	.....	....	....	190 47	103 96
2	....	....	.....	4	....	.	....	1 28	.....	....	.....	3	....	85 90	78 22
3	....	.....	.....	7	....	.....	....	1 53	.....	....	. ...	1	....	108 98	105 74
2	..	.....	....	8	....	....	....	71	.....	....	....	....	....	37 88	28 91
.....	1	.....	.....	13	1	12 00	....	51	.....	....	.....	1	....	70 76	63 94
28	....	.....	1	67	1	12 00	..	14 14	.....	....	.....	20	2	806 45	324 44 265 97
12	3	1	3	102	4	36 00	...	6 99	.....	....	....	17	1	645 15	323 62
6	....	.....	.....	14	....	.....	....	2 79	.....	....	.....	2	....	177 45	119 34
2	3	.....	1	49	4	51 00	....	1 95	.....	....	.. .	16	....	273 60	101 62
8	3	....	.....	40	..	.....	....	4 19	.....	....	....	6	....	377 30	137 76
3	2	....	.....	11	....	.....	....	2 07	.....	....	. . .	1	....	150 34	80 72 46 92
4	...	.....	1	30	...	.....	....	2 92	.....	2	12 00	....	....	175 16	270 50
18	3	1	3	207	1	12 00	....	13 02	4 39	1	10 00	22	2	1,043 90	537 74
6	....	.....	1	18	....		....	2 61	.....	...	.....	3	..	183 00	142 22
3	....	.....	.....	11	1	12 00	....	1 50	.....	...	.. .	..	..	132 90	.....
4	3	.. ..	.....	13	...	...	....	2 05	....	....	.....	....	....	114 55	86 26
4	....	.....	1	16	..		....	2 84	.....	....	....	..	....	95 05	126 75
1	....	.....	.....	4	3	24 00	....	94	.....	....	... ..	2	1	42 70	....
2	....	....	2	4	....	.....	....	1 37	.....	....	.....	1	...	81 75	34 77
9	1	....	1	85	1	11 00	. .	5 40	....	....	....	15	1	423 05	360 45
2	....	.. ..	.....	8	....	.....	....	1 34	.....	2	10 00	1	...	86 13	75 53
7	2	....	....	81	....	.....	....	4 78	.....	....	.....	10	1	550 00	84 31 310 03
2	....	.....	.....	7	....	.....	....	86	.....	....	.....	....		37 72	. .. .
4	....	....	.....	34	....	... .	....	3 40	.....	....	.....	18	1	298 25	212 10
9	....	.....	2	121	....	....	. ..	7 36	.....	...	... .	7	....	867 60	380 23
1	....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	....	28	.....	....	.....	....	....	9 25	....
2	...	... .	.....	29	....	.....	....	1 22	.....	1	5 00	...	....	157 10	89 53
15	1	....	1	98	...	.....	....	9 09	.....	1	5 00	....	....	678 05	243 50 82 55
8	2	.....	.....	62	....	. ..	....	4 01	.....	....		2	....	380 55	330 44
11	....	.....	3	33	..	.....	....	5 18	.....	2	10 00	..	....	318 98	255 69
11	2	.....	.....	30	....	.....	....	4 61	.....	3	15 00	1	..	302 47	200 35
6	....	.....	.....	83	....	....	....	3 45	.....	....	.....	3	....	500 55	420 22

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Leeds and Grenville..	6	82	2,643 78	8	554 11	10	.....	969 63	928 45	41 18	78
	7	35	877 29	6	318 17	3	65 41	508 40	483 23	90 58	34
	8	87	3,172 79	6	128 05	4	140 16	724 76	615 86	108 90	82
	9	30	612 10	....	.....	6	52 34	301 99	336 68	17 65	...
	10	21	743 35	2	89 96	4	66 56	501 96	442 32	59 64	21
	11	23	507 66	2	71 78	....	.....	242 35	242 35	.....	23
	12	14	554 36	1	83 14	....	27 73	339 43	368 16	.....	12
Lennox and Addington..	1	156	4,038 42	6	543 42	53	197 87	1,441 36	1,583 25	55 98	8
	2	9	329 04	2	32 60	2	.....	302 92	302 92	.....	9
	3	5	217 00	....	.....	1	.....	83 92	83 92	.....	4
	4	37	1,305 34	2	221 78	3	93 52	945 34	1,038 86	.....	34
	5	26	707 17	1	36 07	4	18 82	215 94	226 13	8 63	29
	6	31	937 39	4	194 40	5	.....	539 35	539 35	.....	25
	7	69	2,463 59	3	118 39	1	13 25	792 11	804 01	1 35	64
Lincoln	1	55	2,617 40	8	133 66	5	.....	895 44	895 44	.....	56
	2	266	9,716 69	21	831 87	36	109 51	2,230 53	2,106 89	233 15	218
	3	54	2,773 27	14	786 26	6	16 97	1,238 27	1,230 27	8 00	45
	4	76	2,653 85	8	228 75	22	.....	1,249 00	1,152 17	96 83	93
Manitoulin....	1	86	3,201 73	7	222 10	7	342 03	512 70	487 70	25 00	80
	2	47	1,337 31	7	362 47	4	32 52	955 32	978 79	9 05	46
	3	38	1,160 58	3	259 95	1	.....	320 92	320 92	.....	36
Middlesex	1	1,546	52,278 36	35	1,863 82	165	1,261 11	17,787 93	18,274 80	774 24	958
	2	57	2,232 74	9	621 99	9	45 41	540 78	578 05	8 14	62
	3	46	1,867 77	8	388 34	....	25 82	858 10	832 28	25 82	45
	4	36	1,572 94	15	587 81	1	.....	770 82	770 82	.....	24
	5	82	3,105 89	11	515 68	6	68 51	1,079 23	969 41	178 35	75
	6	117	4,957 95	9	325 58	19	248 41	2,333 33	2,434 41	147 23	125
	7	29	188 82	2	294 61	1	40 80	341 76	368 32	14 24	29
	8	12	424 87	1	40 25	....	.....	349 25	349 25	.....	12
	9	419	6,794 48	3	303 69	51	292 04	2,409 89	2,361 30	108 59	410
Muskoka	1	133	5,288 74	6	428 69	12	86 38	1,851 84	1,892 04	46 18	115
	2	110	3,537 97	26	1,525 08	4	1 85	932 13	906 25	25 83	107
	3	111	2,876 00	9	412 13	7	20 00	1,247 78	1,153 57	94 11	70
	4	14	553 51	2	94 83	7	.....	399 19	399 19	.....	20
Nipissing.....	1	80	2,830 21	6	273 31	....	111 90	474 15	495 05	91 00	76
	2	55	2,035 21	4	85 36	2	.....	1,034 50	1,019 75	14 75	42
	3	130	4,821 15	15	746 91	12	58 26	1,654 21	1,673 14	39 33	119
	4	405	15,066 87	12	701 54	4	247 65	4,898 72	5,028 13	118 24	379
	5	19	640 25	1	29 62	....	.....	275 23	275 23	.....	19
	6	28	1,245 00	2	148 00	2	1 73	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	27
	7	32	1,785 52	3	274 64	....	.....	470 78	444 93	25 85	27
Norfolk	1	124	3,480 35	17	1,140 10	25	52 50	1,287 35	1,320 75	19 10	171
	2	64	1,727 34	5	88 25	26	87 47	655 64	649 83	93 28	93
	3	24	789 18	5	175 62	1	19 89	391 40	403 58	7 80	22
	4	37	1,095 78	5	339 86	3	69 29	355 54	343 50	81 33	22
	5	39	1,348 72	3	87 42	6	.....	566 54	566 54	.....	37

Court Business.—*Continued.*

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
4	1	.....	.....	23	....	.....	..	2 26	.....	...	.....	2	....	197 40	79 51
1	1	.....	....	12	1	12 00	....	64	.....	....	....	....	....	90 10	82 63
4	3	.....	1	18	....	....	..	2 90	.....	1	10 00	..	....	250 41	211 29
.....	1	.....	....	8	....	....	....	36	.....	....	.....	1	....	64 25	54 23
.....	....	.....	.. ..	4	...	.....	....	51	.....	...	.....	1	....	56 68	56 10
.....	...	.....	.....	10	....	.....	....	39	.....	...	.....	....	....	42 00	27 44
2	....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	....	71	.....	1	5 00	....	....	36 43	30 16
6	3	.....	.....	60	....	.....	....	3 12	.....	....	.....	18	....	389 40	212 96
.....	...	.....	.....	2	....	.....	....	18	.....	...	.....	....	....	22 85	....
.....	...	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	09	.... ..	....	.....	1	....	10 04	10 59
3	....	.....	.....	15	....	.....	..	1 32	.....	....	.....	....	....	88 20	56 04
1	....	.....	.....	8	....	....	...	58	.....	....	.....	....	....	63 35	72 95
1	....	.....	.....	5	....	....	....	70	.....	....	.. ...	1	1	49 27	27 50
5	....	....	..	17	....	.....	....	2 42	.....	....	....	1	1	163 85	120 51
5	...	.....	.. ...	6	....	... .	....	2 57	.....	1	4 00	....	....	121 17	.....
12	2	.....	.....	76	....	... .	....	6 96	.....	1	5 00	2	....	399 05	270 40
4	....	.....	.....	10	....	.....	....	2 17	.....	....	.....	....	....	178 90	146 29
5	....	.....	1	17	....	.....	....	2 53	... .	....	.....	2	....	218 30	126 27
4	...	.....	.....	9	1	6 00	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	....	....	175 18	261 21
1	....	.....	.....	6	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	...	115 90	82 45
2	1	.....	.....	7	....	.. ..	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	78 45	48 06
104	7	.....	2	464	....	.....	....	50 96	897 26	10	59 00	54	7	3,568 45	1,059 54
4	3	.....	2	10	2	24 00	....	2 12	.....	2	11 00	4	....	132 70	100 71
1	....	.....	.....	9	....	.....	....	1 75	.....	....	.....	....	....	107 12	69 36
5	....	.....	.....	4	....	.....	.. ..	1 79	.....	1	8 00	....	....	89 86	13 96
4	3	.....	.....	15	....	.....	....	2 92	.....	....	.....	....	....	195 25	164 25
11	5	.. ...	.....	30	3	34 00	....	4 91	.....	....	.....	3	....	293 40	169 25
.....	....	....	.....	6	1	11 00	....	54	.....	2	10 00	....	....	48 80	65 83
.....	..	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.. .	33	.....	....	.....	....	....	21 84	27 61
9	....	... .	.....	188	....	.....	....	4 71	.....	2	11 00	41	....	641 90	200 40
5	3	1	2	26	....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	12 00	3	....	269 35	138 26
3	1	.....	1	22	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1	221 10	198 67
7	....	.....	2	...	4	24 00	....	.....	.....	2	65 00	....	....	228 80	194 99
1	....	.....	.....	2	....	.... .	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	43 85	70 37
4	....	.....	...	16	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	173 20	95 60
2	...	.....	.....	11	. ..	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	128 52	45 00
11	.	.....	2	28	....	.....	....	.....	.... .	....	....	2	1	359 84	138 05
26	....	.....	1	62	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	901 55	592 42
.....	...	.....	.	5	....	. ...	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	36 05	.....
1	....	.....	.. .	4	...	.....	....	.....	....	....	.. ..	..	....	25 05	69 69
5	...	.....	.....	2	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.. ..	.....
5	2	.....	.....	47	....	....	....	2 42	.....	....	.....	2	....	297 30	172 73
2	1	.....	1	31	....	....	....	2 21	....	....	.....	4	....	164 50	106 77
2	3	.....	1	7	....	.....	....	86	... .	....	.....	....	....	54 45	45 18
1	1	.....	.....	14	1	12 00	2	79	.....	....	.. ...	1	....	70 30	77 84
1	....	.....	.....	9	1	10 00	....	1 16	.....	....	.....	2	..	99 72	137 98

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Norfolk, *Con.*	6	90	2,352 23	10	347 58	10	.. ..	685 42	685 12	.....	85
	7	33	871 80	3	48 45	3	.....	245 60	245 60	.....	32
	8	23	972 56	1	63 79	1	.....	202 44	202 44	.....	22
North'd and Durham..	1	115	2,758 22	4	186 38	14	34 37	899 84	832 65	101 61	112
	2	25	1,071 50	1	47 23	2	60 94	570 67	516 17	115 44	23
	3	95	2,921 36	3	269 44	7	34 30	1,367 36	1,370 20	31 46	90
	4	64	3,128 85	14	599 71	6	14 25	860 53	810 58	64 20	58
	5	160	4,952 01	14	496 66	33	33 80	682 94	700 74	16 00	145
	6	23	954 94	3	115 69	2	3 69	626 04	629 71	3 69	.
	7	125	4,267 76	7	353 86	19	17 59	1,464 44	1,391 48	82 96	120
	8	69	3,103 76	8	349 61	23	.....	486 53	486 53	.....	62
	9	72	1,923 14	6	293 71	6	215 39	733 01	699 08	249 32	69
	10	18	943 93	16	.. ...	...	.. ....	402 75	402 75	.....	15
	11	78	2,805 87	7	170 33	14	13 75	776 46	784 96	5 25	65
Ontario	1	178	6,480 00	11	608 00	8	.....	722 10	717 54	4 56	148
	2	53	1,619 24	2	21 96	7	12 50	954 08	883 58	70 50	59
	3	40	1,125 33	..	... .	2	.....	249 43	246 43	13 00	30
	4	53	2,321 96	7	327 75	4	.....	216 86	216 86	....	45
	5	54	2,531 46	5	306 74	6	5 00	1,464 32	1,449 87	14 45	51
	6	51	1,768 81	3	88 25	9	12 29	1,299 47	1,286 52	25 24	49
	7	31	1,079 21	7	320 15	4	154 00	644 59	718 59	80 00	30
Oxford	1	350	11,605 67	17	519 06	80	123 64	6,200 32	6,198 53	125 43	395
	2	99	2,822 58	7	318 24	10	89 96	1,552 99	1,594 59	48 36	97
	3	102	2,018 61	7	432 11	2	46 15	628 31	610 47	17 84	100
	4	321	3,824 52	8	401 26	13	141 64	1,333 70	1,321 57	153 77	125
	5	654	25,440 69	18	735 43	39	121 22	4,765 79	4,608 40	278 61	607
	6	128	4,696 30	6	112 09	8	131 10	1,299 54	1,358 73	71 91	123
Parry Sound..	1	195	9,032 36	12	502 16	7	.....	2,588 51	2,588 51	.....	182
	2	22	630 79	2	143 69	....	25 00	605 79	630 79	... ..	..
	3	13	357 92	1	13 72	....	27 29	75 37	100 37	2 29	13
	4	74	2,691 14	9	653 68	9	158 66	1,342 98	1,478 74	22 90	73
	5	26	972 96	1	105 90	3	40 19	279 01	283 71	35 49	29
	6	42	1,762 35	3	412 75	1	9 45	464 81	462 81	11 45	41
	7	33	1,034 16	1	48 74	8	.....	329 71	329 71	.....	41
Peel	1	86	4,952 68	8	408 16	5	.....	1,852 91	1,699 76	153 15	70
	2	49	2,004 19	7	339 60	2	.....	1,703 62	1,703 62	.....	42
	3	23	939 11	7	417 50	4	.....	317 79	317 79	.....	20
	4	27	1,462 97	3	6 00	2	3 00	419 36	394 00	25 00	29
Perth	1	307	8,162 88	21	722 89	21	40 84	3,850 96	3,861 26	30 54	295
	2	86	3,185 19	8	267 97	20	94 40	873 77	892 15	76 02	81
	3	103	3,299 66	9	412 78	17	... ..	835 40	835 40	. . .	102
	4	30	472 41	5	201 12	5	25 57	507 56	501 06	6 50	30
	5	65	2,389 90	28	1,747 82	2	.....	1,811 32	1,811 32	.....	63
	6	212	5,197 97	18	873 97	28	.....	2,503 50	2,503 50	.....	143
Peterboro.....	1	338	11,032 29	13	523 27	47	.....	3,490 01	3,490 01	..	325
	2	53	2,551 45	6	189 66	1	18 17	630 73	544 64	104 26	50

Court Business.—*Continued.*

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
5	1			27				2 45				4		143 81	130 10
				11				51				1		72 92	47 49
				6				95						40 50	19 60
3	3			34				2 22		1	5 00	5		279 70	172 56
				6				1 45						62 64	56 41
5				23	1	11 00		2 72				1		231 40	
5				7				2 98		1	5 00	2		183 95	168 43
11	2			69				6 22				11		436 83	229 89
2				5				89				2		44 40	72 91
4	1			27				3 89		1	10 00	10		350 90	174 89
7				14	2	25 00		2 95				3		194 76	150 75
2			18					1 70				3		203 20	113 54
								1 11						41 95	48 60
6	1			35	1	12 00		2 72		1	4 00	2		174 80	115 68
5				20				14 64		1	5 00			375 00	274 32
3				11				1 89		1	10 00	1		147 45	120 10
1	1			2	1	12 00		84		1	3 00			105 85	106 00
5	1		1	8						3	20 00			145 00	109 53
3			1	2	1	12 00		2 28						173 93	220 57
2			1	10				1 49				1		112 35	65 34
1				4	1	12 00		91						87 57	183 13
19	1		1	82	1	12 00		11 96		3	18 00	14		917 14	623 49
3	3			26	3	35 00		2 22				2		236 55	173 49
2			2	49			2	1 82				1		177 73	137 30
6	3			38	1	12 00		4 49		11	32 00	4		307 95	201 50
47			1	107			1	24 41	21 92	5	20 00	7		1,218 25	410 14
5				26				3 98						240 09	140 80
13	1		1	50						2	12 00			396 50	
				2										49 11	51 38
				6										25 44	28 48
1				13										205 09	225 28
1			2	3										55 48	58 00
1				5										93 72	90 50
			2	12										86 41	82 98
16	2		1	16				5 30						214 25	122 92
2			1	3	1	12			2 92					158 35	86 55
2			1						86					68 55	65 25
3			1	6					1 32					60 51	10 77
9	5			12	1	10	1	7 26				2		624 10	383 37
5	3			13			1	2 96		1	10 00	5		234 40	155 70
1	1			21				2 27				2		217 95	135 23
3				16				1 05						66 10	68 71
1	1			4				2 04						166 66	153 60
12				57				5 31				8		626 78	
13	3		3	95				8 83				10		678 95	402 14
3	1			7				1 98						102 65	

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Peterboro, *Con*	3	.....	....	...	....	....	.....	. .....	.....	.....	.....
	4	47	1,651 24	2	314 18	3	38 46	736 88	773 32	2 02	45
	5	5	54 50	15	381 39	5	... ..	39 12	39 12	.....	5
Prescott and Russell...	1	25	691 15	1	13 93	6	....	195 96	157 32	38 64	23
	2	57	2,245 39	2	38 55	9	160 00	960 24	980 24	140 00	62
	3	53	1,367 89	1	19 43	4	... ..	305 30	305 30	.....	22
	4	110	2,525 15	4	155 79	10	3 75	152 30	152 30	.....	103
	5	24	869 21	1	90 64	....	40 00	208 04	248 04	....	23
	6	45	1,641 66	9	322 08	2	.....	798 45	798 45	.....	41
	7	208	4,981 58	3	136 20	56	.....	2,272 34	2,142 81	129 53	203
	8	27	2,050 05	....	....	...	5 00	518 68	504 19	19 40	25
	9	37	775 20	1	21 06	1	10 87	397 36	377 70	27 29	36
	10	130	3,105 05	7	245 80	19	65 06	904 50	904 50	.....	128
	11	99	2,688 77	9	354 62	13	.....	1,302 89	1,291 46	11 43	98
Prince Edward ..	1	142	4,756 27	....	722 60	10	....	1,289 47	1,213 47	76 00	141
	2	23	1,175 03	....	223 54	5	.....	209 50	214 45	.....	22
	3	6	373 16	....	79 63	....	.....	224 83	224 83	.... ..	5
	4	6	361 06	....	205 45	....	.....	339 42	339 42	....	5
	5	22	456 95	....	305 27	1	.....	160 85	84 01	76 54	22
	6	9	109 90	....	.....	....	.....	22 28	22 28	....	15
	7	17	692 70	....	19 44	...	.....	89 89	89 89	....	2
	8	2	37 65	....	. .....	1	.....	....	. .....	.. .. .	.....
Rainy River..	1	302	14,023 00	6	342 64	23	586 80	3,574 62	3,873 24	288 18	264
	2	48	1,745 16	5	384 41	1	16 20	1,745 16	1,745 16	16 20	50
	3	37	1,374 54	5	503 16	2	.....	655 64	655 64	....	35
	4	25	1,120 36	2	177 42	2	12 04	359 77	371 81	.....	23
Renfrew.....	1	232	10,377 03	2	28 96	18	91 57	2,087 83	2,179 40	50 33	203
	2	37	1,806 02	....	.....	2	16 36	803 22	810 69	8 87	20
	3	142	4 504 56	16	818 86	14	26 96	1,608 79	1,613 79	21 96	138
	4	165	5,335 42	8	397 38	15	17 64	2,947 39	2,863 34	101 69	155
	5	19	542 04	3	139 56	1	24 33	424 79	420 66	28 46	18
	6	178	5,424 32	3	71 00	11	.....	2,209 23	2,209 23	.....	183
	7	69	2,577 59	2	154 09	....	61 98	943 32	912 30	31 02	68
	8	65	1,932 99	4	370 05	4	52 22	1,175 52	1,227 74	.....	62
Simcoe.....	1	298	8,997 99	10	568 24	24	67 60	2,611 69	2,583 70	95 59	306
	2	53	2,179 81	2	47 63	5	.....	605 26	590 15	15 11	49
	3	138	3,678 68	7	373 00	3	....	536 85	509 85	27 00	129
	4	173	4,813 75	17	525 05	22	180 41	2,264 76	2,269 02	176 15	128
	5	108	4,370 44	6	494 61	5	8 67	940 21	976 21	2 67	76
	6	188	8,841 10	17	1,023 62	17	31 06	1,288 28	1,270 03	49 31	164
	7	15	979 37	7	208 41	1	467 14	366 73	424 89	408 98	11
	8	82	3,468 72	6	581 89	2	55 95	1,813 60	1,773 09	40 51	58
	9	231	7,718 34	15	653 49	28	.....	4,328 28	4,286 14	42 14	214
	10	59	1,732 49	7	207 08	...	25 00	563 27	563 27	.....	53
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..	1	78	3,278 76	3	177 95	11	16 57	933 14	804 90	144 81	75
	2	148	5,611 44	5	130 19	16	39 26	1,558 86	1,409 56	149 30	138
	3	293	9,203 61	8	353 33	16	70 05	3,344 31	3,359 23	35 16	280
	4	45	1,346 71	3	46 39	8	37 05	591 12	588 25	39 92	42
	5	94	2,483 84	1	65 98	5	182 85	618 32	620 18	180 99	97
	6	98	2,748 79	7	512 24	7	47 21	609 88	609 88	1 00	95
	7	55	1,387 19	2	39 15	2	65 56	571 41	561 41	10 00	53
	8	106	3,441 18	6	210 30	9	207 37	1,455 21	1,403 23	259 35	101
	9	27	860 97	1	43 88	2	6 15	158 35	158 35	6 15	25
	10	123	3,944 25	5	165 18	12	.....	1,546 52	1,546 52	..... .	114
	11	46	2,011 97	3	139 90	13	22 77	893 50	893 50	32 77	40
	12	70	2,805 82	3	80 42	10	175 57	792 31	792 31	.....	79

Court Business —*Continued.*

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
2	1			14				1 31				1		122 45	92 54
1				3				22						11 76	8 29
1								67				1		50 65	37 54
6				15	2	22 00		2 05				2		126 59	21 55
2				24				1 22						107 67	59 36
4	1			40				2 80		4	12 00			261 52	151 42
1				7				60						62 79	98 98
6				8				1 74						71 87	61 16
5				78				3 62				19	1	492 29	186 60
2				7				98						62 35	
1				13	2	22 00		64		1	10 00			89 50	61 92
2	3			43				2 30				6	4	278 00	123 51
1				35			1	1 96				2	1	226 58	80 60 160 05
17	2			48	9	108 00		3 19						314 51	264 01
1	2	1		11	2	23 00		46		1	17 00	1		52 58	34 50
1	1							37						16 60	16 14
1								60						26 74	25 84
				10				27						44 77	15 00
2				4										8 00	8 24
		1		1				74						50 44	26 11
								03						3 96	3 00
38				37						1	5 00	1		712 15	306 65
3		21		6						2	10			145 89	195 91
2				2										105 11	
2				4										59 85	116 35
27	1			51				10 17		2	20 00	8		547 20	414 92
6				11				2 01		1	10 00			93 00	12 78
4				28				3 22				2		145 95	65 20
10	1		1	43				5 02		2	4 00			376 65	127 42
1				4				33						50 30	166 67
5	4		1	47				4 20						331 90	87 00
3	1			12				2 04		1	5 00			177 52	324 50
3				20				1 56				1		163 80	101 51
16				78	6	64 00		8 56		2	12 00	2		785 70	236 77
5	1		1	23	1	11 00	1	2 02				2		123 00	
8	1		1	65	2	24 00		3 11		1	4 00	2		185 45	140 00
8				30	1	21 00		4 43		1	5 00	4		398 75	312 59
9				23	2	35 00		4 17						216 70	204 11
18	1		1	36	3	23 00		9 39		1	10 00	5		396 55	212 60
4								1 33						44 35	54 71
9				15	2	23 00		3 75		1	6 00	1		201 10	139 35
17				49				8 00				10		419 65	425 45
2				4				1 24						154 10	
3				16				2 58				1		147 80	153 98
10				32				5 74				1		335 77	
13	6		1	74				7 90		1	4 00			661 75	319 50
3				19				1 35						108 25	68 58
2				30				2 00				3		191 42	51 16
3			1	31				2 10				2		235 10	99 95
2	2			17				1 37						130 25	173 67
5				24				3 70				2		222 30	80 10
3				10				1 08				1		57 88	60 00
9		12		19				4 74		1	5 00	1		277 45	224 40
4				9				2 00				3		116 38	161 84
4				9				2 39				6		154 61	137 90

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		
Thunder Bay.	1	165	7,135 59	6	367 90	2	.....	1,954 69	1,954 69	143 62	156
	3	222	10,819 54	3	123 42	3	27 46	2,388 29	2,388 29	54 60	174
Victoria	1	85	1,949 79	4	197 02	8	23 00	987 25	987 25	.....	2
	2	56	1,862 88	9	229 91	2	.....	485 94	485 94	.....	58
	3	56	1,326 06	1	10 00	7	9 88	807 83	807 83	14 76	29
	4	24	519 19	4	169 00	11	25 12	313 00	313 00	14 00	.....
	5	472	14,041 07	6	206 20	66	61 99	4,180 37	4,180 37	188 19	459
	6	25	960 63			5	.....	195 02	195 02	1 40	24
		53	17,902 01	2	13 51	2	34 06	619 84	619 84	32 18	51
Waterloo	1	347	10,774 23	26	1,846 58	20	128 09	3,071 46	3,011 07	60 39	347
	2	190	3,398 10	6	131 65	28	10 08	1,802 11	1,792 03	10 08	187
	3	385	7,622 81	15	325 28	58	.....	2,467 70	4,417 24	50 46	380
	4	129	2,272 74	7	384 63	11	75 87	1,968 81	1,960 15	84 53	121
	5	49	1,856 92	2	54 59	7	.....	718 13	716 35	1 78	50
	6	46	1,328 16			4	.....	616 40	616 40	.....	45
	7	14	619 91	3	122 97	2	61 50	191 76	185 76	67 50	13
Welland.	1	185	6,943 67	7	659 61	53	52 55	4,072 07	4,095 12	29 50	170
	2	32	1,575 7	3	62 61	4	50 70	626 90	677 60	7	28
	3	134	4,016 69	5	303 76	6	167 13	1,634 05	1 781 51	19 67	128
	4	241	7,272 21	11	1,117 31	18	346 35	2,795 99	2,769 02	373 32	227
	5	54	1,810 95	5	78 60	7	2 94	577 69	572 69	5	34
	6	54	1,100 00		..	2	33 90	299 34	290 69	42 55	32
Welling-ton.	1	463	14,282 34	21	938 48	110	263 72	5,060 74	4,863 91	460 55	436
		13	457 89	.....	.....	4	.....	141 06	141 06	.....	13
	3	9	336 74	2	197 69	.....	.....	81 70	81 70	.....	.....
	4	9	2,436 12	3	250 14	8	11 43	939 01	936 51	2 50	87
	5	44	2,158 79	6	187 32	4	.....	626 10	626 10	.....	40
	6	34	1,446 69	7	396 72	1	68 76	705 43	709 95	64 24	30
	7	89	3,326 87	7	335 51	13	10 25	1,747 29	1,740 29	7	82
	8	81	2,623 73	5	1,572 09	10	53 30	1,353 45	1,343 04	63 71	80
	10	125	7,120 45	10	404 55	27	258 38	1,676 62	1,806 60	128 40	150
	11	86	3,033 07	10	437 50	15	184 57	1,817 08	1,891 62	110 03	80
Went-worth	1	659	26,335 40	21	1,019 58	48	126 22	5,865 33	5,734 90	256 83	588
	2	85	3,289 50	7	512 91	4	.....	888 01	888 04	.....	85
		41	2,248 19	2	22 93	..		562 42	562 42	.....	34
	4	22	1,263 69	1	84 01	2	44 70	605 54	650 24	.....	20
	5	38	989 30			1	.....	169 65	169 65	.....	.....
	7	6	187 76	1	64 25	.....	.....	91 78	91 78	.....	.....
		8	422 2			..	.....	92 05	92 05	...	.....
	9	469	17,522 09	2	1,492 37	50	206 71	4,642 97	4,446 44	403 24	433
York..	1	1,978	89,960 2	5	2,395 10	321	441 49	13,306 53	13,157 07	590 95	1,812
		127	4,658 51	8	500 13	13	105 04	1,667 49	1,697 56	75 17	121
		54	2,127 05	10	576 88	1		880 55	790 55	40 00	50
		187	6,822 26	12	792 43	14	397 39	2,491 67	2,616 63	272 40	170
		36	1,555 0	6	209 00	2	162 30	520 56	522 6	160 30	34
	6	55	2,673 52	10	750 35	4	3 00	1,096 47	997 27	29 20	51
		24	1,104 75		299 73	8	31 75	673 44	692 44	12 75	21
	8	204	5,834 77	4	157 02	13		1,427 06	1,427 06	...	198
	9	3	1,159 74		72 91	8	26 55	212 81	255 73	13 66	20
	10	1,977	92,154 57	43	2,856 89	404	1,706 16	13,676 8	15,08 73	274 27	1,818
Total	57	39,927	1,413,371 15	2,394	1,155,565 98	5,20	19,920 08	438,418 18	439,540 10	18,639 55	34,098

Court Business.—*Concluded.*

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
9	2	....	....	18	....	....	..	... ..	.	2	10 00	...		336 97	122 65
13	1	....	2	35	....	....	..	.....	.....	....	.....	2	.	482 20	206 08
2	2	...	....	31	...	.....	..	1 60	.....	...	.....	.....	..	167 11	.....
.....	5	...	....	10	.	.....	..	1 26	.....	...	.....	... .	..	122 22	95 39
.. ...	....	....	1	20	...	.....	..	72	.....	...	.....	2	.	74 10	58 68
.....	....	....	..	4	....	.....	..	39		....	.....	...	..	63 65	32 92
13	5	....	1	165	3	39 00	..	10 09	1 66	2	15 00	39	4	1,016 60	467 36
1	....	....	....	7	1	10 00	..	67	.....	...	.....	2	..	99 90	55 97
2	....	....	....	17	....	.....	..	1 34	.....		..	2	..	85 88	. ....
12	6	59	2	111	...	.....	..	10 01	..	1	10 00	4	1	733 61	384 81
3	2	....	1	114	...	.....	..	2 19	.....	1	3 00	8	..	420 45	202 29
2	....	....	1	191	...	.....	..	5 40	.....	1	10 00	2	..	737 75	189 85
8	....	....	....	62	....	.....	..	3 53	.....	3	10 00	1	..	257 15	179 62
3	1	....	1	10	.	.....	..	1 98	.... ..		.....	.....	..	144 45	105 50
1	....	....	....	15	....	.....	..	69	. ....	. .	.....	.....	..	101 75	88 54
1	....	....	....	3	...	.... ..	..	58	.....	....	.. ..	.....	..	28 53	16 13
10	....	....	....	45	2	22 00	..	6 96	.....	2	20 00	5	1	494 25	439 22
4	....	....	....	.....	....		..	1 45	... ..		.....	1	.	73 10	102 51
6	....	....	4	29	1	11 00	..	3 54	.....	3	30 00	.....	..	304 50	98 69
9	1	...	....	70	3	10 00	..	6 21	.....	1	10 00	1	..	528 00	495 00
4	....	....	....	15	....	.....	..	1 56	. .....	..	.....	.....	..	123 42	46 18
1	....	....	....	12	....	.....	..	98	.....	...	....	.....	..	60 00	38 52
21	3	....	2	193	1	12 00	..	11 72	7 65	6	33 00	34	2	1,076 55	462 24
.....	....	...	....	2	1	12 00	..	27	..	....	.....	.....	..	40 67	32 66
.....	....	...	....	1	....	..	..	21 00	... ..		.....	.....	..	25 63	14 49
5	4	....	..	29	1	10 00	..	2 27	.....	1	5 00	1	..	204 05	124 29
3	1	....	1	4	....	.....	..	2 02	.....	....	.... ..	.....	..	121 80	..
4	..	....	....	6	..	.....	..	1 63	.....	....	. . .	...	..	80 90	37 84
6	1	....	....	23	....	.... ..	..	3 03	.....	1	5 00	.....	..	206 40	175 65
1	4	....	4	15	..	.....	..	1 99	.... ..	...	.....	2	..	208 45	158 19
9	1	....	1	24	....	.....	..	5 54	... . ..	4	23 00	1	..	267 75	161 99
6	1	....	....	22	....	.....	..	3 15	.....	1	5 00	1	..	218 95	166 86
6	5	....	4	186	....	. .....	..	27 95	30 45	23	120 00	11	..	1,304 55	718 98
3	....	....	....	18	....	.....	..	2 86	.....	...	.....	.....	..	206 25	167 71
6	....	25	....	4	..	....	..	2 41	.....	...	.....	.....	..	87 93	68 69
1	1	....	1	5	....	.....	..	98	... ...	....	. ... ..	.....	..	52 95	59 01
.....	..	....	....	14	....	.....	..	78	.... ..	....	.... ..	.....	..	78 82	....
.....	....	....	....	3	....	... ...	..	12	... ..	....	.....	.....	..	14 00	5 77
.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	..	49	.....	...	.....	... .	..	14 22	7 42
31	5	....	....	147	1	12 00	.	16 83	4 46	3	25 00	12	2	1,044 64	601 92
166	16	....	12	274	7	35 00	..	65 29	747 23	12	60 00	146	..	3,470 25	1,433 43
1	2	1	....	26	...	.... ..	..	4 36	.... ..	....	.....	3	..	262 55	.....
5	1	....	...	15	...	..... .	..	2 33	. . ..	....	....	.....	..	113 92	. ..
11	3	....	....	48	1	10 00	..	6 50	.....	.	... ..	6	..	439 45	307 32
3	....	....	..	4	1	... ..	.	1 48	.... ..	1	1 50	1	..	90 55	47 52
4	2	....	....	5	3	30 00	..	2 53	..	....	....	1	..	132 75	152 66
3	3	....	...	4	....	.....	..	1 23	....	...	....	.. .	..	70 45	57 89
3	7	....	...	50	1	12 00	..	4 95	.....	..	....	4	..	382 85	..
2	....	....	....	2	...	... .	..	1 29	.. ..	....	.	1	..	58 85	56 05
141	....	....	10	325	2	33 00	..	78 99	948 37	8	45 00	135	..	3,830 40	2,353 61
2,365	364	194	155	10,034	129	1,342	16	1,136 20	4,432 34	241	1,455 50	1,481	60	.....	..... .

TABLE B.

LIST of Division Court clerks, their post office address, the county or district and number of division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1902, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to the date of printing, April 1903).

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	E. Biggins	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	Thomas Sullivan	Bruce Mines.
	3	W. A. McEwan	Thessalon.
	4	Stanley Ohant	Webbwood.
	5	P. J. Tyne	Chelmsford.
	6	Wm. F. Adams	Richard's Landing.
Brant	1	Jas. C. Spence	Brantford.
	2	John K. Finlayson	Paris.
	3	David Reid	St. George.
	4	Hy. Cox	Burford.
	5	Walter E. Hooker	Scotland.
Bruce	1	John Lee	Walkerton.
	2	John K. McLean	Teeswater.
	3	Joseph Barker	Kincardine.
	4	J. C. Gibson	Paisley.
	5	Robert Munro	Port Elgin.
	6	Clark Murray	Underwood.
	7	W. R. Hilborn	Tara.
	8	James Walmsley	Wiarton.
	9	Angus Martyn	Ripley.
	10	W. Moshier	Lion's Head.
	11	W. J. Little	Lucknow.
	12	T. J. Elliott	Chesley.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	Mark Danby	Richmond.
	3		Carp.
	4	Mathew Riddell	Galetta.
	5	John Kerr	North Gower.
	6	W. C. Cameron	Metcalf.
	7	F. W. Harmer	Mosgrove.
Dufferin	1	Joseph Pattulo	Orangeville.
	2	Hugh Falconer	Shelburne.
	3	J. A. Love	Stanton.
	4	James Henry	Mono Mills.
	5	R. E. Hamilton	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	3	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	4	Samuel Maccoll	Dutton.
Essex	1	C. H. Ashdown	Sandwich.
	2	J. A. C. Leggatt	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Oxley.
	5	George A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	F. P. Booutellier	Belle River.
	7	Joseph D. A. Deziel	Windsor.
	8	Wm. Laing	Essex.
	9	Wm. Manning	Comber.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District,	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Frontenac	1	Jas. S. Robinson	Kingston.
	2		
	3	C. Ruttan	Sydenham.
	4	W. H. Reynolds	Verona.
	5	S. J. Lake	Battersea.
	6	Mathew W. Price	Sharbot Lake.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	Arch'd Davidson	Durham.
	3	Thomas Plunkett	Meaford.
	4	W. L. Tyson	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. Van Dusen	Flesherton.
	6	John McDonald	Chatsworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Richard L. Stephen	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	D. McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	David T. Rogers	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	R. A. Havill	Rainham.
	5	Robert E. Johnson	Canboro'.
	6	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	C. D. Curry	Minden.
	2	Wm. Prust	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	Chas. B. Patterson	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	R J. McNabb	Acton.
	5	M. Beatty	Campbellville.
	6	James Robinson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Harford Ashley	Belleville.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	T. McCann	Tweed.
	5	F. B. Parker	Stirling.
	6	Arthur W. Coe	Madoc.
	7	J. G. Johnston	Deseronto.
	9	James B. Young	Trenton.
	10	B. C. Hubbell	Marmora.
	11	James Haryett	Maynooth.
	12	Dermott Kavanagh	Bancroft.
Huron	1	James Yates	Goderich.
	2	John Beattie	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	Andrew Cousley	Brussels.
	5	Chas. Snell	Exeter.
	6	Jas. Whyard	Dungannon.
	7	James Thomson	Bayfield.
	8	James McGuire	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Wroxeter.
	10	E. Zeller	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	James McMurchie	Blyth.

Lists of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	Arthur McKinlay	Ridgetown.
	3	Jas. C. Smith	Dresden.
	4	Arch'd Sampson	Blenheim.
	5	Chas. B. Jackson	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore	Bothwell.
	7	W. F. Robertson	Stewart.
Lambton	1	George Leys	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay	Watford.
	3	John Webster	Florence.
	4	Wm. W. Stover	Sombra.
	5	Thos. L Jones	Forest.
	6	Chas Hall	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Moore.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field	Lanark.
	3	F. McEwan	Carleton Place.
	4	G. F. McKimm	Smith's Falls.
	5	Alex. Graham	Pakenham.
	6	P. C. Dowdall	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	D. B Jones	Brockville.
	2	B C. Hughes	Prescott
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.
	4	Oliver Bascom	Kemptville.
	5	W. H. McCrea	Merrickville.
	6	N. L. Phelps	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood	Toledo.
	8	L. S. Lewis	Newboro.
	9	Isaac C. Alguire	Athens.
	10	C W. McLean	Spencerville.
	11	John Haley	North Augusta.
	12	M. J. Connolly	Caintown.
Lennox and Addington	1	A. Knight	Napanee.
	2	Fred W. Armstrong	Bath.
	3	Joseph B. Allison	Adolphustown.
	4	Herbert B. Collier	Newburgh.
	5	W. Whelan	Centreville.
	6	J. A Timmerman	Odessa.
	7	James Aylesworth	Tamworth.
Lincoln	1	John McKimmie	Niagara.
	2	W. A Mittleberger	St. Catharines.
	3	Charles Grassie	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	Samuel P. Jackson	Gore Bay.
	2	W. H. Becks	Little Current.
	3	W. J. Tucker	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	J. W. McIntosh	London.
	2	Ernest A. Dickson.	Parkhill.
	3	Robert J. McNamee	Lucan.
	4	W. C. Harris	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	Ed. Rowland	Strathroy.
	7	Edward Thomas Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Walter R. Westlake	Arva.
	9	E. S. Jarvis	London.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Muskoka	1	Chas. Baird	Bracebridge.
	2	Thos. M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	Fred D. Stubbs	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. D. Cockburn	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	M. W. Flannery	North Bay.
	4	Thomas J. Ryan	Sudbury.
	5	Thomas Cahill, Jr	Lake Talon.
	6	H. Irwin	Warren.
	7	Hector McQuarrie	Hailebury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Abraham M. Tobin	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	E. A. Buchner	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McColl	Vittoria.
	6	Arthur P. Barrett	Port Rowan.
	7	William W. Williams	Fairground.
	8	Lawrence Skey	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	John Moorecraft	Bowmanville.
	2	L. B. Davidson	Newcastle
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	H. M. Wood	Millbrook.
	5	John G. Orr	Cobourg.
	6	Donald Reid	Grafton.
	7	S. S. Brintnell	Colborne.
	8	Ed. O. Butler	Brighton.
	9	R. P. Hurlburt	Warkworth.
	10	W. E. Scott	Wooler.
	11	Ed. C. West	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonnell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Jos. E. Gould	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	Thos. P. Hart	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	Chas. K. Currey	Drumbo.
	3	Jas. Munroe	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwich.
	5	Neil B. Gunn	Ingersoll.
	6	John C. Ross	Tilsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	D. Macfarlane	Parry Sound.
	2	David Paterson	McKellar P.O.
	3	Wm. Ditchburn	Rosseau
	4	Walter Sharpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	Saml. G. Best	Maganetawan.
	6	R. B. Maw	Commanda.
	7	G. E. Sidewand	Sundridge.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Peel	1	J. W. Main	Brampton.
	2	H. H. Shaver	Cooksville.
	3	John Harris	Caledon.
	4	John McDonald	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. B. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	George K. Matheson	Mitchell.
	3	Richard Sheppard	St. Mary's.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	Wm. Bright	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Francis James Bell	Peterborough.
	2	Thomas Fraser	Norwood
	3	James McNeil	Keene.
	4	W. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	Wm. Gallon	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	David S Buchan	L'Original.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	L J. Labrosse	St. Eugene.
	4	D. Viau	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	J. S. F. V. Costello	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. W. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	Moise Rochon	Clarence Creek.
	11	Peter Stewart	South Indian.
Prince Edward	1	Fred Slavin	Picton.
	2	Theodore Dodge	Milford.
	3	Charles H. Wright	Demorestville.
	4	William H. C. Roblin	Ameliasburg.
	5	John W. Clarke	Wellington.
	6	A. B. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	Geo. H. Crane	Consecon.
	8	B. E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	P. H. Clarke	Rat Portage.
	2	B. F. Phillips	Emo.
	3	C. S. Smith	Fort Francis.
	4	Fred Deacon	Wabigoon.
	5	Howard Barnes	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	Lennox Irving	Pembroke.
	2	Hugh S. Miller	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, Jr.	Renfrew.
	4	John R. Tierney	Arnprior.
	5	John J. Carter	Mount St. Patrick.
	6	Robert Bannerman	Eganville.
	7	Robert Allan	Cobden.
	8	Thomas L. O'Grady	Brudenell.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Simcoe	1	W. C. McLean	Barrie.
	2	Thomas S Graham	Bradford.
	3	Geo. Chrystal	Beeton.
	4	R. G. Campbell	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. B. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Allıston.
	9	W. J. Martin	Penetanguishene.
	10	J. C. Steele	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. Macgillivray	Williamstown.
	2	Hugh R. Macdonald	Alexandria.
	3	George Bigelow	Cornwall.
	4	Fred. Warren	Wales.
	5	F. F. Plantz	Morrisburg.
	6	A. F. Sherman	Iroquois.
	7	M. J. Cleland	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	Bridge End.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterfield.
	11	D. McIntosh	Strathmore.
	12	John D. McIntosh	Dominionville.
Thunder Bay	1	Hugh Munro	Port Arthur.
	3	J. J. Wells	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Peter McIntyre	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. C. Moore	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omemee.
	5	Elias Bowes	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	Fred. Rohleder	Berlin.
	2	James D. Webster	Preston.
	3	Edward J. Wilkins	Galt.
	4	David Eby	New Hamburg.
	5	Alfred Boomer	Linwood
	6	Wm. H. Winkler	St. Jacobs.
	7	Wm. D. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	Abner O. Seger	Welland Station.
	2	Paul J. Wilson	Marshville.
	3	Ernest Cruickshank	Fort Erie.
	4	Jos. G. Cadham	Niagara Falls South.
	5	D. J. C. Munro	Thorold.
	6	A. K. Schofield	Port Colborne.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Wellington	1	Thos. J. Day	Guelph.
	2	Wm. Nicoll	Morriston.
	3	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
	4	John Brownridge	Fergus.
	5	Thomas Young	Erin.
	6	Henry Clark	Elora.
	7	W. W. Farewell	Drayton.
	8	Joseph Driscoll	Arthur.
	10	John Livingston	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunbury	Hamilton.
	2	F D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thompson	Waterdown.
	4	W. McDonald	Rockton.
	5	J. C. Moore	Stoney Creek.
	7	J. McClement	Glanford.
	8	Thomas Murphy	Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	Robert J. Corson	Unionville.
	3	Thos. F. McMahon	Richmond Hill.
	4	D. Lloyd	Newmarket.
	5	Warren P. Cole	Sutton West.
	6	A. Armstrong	Lloydtown.
	7	John Nattress	Woodbridge.
	8	Jno. Hamshaw	Toronto Junction.
	9	J. H. Richardson	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

LIST of Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County or District and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1902, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing, April 1902.)

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	Jas. H. Fraser	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	Thomas Knight	Bruce Mines.
	3	J. C. McKay	Thessalon.
	4	Wm. Irving	Webbwood.
	5	Isaie Hortier	Chelmsford.
	6	Daniel McPhail	Marksville, St. Jos. Is.
Brant	1	Jno. L. Dyckman	Brantford.
	2	Horace Huson	Paris.
	3	Edgar W. Patten	St. George.
	4	Daniel Dunn	Burford.
	5	A. M. Malcolm	Scotland.
Bruce	1	Jacob Wagner	Walkerton.
	2	P. Corrigan	Hollywood.
		John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Alex. Campbell	Kincardine.
	4	Alex. Fraser	Paisley
	5	William Mulvaney	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	Charles A. Richards	Tara.
	8	M. S. Johnston	Wiarton.
	9	John McRitchie	Ripley.
	10	Wm. Laidlaw	Lion's Head.
	11	R. J. Cameron	Lucknow.
	12	R. J. Foilis	Chesley.
Carleton	1	E. A. Lapierre	Ottawa.
		John Whitten	Ottawa.
	2	W. H. Hamilton	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	Ed. W. Owens	Antrim.
	5	Wesley Hicks	Kars.
	6	Ed. J. Murphy	Metcalfe.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bows	Shelburne.
	3	Arthur Love	Stanton.
	4		
	5	T. W. Rounding	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	3	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	4	Malcolm C. Leitch	Dutton.
Essex	1	Silas Master	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburg.
		John Pettypiece	Amherstburg.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	3	Jas. Wigle	Kingsville.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	4	Arthur T. Munger	Tarrow
	5	Jesse T. Brown	Leamington.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	6	Alex. Mousseau	Belle River.
	7	W. A. Mullard	Windsor.
		Clement Renaume	Windsor.
	8	Daniel Sinclair	Essex.
	9	Leon Suchereau	Chevalier.

List of Division Court Bailiff's, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Frontenac	1	Hiram Davis	Wolfe Island.
	1	J. A. Gardiner	Kingston.
	1	Jacob J. Gardiner	Kingston.
	2	John A. Gardiner	Kingston.
	3	Edwin G. Ruttan	Sydenham.
	4	E. M. York	Verona.
	5	Wm. J. Arthur	Battersea.
	6	John M. Hayes	Arden.
	6	Wm. J. Fraser	Ardoch.
Grey	1	James Cochrane	Owen Sound.
	2	James Carson	Durham.
	3	George Brown	Meaford.
	4	George Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	John Wright, jr	Flesherton.
	6	Wm. Donlon	Chatsworth.
	7	Henry Prast	Hanover.
	8	W. G. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James Thorburn	Caledonia.
	2	John Farrell	Cayuga.
	3	W. R. McIndoe	Dunnville.
	4	John H. Fite	Rainham.
	5	Eli Piper	Canboro'.
	6	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garrett	Minden.
	2	W. J. Austin	Haliburton.
	3	Adam Graham	Ursa.
Halton	1	J. A. Fraser	Milton.
	2		Oakville.
	3	James Guthrie	Georgetown.
	4	John Lawson	Acton.
	5	Ephraim Chapman	Campbellville.
	6	J. W. Henderson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Joshua Duffin	Belleville.
	1	Jones Phillips	Belleville.
	3	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	4	W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	C. Butler	Stirling.
	5	H. W. Harris	Stirling.
	6	Jacob Huff	Madoc.
	7	J. L. Ferguson	Deseronto.
	9	James Winterbourne	Trenton.
	10	James C. Bowen	Marmora.
	11	John Perry	Maynooth.
	12	Chas. E. Stanyer	Bancroft.
Huron	1	Thos. Gundry	Goderich.
	2	Joseph P. Brine	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	Finlay S. Scott	Brussels.
	5	John Gill	Exeter.
	6	James Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	J. Ferguson	Bayfield.
	8	Francis Patterson	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	Phillip Sipple	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Crediton.
	12	Richard Somers	Blyth.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
	1	A. Wells	Chatham.
	2	W. A. Gosnell	Ridgetown.
	3	Alex. Cuthbert	Dresden.
	4	W. Fellows	Blenheim.
	4	John M. Burke	Blenheim.
	5	Thos. Forham	Wallaceburg.
	6	John Eachran	Thamesville.
	6	S. J. Thomas	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	Rich. Macdonald	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	Richard L. Robior	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason	Wyoming.
	6	H. T. Mosure	Thedford.
	7	John McGill	Corunna.
	8	John Sinclair	Petrolea.
	9	Wm. Irving	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	P. J. Lee	Perth.
	1	Wm. J. Wilson	Perth.
	2	James D. McInnes	Lanark.
	3	John McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	James Murray	Smith's Falls.
	5	T. J. Bole	Pakenham.
	6	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	H. McPhall	Brockville.
	1	Matthew White	Brockville.
	2	Charles H. Row	Prescott.
	3	Edward McE. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	4	Michael Sweeney	Kemptville.
	5	Wm. J. McCarney	Merrickville.
	6	W. H. Denaut, jr	Delta.
	7	R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	Michael Adam	Westport.
	8	Delorma Deacon	Westport.
	9	G. W. Brown	Athens.
	10	James P Lawrence	Spencerville.
	11	S. J. Whaley	North Augusta.
	12	Jonas Hagerman	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	1	W. H. Huff	Napanee.
	2		Bath.
	3	D. Daverne	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	4	Jas. H. Patterson	Newburgh.
	5	P. Vanderwater	Centreville.
	6	Geo. Watts	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Carscallen	Tamworth.
	7	Chas. P. Stein	Denbigh.
	7	P. A. Wickware	Cloyne.
Lincoln	1	Robert Chapman	Niagara-on-the-Lake.
	2	Richard E. Boyle	St. Catharines.
	3	A D. Lacy	Smithville.
	4	W. E. Tufford	Beamsville.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Manitoulin	1	S. M. Frazer	Gore Bay.
	2	Ed. M. Bradley	Little Current.
	3	Henry Vanzant, jr	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	Jas. W. Hevey	London.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	John Ward	Lucan.
	4	Arthur Waters	Delaware.
	5	James Poole	Glencoe.
	6	Malcolm McIntyre	Strathroy.
	7	W. H. Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Chas. E. Smith	Arva.
	9	L. W. Stevens	London.
Muskoka	1	Fred Sander	Bracebridge.
	2	Wm. H. Johns	Gravenhurst.
	3	Wm. Rumsey	Huntsville.
	4	Francis Fowler	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	H. Kinch	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	J. B. Belanger	Mattawa.
	3	Isaac A. Kinsella	North Bay.
	4	M. J. Powell	Sudbury.
	5	Napoleon Menard	Bonfield.
	6		Warren.
	7	Robert Latimore	New Liskeard.
Norfolk	1	John Allgeo	Simcoe.
	2	Orlando H. Duncombe	Waterford.
	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	Jas. E. Dunkin	Vittoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	I. W. Massacar	Fair Ground.
	8	Hiram Fairchild	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	R. J. Mallory	Bowmanville.
	2	David Rutherford	Newcastle.
	3	H. Sing	Port Hope.
	4	Wm. Carveth	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Chas. S. Bradley	Grafton.
	7	Jas. E. Allyea	Colborne.
	8	Jas. M. Snider	Brighton.
	9	Luke Berry	Warkworth.
	10	Arthur Terrill	Wooler.
	11	Geo. Hay	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	R. F. Campbell	Brooklin.
	2	R. W. Mowbray	Kinsale.
	3	James D. Paxton	Port Perry.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	R. I. Harwood	Cannington.
	6	John H. Smith	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.

List of Division Court bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Div.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Oxford	1	M. Virtue	Woodstock.
	1	M. Virtue, jr.	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	A. S. S. Herd	Embro.
	4	C. E. Burgess	Burgessville.
	5	James Stirton	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tilsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	Benj. Hanna	Parry Sound.
	1	Duncan McCrae	French River.
	2	Archie R. Jackson	McKellar.
	3	James Harvey	Rosseau.
	4	Wm. Alexander	Burk's Falls.
	5	Ed. B. Parker	Maganetawan.
	6	David Ricker	Commanda.
	7	Archibald McDonald	Sundridge.
Peel	1	John W. Smith	Brampton.
	2	Wm. Henry Rutledge	Cooksville.
	3	James K. Leslie	Caledon.
	4	Thomas Barons	Bolton.
Perth	1	Thomas Tobin	Stratford.
	1	Thomas S. Tobin	Stratford.
	2	J. S. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	Wm. Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. A. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
	5	W. D. Weir	Milverton.
	6	Thos. Male	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Thomas Laplante	Peterborough.
	2	Dennis Mahoney	Norwood.
	3	Joseph Elmhirst	Keene.
	4	Thomas Nicolls	Lakefield.
	5	Isaac Lean	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	S. W. Wright	L'Orignal.
	2	Thomas Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Michael Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	Jno. A. Peltier	Plantagenet.
	5	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	6	Thomas Young	Russell.
	7	S. Wright	L'Orignal.
	8	Arthur Molloy	Fournier.
	8	Napoleon Dupuis	St. Isidore.
	9	Oliver Miron	Alfred.
	10	John A. Dent	Rockland.
	10	Moise Lavoulette	Clarence Creek.
	11	Wm. D. Heron	South Indian.
	11	Eugene Parent	Casselman.
Prince Edward	1	D. A. Spencer	Picton.
	2		Milford.
	3	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg.
	5	F. C. Spencer	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Bloomfield.
	7	Harman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Waupoos.

List of Division Court bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Rainy River	1	W. H. McKay	Rat Portage.
	2	Alex. Locking	Emo.
	3	F. H. Warner	Fort Francis.
	4	Thomas W. Thomson	Dryden.
	5		Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	Henry Mitchell	Pembroke.
		James Millar	Pembroke.
	2	Charles Taylor	Westmeath.
		John Beaupre	Beachburg.
	3	John Devine	Renfrew.
	4	John Lyons	Arnprior.
	5	Thomas J. Gorman	Shamrock.
	6	Wm. J. Wolsey	Eganville.
	7	John Burton	Cobden.
	8	Simon Finnerty	Brudenell.
Simcoe	1	John Weymouth	Barrie.
	2	Fred. B. McKay	Bradford.
	3	M. J. Casserly	Tottenham.
	4	A. W. S. Cunningham	Collingwood.
	5	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	6	A. R. McKay	Orillia.
	7	Andrew Patton	New Lowell.
	8	Thomas A. Whitesides	Alliston.
	9	Ed. E. J. Hewson	Penetanguishene.
	10	Thomas Blaney	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	P. W. Robertson	Williamstown.
	2		Alexandria.
	3	Homer Stiles	Cornwall.
		R. J. Gravely	Cornwall.
	4	Simon Warner	Osnabruck Centre.
		G. S. Castleman	Aultsville.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburg.
	6	Wm. A. Coons	Iroquois.
	7	Andrew Redwood	South Mountain.
	8	Jno. A. Munro	Crysler.
	9	Daniel McLeod	Lancaster.
	10	A. Stallmayer	Chesterville.
		Milo Knowland	Chesterville.
	11	Ed. J. Molony	McMillan's Corners.
	12	Donald J. Robertson	Maxville.
Thunder Bay	1	Thomas Connor	Port Arthur.
	3	Robt. Swanson	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Thomas Barnes	Woodville.
	2	Thomas Graham	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. R. Given	Bobcaygeon.
	4	Wm. Glass	Omemee.
	5	Peter Mitchell	Lindsay.
	6	Abel Minthorn	Oakwood.
	7		Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	Charles Huber	Berlin.
	2	John Soeder	Preston.
	3	Levi Bawhinheimer	Galt.
	4	Alex. Fraser	New Hamburg.
	5	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	7	Jas. G. Watson	Ayr.

List of Division Court bailiffs, etc.—*Concluded.*

County or District.	No. of Division	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Welland	1	Casper Ramey	Welland
	2	Chas. W. Duff	Marshville.
	3	Irwin, E. Teal	Ridgeway.
	4	George E. Buckley	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	C. Ramey	Thorold.
	6	Elias Augustine	Humberstone.
Wellington	1	John H. Doughty	Guelph.
	2	J. H. Doughty	Guelph.
	3	John W. Farries	Rockwood.
	4	Wm. M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	G. T. Scott	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	S. B. Trask	Drayton.
	8	David T. Small	Arthur.
	10	Henry Torrance	Clifford.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	John Hunt	Hamilton.
	2	E. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	3	W. Harvey	Waterdown.
	4	Emerson Clement	Lyndon.
	5	J. F. Felker	Stony Creek.
	7	Seth Hassard	Glanford.
	8	Seth Hassard	Glanford.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	Chas. E. Wingfield	Toronto.
	2	J. J. Lanau	Ringwood.
	3	J. J. Lanau	Ringwood.
	4	A. L. Widdifield	Newmarket.
		Amos H. Wilson	Newmarket.
	5	R. A. Sheppard	Sutton, West.
	6	Jas. Playter	Aurora.
	7	G. Burton	Woodbridge.
	8	J. K. McEwen	Weston.
	9	Jno. Annis	Scarboro'.
	10	Peter Small	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

ALGOMA.

F. W. Johnston, Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.
Edward O'Connor, Jr., Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.
J. J. Kehoe, County Crown Atty. and Clk. P., Sault St. Marie.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and the boundary line of the last named three townships, produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Township of Sprague, produced northerly.

4.—Bounded on the west by the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Lewis, produced north to the northern boundary of the District of Algoma, thence along the northern boundary of the said district, thence south along the eastern boundary to the waters of Lake Huron, thence westerly along the southern boundary of the District of Algoma, to a point opposite the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Long, thence northerly to said last-mentioned boundary line, thence easterly along the said southern boundary line of the Township of Sprague to the place of beginning, except the territory comprised in the limits of Division No. 5.

5.—The Townships of Rayside, Balfour Snyder, Creighton, Fairbank, Dowling, Lanark, Morgan, Lumsden, Carscaden, Cartier, Ermatinger, Hart, Hess, Moncrief and Craig, and all those portions of Algoma lying adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south of said railway and west of the westerly boundary of the Township of Moncrief to the westerly boundary of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, and all that portion of the said District lying north of the said C. P. R. and west of the said westerly boundary of the said Township of Moncrief. And that such portion of the said territory above described as has been and is a portion of the other Division Court divisions in said district shall be separated from such several divisions; and that the said divisions are altered accordingly.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

BRANT.

A. D. Hardy, Judge, Brantford.
A. J. Wilkes, C.C.A. and C.P., Brantford.

1.—The City of Brantford and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other divisions hereinafter described. The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora, and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton and east of Fairchild's Creek.

2.—The Town of Paris and the part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last-mentioned line.

The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and all that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr tract west of the continuation of the last mentioned line.

5. The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford and lots number 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

BRUCE.

Wm. Barrett, Judge, Walkerton.
A. B. Klien, J.J., "
Thomas Dixon, C.C.A. & C. Walkerton.

1.—The Town of Walkerton and the Township of Carrick and the Township of Brant, south of the 12th concession, in lots up to No. 26, and south of the 10th concession in lots 26 to 34, inclusive.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, the Townships of Culross and Greenock south of the 12th concession.

3.—The Town of Kincardine, the Township of Kincardine, lying south of 10th concession.

4.—The Village of Paisley and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of 11th concession and west of lot 26. That part of Greenock lying north of concession 11 ; lots 26 to 35, inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and Saugeen, east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the proportion of the town line between Aaron and Elderslie to the Saugeen River. All Elderslie lying west of the 25th side line and south to the 12th concession. And also that part lying north of concession 11 and west of lot 17.

5.—All of the Township of Amabel lying north of the 10th concession, Port Elgin and Southampton, and all Saugeen not in No. 4, and Arran, west of the line between lots 10 and 11, north of Arran Lake and its outlet, and Amabel, south of concession 11, and west of concession C, and concessions 8, 9 and 10.

6.—The Village of Tiverton, and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4, and all Kincardine north of the 9th concession.

7.—Tara and all Arran, not in No. 5, and all Elderslie, not in Nos. 4 and 12, and Amabel, south of the 8th concession and east of concession lettered C.

8.—The Town of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle and that part of Amabel not in Nos. 5 and 7.

9.—The Township of Huron.

10.—The Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds.

11.—Lucknow and the Township of Kinloss.

12.—Chesley and those parts of Brant and Elderslie not included in Nos. 1, 4 and 7.

CARLETON.

D. B. McTavish, Judge, Ottawa.
Wm. Musgrove, J.J., "
J. A. Ritchie, C.C.A., & C.P., Ottawa.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15, inclusive, Rideau front and concessions 1 and 6, inclusive, Ottawa front and the islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—The Township of Gouldbourne, the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough, all the Township of Nepean south of the River Goodwood, and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof north of the same river to the boundry line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concession,

3.—The Township of Huntley and the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5 inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—The Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—The Township of North Gower, Long Island in the Rideau River and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of Marlborough.

6.—The Township of Osgoode, the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa front and from lots 16 to 30 inclusive, of the Rideau front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—The Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa, and part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood and concession 4, 5 and 6 north of the River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the said last mentioned concessions and including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Township of March.

DUFFERIN.

M. McCarthy, Judge, Orangeville.
W. J. L. McKay, C.C.A. & C.P., Orangeville.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession in the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township or Melancthon, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

ELGIN.

D. J. Hughes, Judge, St. Thomas
C. O. Z. Ermatinger, J.J., St. Thomas.
D. J. Donahue, C.C.A. and C.P., St. Thomas.

1.—The Township of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

ESSEX.

C. R. Horne, Judge, Sandwich.
M. A. McHugh, J.J , Sandwich.
A. H. Clarke, C.C.A. & C.P., Sandwich.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich East.

2.—Town of Amherstburg and Townships of Alden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South and all of Colchester North, south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both sides of Maiden street.

5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—The Township of Rochester, the Village of Belle River, the first concession of the Township of Maidstone, and all north of the Middle Road in the said Township of Maidstone.

7.—Town of Windsor, the Town of Walkerville and all of Sandwich East, north of the Talbot Street range.

8.—The Town of Essex, all of the Township of Maidstone lying west of the first concession and south of the Middle Road ; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot street, including the lots on both sides of said street to Nos. 306 and 307 ; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Maiden street, and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lots No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

9.—The Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North.

[NOTE.—A resident bailiff appointed on Pelee Island is authorized to serve and execute process of the Second, Third and Fifth Division Courts of Essex on the Island.

FRONTENAC.

C. V. Price, Judge, Kingston.
J. L. Whiting, C.C.A. & C.P., Kingston.

1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolfe Island, Howe Island and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.

4.—Verona, comprising the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.

5.—Sudbury, comprising the Township of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, Canonto and South Canonto.

GREY.

W. J. Hatton, Judge, Owen Sound.
Duncan Morrison, J.J., Owen Sound.
J. Armstrong, C.C.A. and C.P., Owen Sound.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound, the Village of Brook and the Townships of Derby, Keppell, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Townships of Bentinck, Normanby and Glenelg as follows :—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham road, and in concessions 1, 2 and 3 north of the Durham road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normanby lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all of the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent and that part of the Township of Suphrasia lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood and the east half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying between the 4th and 5th concessions and south of the lots between 12 and 13, and east half of the Township of Osprey.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia, consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3 south of the Durham Road, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in the 12th concession, from the 4th to the 15th concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 20 inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18 inclusive, in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lot from 51 to 130 inclusive, in all the concessions from parallel to (and being northeast and southwest) of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the Township of Artemesia, Glenelg and Holland aforesaid ; all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14 inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the southwest of the third concession, southwest of the said Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia : all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in concessions 5 and 6, and all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the Township of Euphrasia ; all lots south of the allowance for road between lots 15 and 16 in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions, and from lots 25 to 30 inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Holland ; and all the lots lying east of allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the said Township of Glenelg

HALDIMAND.

————, Judge, Cayuga.
C. W. Colter, C.C.A. and C.P., Cayuga.

1.—The Township of Seneca, except the first and second concessions, the Young tract and the property of the late Richard Martin, and the late Robert Weir; all the Township of Oneida, except the first range north of the Cayuga line; the Dennis tract and the lots southerly of said tract.

2.—The Township of North Cayuga, except that portion thereof lying northeast of side line between lots 12 and 13; the first and second concessions of the Township of Seneca, except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 18; the Young tract and the lands of the late Robert Weir and the late Richard Martin, Esquires; the first range of Oneida and north of Cayuga line: also the Dennis tract and River lots lying south.

3.—The Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn, including the Village of Dunnville.

4.—The Townships of South Cayuga and Rainham.

5.—The Township of Canboro' and those portions of North Cayuga and Seneca not included in the other divisions.

6.—The Township of Walpole.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

(Annexed to Victoria for Judicial Purposes.)

W. W. Dean, Judge, Lindsay.
J. E. Harding, J. J.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan and Snowden, except that portion of both included in the third division, and all of the Townships of Snowden, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Township of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingston, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale and that portion of Monmouth not included in the third Division.

3.—The Township of Cardiff, the Township of Monmouth (except lots 1 to 19 inclusive) in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions; the south 12 concessions of the Township of Glamorgan, and from lot 21 inclusive, to the eastern boundary in the south six concessions of Snowden.

HALTON.

T. A. Gorham, Judge, Milton.
T. G. Matheson, C.C.A. and C.P., Milton.

1.—All the territory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in the Township of Esquesing and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the said Township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the Territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Township of Esquesing not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions
Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

HASTINGS.

T. A. Lazier, Judge, Belleville.
E. B. Fralick, J. J. "
P. J. M. Anderson, C. C. A. & C. P., Belleville.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville and the Township of Thurlow; also all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession, and east of the line between lots 18 and 19.

2.—(Order made discontinuing this court, from 1st of March, 1897. The territory to be divided amongst 1st, 5th and 9th courts as given under these respective divisions.

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 5th concession; also Block A and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the 8th and 9th concessions of the Township of Sidney (heretofore forming part of the 2nd division), together with all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying north of the 7th concession, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession, and also that part lying west of lot 26 in the different concessions south of the 11th concession of said Township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 6th concession of said township, the Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of the said Township.

7.—The Village of Deseronto.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot 7 in each of the concessions of the Township, including Mill Island. Also, all of said Township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession and west of the line between 18 and 19, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

10.—The Townships of Marmora Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Herschell, Monteagle, Carlow, Bangor, Wicklow and McClure.

12.—The Townships of Wollaston, Farady, Dungannon, Mayo, and all that part of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 6th concession of said Township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions of the said Township of Limerick.

HURON.

Jas. Mason, Judge, Goderich.
B. L. Doyle, J. J., Goderich.
Ira Lewis, C. C. A. & C. P., Goderich.

1.—Comprising the Town of Goderich, that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions, then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line, then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland, then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth and all that portion of the Township of Tickersmith not included in the third division.

3.—Comprising all that portion of the Township of Hullett south of the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Hullett, that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Nos. 1 and 7; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions Township of Stanley, 1st and 2nd concessions Township of Tuckersmith, L.R.S., north of Lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 and 26, H.R.S., and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey, all of the Township of Morris east of side road between lots number 10 and 11 (which is not included in No, 12) and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Ashfield and all West Wawanosh, except that portion east of Maitland River.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich, south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 12th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich; thence along the said concessions until the same joins the River Bayfield, all Stanley not included in No 3 and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Township of Turnbury, all that part of East Wawanosh not included in number 12, and all the Township of Morris not included in Nos. 4 and 12.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

12.—Commencing at the northeast angle of the Township of Hullett, thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said Township of Hullett to the blind line, between the 7th and 8th concessions of said township, thence westerly along said line to the western boundary of the township, thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the township to the Maitland River at the south eastern corner of the Maitland Block, thence along the said river northerly till the western boundary of East Wawanosh is reached, thence northerly along said westerly boundary to the road running between the 6th and 7th concessions of said Township of East Wawanosh, thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said township; thence northerly along the gravel road to the road running between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Morris, thence easterly along said road to the line between lots 10 and 11, thence southerly along said line between the 6th and 7th concessions, thence easterly along said line to the line between lots 15 and 19, thence southerly to the boundary line between the Townships of Morris and Hullett, thence easterly to the place of beginning, including the Village of Blyth.

KENT.

Arch'd Bell. Judge, Chatham.
R. S. Woods, J. J., Chatham.
W. Douglas, C. C. A. & C. P., Chatham.

1.—The First Division to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East, and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said township; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line, by the easterly boundary: that part of the Township

of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13th north to the 6th and 7th concession line, and all of the said township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that portion of Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road) and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line between lots 6 and 1 ; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham north of the 5th and 6th concession line and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the 3rd concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the lake shore through lot 146 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham and that part of the Township of Chatham northwest of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the said road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard north of the Botany Road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Oxford north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the Township of Rone, the Township of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East south of 3rd concession, the Township of Romany, and that part of the Township of Raleigh south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13 in the said township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot road.

LAMBTON.

D. F. McWatt, Judge, Sarnia.
John A. McKenzie, J.J., Sarnia.
J. F. Bucke, C.C.A. and C.P., Sarnia.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia and the Town of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick, including that portion of the Village of Arkona south of the township line.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet, including that portion of the Village of Arkona north of the township line.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external bounderies of the Township of Brock.

LANARK.

W. S. Senkler, Judge, Perth.
E. G. Malloch, C.C.A. & C.P., Perth.

1.—The Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark and west of lot No. 12 in each concession.

2.—The Townships of Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke.

3.—The Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay.

4.—The Township of Montague and that part of the Township of North Elmsley from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12 in each concession, both inclusive.

5.—The Township of Packenham.

6.—The Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots on the first seven concessions of the said township.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

H. S. McDonald, Judge, Brockville.
E. J. Reynolds, J.J., Brockville.
M. M. Brown, C.C.A. & C.P., Brockville.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburg to lot No. 18, inclusive of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford from the west side line of lots No. 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburg.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowance of roads within and between them), lots No. 1 to 10 inclusive in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and allowances of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each, respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Township of Escott and Young, in rear of the 4th concession of Young, and in the rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession, and west of lot No. 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburg

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta in rear of the 5th concession and west of lot No. 18 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between

the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots No. 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots No. 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall respectively embrace and comprehend within their limits those portions of the River St. Lawrence and Islands therein, within the exterior lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

W. H. Wilkinson, Judge, Napanee.
H. M. Deroche, C.C.A. and C.P., Napanee.

1.—The Town of Napanee, Township of Richmond, all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown lying north of Hay Bay, and all that part of North Fredericksburg lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernestown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernestown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21 in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburgh and all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown, not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden not included in Division No. 4

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernestown not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kalada, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham, Ashby and Denbigh.

LINCOLN.

R. B. Carman, Judge, St. Catharines.
M. Brennan, C.C.A. and C.P., St. Catharines.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merritton and Port Dalhousie, and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville, the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

A. B. McCallum, Judge, Gore Bay.
A. G. Murray, C.C.A. and C.P., Gore Bay.

1.—The Town of Gore Bay, the Townships of Gordon, Allan, Campbell, Mills, Burpee, Robinson, Dawson, the islands known as Cockburn, Barrie, Clap-

perton and the Duck Islands, and that part of the Township of Billings lying west of the road allowance between lots fifteen and sixteen in the several concessions thereof and so much of the Township of Carnarvon as lies west of Lake Mindemoya and north of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions thereof.

2.—The Town of Little Current, the Township of Howland and those parts of the Townships of Sheguindah and Bidwell, lying north of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions of Sheguindah and fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the sixth and seventh concessions of the line between lots seventeen and eighteen in the Township of Billings, and the adjacent islands lying north and east of the said Townships, except the Clapperton Island.

3.—Manitowaning, the Township of Assiginack, Tehkummah and Sandfield and those parts of the Township of Sheguindah lying south of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions of Sheguindah, and fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the sixth and seventh concessions of the Township of Billings to the line between lots seventeen and eighteen of said Township, and the Township of Carnarvon except so much of the same as lies west of Mindemoya Lake, and all that part of Manitoulin lying east of the Township of Assiginack, Manitowaning and South Bays and the islands adjacent thereto.

MIDDLESEX.

Wm. Elliott, Judge, London.
Edward Elliott, J.J., London.
Jas. Magee, C.C.A. and C.P., London.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and west of the said street, produced northerly or a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge across the Thames, south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames, and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and east of the line between lots numbers 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the second concession, then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the township, including all west of said line, and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster lying west of the line between lots numbers 42 and 43 not included in the first division, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of the River Thames, and with that portion of the Township of Lobo lying south of the line, between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Township of Exfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe, the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line between the 3rd

and 4th concessions, with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames: that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15, and with that portion of the Township of of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the second concession, and thence east of the line between lots 27 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13 to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots numbers 14 and 15.

9.—All that part of the City of London lying east of Maitland street; that part of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and that part of the Township of Westminister lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions and east of the main road leading south from Clark's Bridge across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

W. C. Mahaffy, Judge, Bracebridge.
Thos. Johnson, C. C. A. and C. P., Bracebridge.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Caldwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the Townships of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt, situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof: and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst: the Townships of Morrison, Ryde and Oakley; and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville, the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair, and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4. The Townships of Wood, Medora and that part of the Township of Watt situated on the west of lot 11 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Jos. A. Valin, Judge, North Bay.
A. G. Browning, C.C.A. and C.P., North Bay.

1.—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced north and south, to the boundary of the said district and east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2.—To be composed of the Townships of Mattawan, Olrig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder, Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisby, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east

of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced south to the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north to the Ottawa River.

3.—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Davine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig produced north to the Ottawa River and east of the eastern boundary of first division.

4.—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon, Dryden, Blezard and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced north and south to the boundary of said district.

5.—To be composed of the Townships of Bonfield and Boulter.

6.—To be composed of Awrey, Hagar, Rutter, Hugel, Kirkpatrick, Dunnett Appleby and Hawley, together with that portion of the said District of Nipissing lying north and south of the said district townships between the lines produced northerly and southerly along the easterly and westerly boundaries of the said division.

7. To be composed of the Townships of Lorain, Buckley, Dymond, Harris Casey, Brethour, Harley, Hilliard, Ingram, Hudson, Kerns, Armstrong, Evanturel, Marter, Henwood, Beauchamp, Dack, Chamberlain, Pacaud, Bryce, Robillard, Savard, Marquis, Otto, Eby, Blain and Sharpe, and those portions of the unsurveyed parts of the said District lying northerly of the line marking the northerly boundary of the Township of Wyse, produced westerly till it meets the line between the Townships of Badgerow and Hugel, produced northerly for a distance of eighteen miles and easterly of the last mentioned line, produced northerly to the boundary of the said district.

NORFOLK.

James Robb, Judge, Simcoe.
T. R. Slaght, C.C.A. and C.P., Simcoe.

1.—The Town of Simcoe, the Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said Township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the said line between lots 12 and 13.

2.—The Township of Townsend and the Village of Waterford.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton and the Village of Delhi.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Townships of North Walsingham, South Walsingham and the Village of Port Rowan.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—The Village of Port Dover, and that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions lying east of the side line between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots 12 and 13 in said Township.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

T. M. Benson, Judge, Cobourg.
J. Ketchum, J.J., Cobourg.
J. W. Kerr, C.C.A. and C.P., Cobourg.

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington and the Town of Bowmanville.
2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle,
3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.
4.—Townships of Cavan, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.
5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.
6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.
7.—Townships of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.
8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.
9.—Townships of Percy and Village of Hastings.
10.—Township of Murray.
11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

ONTARIO.

N. McCrimmon, Judge, Whitby.
D. J. McIntyre, J.J., Whitby.
J. E. Farewell, C.C.A. and C.P., Whitby.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.
2.—The Township of Pickering.
3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog and the Village of Port Perry.
4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott and the Town of Uxbridge.
5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.
6.—The Township of Thorah, and all that part of the Township of Mara lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions.
7.—All that part of the Township of Mara lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

OXFORD.

Alex. Finkle, Judge, Woodstock.
F. R. Ball, C.C.A. and C.P., Woodstock.

1.—Comprising the Town of Woodstock, the Townships of Blandford, East Zorra, East Oxford, and that part of the Township of North Oxford situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford lying east of lot No. 7 to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.
2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.
3.—Comprises the Townships of West Zorra and East Nissouri.
4.—Comprises the Townships of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.
5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and West Oxford not comprised in the 1st Division; the Town of Ingersoll and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham, west of the Middle Town line.
6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg and all that portion of the Township of Durham not included in the 5th Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

P. McCurry, Judge, Parry Sound.
W. L. Haight, C.C.A. and C.P., Parry Sound.

1.—The Town of Parry Sound and the Townships Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the district lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagarman, Furguson and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferris and the west boundary of Furguson, produced to the French River.

3.—Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—The Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson, Lount, Proudfoot, Bethune and Sinclair.

6.—That territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the western boundary of the Township of Patterson, produced to the French River and Lake Nipissing; on the east by the boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

PEEL.

D. McGibbon, Judge, Brampton.
W. H. McFadden, C.C.A. and C.P., Brampton.

1.—Town of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto, and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4.—Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

PERTH.

J. A. Barron, Judge, Stratford.
J. Idington, C.C.A. and C.P., Stratford.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope west of the side-line between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Townships of Downie and Gore north and east of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road; and all the Township of Ellice from the 1st to 13th concession, inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullerton not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie west of the Oxford Road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions: the Township of Blanshard; all that part of the Township of Fullerton comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east of lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town-line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and the north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with

the 9th and 10th concessions; all that part of the Township of South Easthope not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma from lots 53 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the 1st concession, and from lots No. 27 to 16, both numbers inclusive, in and from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Ellice; and concessions 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Townships of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace and all that part of the Township of Elma from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots Nos. 1 to 26 inclusive, from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive.

PETERBOROUGH.

C. A. Weller, Judge, Peterborough.
R. E. Wood, C.C.A. and C.P., Peterborough.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Township of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon, and all the Township of Smith lying south of the 7th concession; and all the Township of Otonabee lying west of the 8th concession and north of lots 21 from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of the said Township of Otonabee; and all she Township of Douro lying south of lots numbered 11; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Township of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 1 to 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession, and all that part of the said Township of Otonabee lying south of lots numbered 22 and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith lying north of the 6th concession; all that part of the Township of Douro lying north of lots numbered 10; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying north of lots numbered 10; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway; and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake and South Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

P. O'Brian, Judge, L'Orignal.
A. Constantineau, J.J., L'Orignal.
J. Maxwell, C.C.A. and C.P., L'Orignal.

1.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the 1st concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from front of 3rd concession to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprising the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprising the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the Municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprising the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

PRINCE EDWARD.

E. Merrill, Judge, Picton.
Jas. R. Brown, C.C.A. and C.P., Picton.

1.—The Town of Picton, the second and third concessions of "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13, eastward: Gore "G"; 1st and second concessions north of the Carrying Place; 1st concession southeast of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gores "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township Hallowell; Block "I" the concession north and east of East Lake, and Gore "B" in the Township of Athol, and 1st and second concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A" in the Township of North Marysburg, and 1st concession southwest of Green Point. to the end of Carmen's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburg, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the Township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburg.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying east of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier not included in the 7th division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No, 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the second concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lot No. 74, in that concession in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract" 2nd and 3rd concessions of said tract west of lots No. 13, in those concessions, Gore "E" 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions: the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 8, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying west of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier west of the line between lots 36 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots No. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Marshland's Gore, the concession lying north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburg.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

T. W. Chapple, Judge, Rat Portage
W. J. Moran, C.C.A. and C.P., Rat Portage.

1.—That part of the District composed of the territory lying west of a line commencing at Pickerel Rapids, on Cedar and Manitou Lakes, and extending northward parallel with the Sixth Meridian line to the northern boundary of the district, and north of the line drawn from the mouth of Rainy River, at Hungary Hall, in a north and easterly direction along the shore of the Lake-of-the-Woods to the easterly end of Sabiskong Bay, thence easterly to the said Pickerel Rapids.

2.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying east of the western boundary of the Township of Shenstone and Tait, and extending northwards in a straight line from the westerly boundary line of the townships of Aylesworth, Lash and Carpenter.

3.—That part of the district composed of the said line forming the eastern boundary of the said above mentioned townships, extended northward and south of the said line running eastward from the east end of Sabiskong Bay to Pickerel Rapids, and extended further in an easterly direction to the boundary line between the Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, at the southwest angle of Hawke Lake.

4.—That part of the district lying north of the northern boundary of the said Third Division Court, and east of the eastern boundary of the said First Division Court.

5.—To be composed of all that portion of said district lying west of the western boundary of the Townships of Shenstone and Tait, and the line drawn northward to the northern boundary of the second division.

RENFREW.

John Deacon, Judge, Pembroke.
Thomas Deacon, J.J., Pembroke.
J. R. Metcalf, C.C.A. and C.P., Pembroke.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke, the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petawawa, Buchan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Herd, Clara and Maria, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concession, both inclusive, and also those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of the same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concession, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Adamston, excepting the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concession and the whole of the concessions numbering 13, 14, 15 and 16 in said township.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Township of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham and Matawatchan, and all the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions in the said Township of Adamston, and the whole of the concessions numbered 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the said townships.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algoma, North Algoma, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce, from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions, of said Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 4th concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliffe, Raglan, Lynedoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

SIMCOE.

J. A. Ardagh, Judge, Barrie.
W. F. A. Boys, J.J., Barrie.
J. R. Cotter, C.C.A. and C.P., Barrie.

1.—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township of Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40, in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, respectively. That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions (including the Ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford; the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, excepting that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions.

3.—The Township of Tecumseh, except concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of Lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River: the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession, and north of lots Nos. 10 in the 9th and 10th concessions, respectively, that portion of the Township of Oro lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively: lots, 38, 39 and 40 in the first and second concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof: that portion of the Township of Oro lying east of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Medonte being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both) inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and

14th concessions; the islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga River; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossoronto lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossoronto, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof, that portion of the Township of Innisfil being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseth; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eight concessions thereof.

9.—The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the Islands in Lake Huron continguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 9th ninth division, and lying wholly and for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots Nos. 6, in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, and that portion lying north of lots Nos. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except portion lying west of the 8th concession; the Island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that portion of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

Note.—Each of the said several divisions shall include all allowances for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is hereinbefore declared to belong to or form part of any particular division.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

J. R. O'Reilly, Judge, Cornwall.
J. W. Liddell, J.J., Cornwall.
Jas. Dingwall, C.C.A. and C.P., Cornwall.

1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry.
2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.
3.—Town and Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.
4.—Township of Osnabrook, in the County of Stormont.
5.—Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas.
6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.
7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.
8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.
9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.
10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.
11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.
12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

F. Fitzgerald, Judge, Port Arthur.
David Mills, C.C.A. and C.P., Port Arthur.

1.—All that part of the District lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting therefrom the Municipality of Neebing.

3.—Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

VICTORIA.

W. W. Dean, Judge, Lindsay.
J. E. Harding, J.J., Lindsay.
A. P. Devlin, C.C.A. and C.P., Lindsay.

1.—The first consists of the following Townships and parts of Townships, viz: of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of the Portage Road.

2—The second consists of the following Townships: all of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Somerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township Fenelon lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Calden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the range south of Portage Road.

WATERLOO.

D. Chisholm, Judge, Berlin.
W. H. Bowlby, C.C.A. and C. P., Berlin.

1—All that portion of of the Township of Waterloo lying north of Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the upper block of said township lying north of said township lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo lying south of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern Boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 85 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that portion of the Township of North Dumfries lying east of lot No. 19, in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line including the Town of Galt.

4.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

5.—The Township of Wellesley.

6.—The Township of Woolwich.

7.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of the eastern boundary of said lot No. 18, in the 7th concession; thence along the

eastern limits of the said lot No. 19, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 15th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

WELLAND.

W. W. Fitzgerald, Judge, Welland.
T. D. Cowper, C.C.A. and C.P., Welland.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland: that part of the Township of Thorold lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 15th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford south of the line between lots 136 and 137: easterly from the westerly limit of the Township to the southeast angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots No. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the Township, including the Towns of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Township of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other Division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone lying south of the 5th concession, and west of the side lines, between lots No. 9 and 10 in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

WELLINGTON.

A. C. Chadwick, Judge, Guelph.
Joseph Jamieson, J.J., Guelph.
H. W. Peterson, C.C.A. and C.P., Guelph.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, excepting the 11th and 12th concessions: the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa: and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21, in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington, and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol: the Municipality of the Village of Elora, and lots numbers 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro', and concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that Township.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur south and southeast of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions "A" and "B" of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this Division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

WENTWORTH.

C. G. Snider, Judge, Hamilton.
J. F. Monck, J.J., Hamilton.
John Crerar, C.C.A. and C.P., Hamilton.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West, the Town of Dundas, and the east half of the Township of Ancaster.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverly and the west half of the Township of Ancaster.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying west of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and part of Hamilton City west of Hughson street.

YORK.

John Winchester, Judge, Toronto.
Ed Morgan, J.J., Toronto.
P. M. Morson, 2nd J.J., Toronto.
H. H. Dewart, C.C.A., Toronto.
H. E. Irwin, C.P., Toronto.

TORONTO CITY.—J. W. Curry, Crown Attorney.

1.—The City of Toronto, east of Yonge street, at date of 14th September, 1875, (i. e. Bloor, Sherbourne and Howard streets on the north, the Don on the east, down to Queen street, and all south of Queen street as far as Lee avenue.)

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive, together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concession 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concession 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch from lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11 northward; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Townships of King and the incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 1 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge street and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—Township of Scarboro' and all that portion of the Township of York which lie east of Yonge street and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto, west of Yonge street, at date of 10th Sept., 1875. (i.e., Bloor street on the north and Dufferin street on the west.)

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts from and after 1st July, 1894.

FORM I.

Clerk's Fees.

1. Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book.....$0 15
   (This item to apply to entering in the procedure book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons).
2. Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in the forms) in all :
   Where claim does not exceed $20..... 40
   " exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60..... 50
   " " $60 and does not exceed $100..... 60
   " " $100..... 1 00
   (N.B.—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee).
3. Copy of summons, including all notices and warnings thereon 25
4. Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff..... 25
5. Copy of set-off or counterclaim (including particulars) when not furnished by the defendant..... 25
   (Note—In either of the last two preceding items the fee may be taxed against the party ordered to pay costs).
6. Receiving and entering bailiff's return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons or papers from another division)..... 15
7. Taking confession of judgment..... 10
   (This does not include affidavit and oath, chargeable under item 8).
8. Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the clerk, and administering oath to the deponent 25
9. Furnishing duly certified copies of the summons and notices and papers with all proceedings, for purposes of appeal (under section 157), as required by either party, per folio of 100 words 05
10. Certificate therewith..... 25
11. Certifying under the seal of the Court, and delivering to a judgment creditor a memorandum of the amount of judgment and costs against a judgment debtor, under The Creditor's Relief Act, or for any other purpose..... 25
12. Copies of papers, for which no fee is otherwise provided, necessarily required for service or transmission to the judge, each..... 10
    If exceeding two folios, per folio..... 05
13. Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, including mailing, but not postages 15
14. Entering final judgment by clerk, on special summons, where claim not disputed 50
15. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing, or final order made by the judge..... 50
    (Note.—This fee does not apply to any proceeding on judgment summons).
    (This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the procedure book the judgment, decree and order in its entirety, rendered or made at the trial. If a garnishee proceeding before a judgment, the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee).
16. Subpoena to witness..... 25
    (The subpoena may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpoena shall be taxed, unless the judge otherwise orders).
17. For every copy of subpoena required for service 05
18. Summons for jury (including copy for each juryman, when required by the parties..... 1 25
19. Calling and returning jury ordered by the judge 25

20. Every order of reference, or order for adjournment, made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the judge and entering the same, including final order of judgment debtor's examination 25
(Any warning necessary with order, e.g., the warning in Form 73, forms part of the order.)
21. Transcript of judgment to another Division Court 25
22. (Abolished—Transcript to County Court.)
23. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant of commitment and delivering same to bailiff 50
24. Renewal of every writ of execution, when ordered by the judgment creditor, or of warrant of commitment; when ordered by the judge 15
25. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the clerk (including affidavits of justification and of execution) 1 00
26. For necessary entries in the debt attachment book, in each case (in all). 20
27. Transmitting transcript of judgment; or transmitting papers for service to another division, or to the judge on application to him, including necessary entries and mailing, but not including postage 25
28. Receiving papers from another division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return and transmitting the same (if return made promptly, not otherwise) 30
29. Search by person not party to the suit of proceeding, to be paid by the applicant 10
Search by party to the suit or proceeding, where the suit or proceeding is over one year old 10
(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old.)
30. Taxing costs, in defended suits, after judgment pronounced 25
31. Making out statement of costs in detail (including bailiff's fees), at the request of any party, or for the purpose of settlement, or upon entering judgment by default 10
(Neither item 30 or 31 applies to statement of costs endorsed on summons or copy to be served.)
32. Taxing bailiff's costs under section 241 of the Division Courts (R.S O. 1897).... 25
33. Copying and transmitting to municipal clerk, judge's decision to appeal 50

2. BAILIFF'S FEES.

1. Service of summons issued under the seal of the Court, or judge's summons or order, on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman):
Where claim does not exceed $20 30
" exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60 40
" exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100 50
" exceeds $100 75
(In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee.)
2. For every return as to service under item 1.; attending at the clerk's office and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 183) 15
3. Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice 15
4. Taking confession of judgment and attending to prove 10
5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the Court, in every defended case, and at the hearing of every judgment summons 15
6. Enforcing every writ of execution or summons of replevin, or warrant of attachment or warrant against the body, each:
Where claim does not exceed $20 50
" exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60 75
" exceeds $60 ..... 1 00
(When goods replieved, the value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee. This fee does not include service of summons in replevin on defendant.)
Fees under Creditor's Relief Act (see section 7 of 52 Vict. cap. 12; and section 25 of R. S. O., cap. 65) shall be taxed according to this tariff.
7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons, or process, or other necessary papers, or in going to replevy goods, or to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money paid on demand, or made on execution, or case settled after seizure 12
8. Mileage going to arrest under warrant, when arrest made, per mile 12

9. Mileage carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses and assistance, per mile 20
10. Every schedule of property seized, attached or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary :
    Not exceeding $20 30
    Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $60 50
    Exceeding $60 75
11. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the bailiff, including affidavit of justification and execution 50
12. Every notice of sale, not exceeding three, under execution or under attachment, each 15
13. Reasonable allowances and disbursements, necessarily incurred, in the care and removal of property.
(a) If a bailiff removes property seized, he is entitled to the necessary disbursements, in addition to the fees for seizure and mileage.
(b) If he takes a bond, then to 50 cents, instead of disbursements for removal of property.
(c) If assistance is necessary in the seizure, or securing, or removal, or retaining of property, the bailiff is entitled to the disbursements for such assistance.
(d) All charges for disbursements are to be submitted to the clerk for taxation, subject to appeal to the judge.
(e) The bailiff must in all cases endorse a memorandum of all his charges on the back of the execution, or state them on a separate slip of paper, so that the clerk may conveniently tax the bailiff's charges for fees and disbursements.
(f) The clerk is in all cases to sign the memorandum of his taxation and preserve it among the papers in the cause, together with the execution, for future reference, and thereby enable the clerk to certify the bailiff's returns properly.
14. If execution or process in attachment in the nature of execution, be satisfied, in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, whether by action of the parties or otherwise, the bailiff shall be entitled to charge and receive 3 per cent. on the amount directed to be levied, or on the amount of the value of the property seized, whichever shall be the lesser amount.
15. Poundage on executions, and on attachments in the nature of executions, 5 per cent. exclusive of mileage for going to seize and sell, upon the amount realized from property, necessarily sold.

3.—FEES TO WITNESSES AND APPRAISERS.

Allowances to Witnesses.

Attendance, per diem, to witnesses residing within three miles of the place where the Court is held, if within the county 75
And if without the county 1 00
Attendance, if witness resides over three miles from the place of sittings, and within the county, per diem 1 00
Attendance, if witness resides without the county and more than three miles from the place of sittings, per diem 1 25
Barristers and solicitors, physicians and surgeons, engineers and veterinary surgeons, other than parties to the cause, when called upon to give evidence of any professional service rendered by them, or to give professional opinions, per diem 4 00

(Note.—Disbursements to surveyors, architects and professional witnesses, such as are entitled to specific fees by statute, are to be taxed, as authorized by such statute.

If witnesses attend in one case only, they will be entitled to the full allowance.

If they attend in more than one case, they will be entitled to a proportionate part in each cause only.

The travelling expenses of witnesses, over three miles, shall be allowed, according to the sums reasonably and actually paid, but in no case shall exceed twenty cents per mile, one way.

FEES TO APPRAISERS.

Fees to Appraisers of Goods, etc., Seized under Warrant of Attachment.

To each appraiser, 50 cents per day, during the time actually employed in appraising goods—to be paid in the first instance by plaintiff and allowed as costs in the cause.

FEES IN SUITS NOT EXCEEDING $10.

(57 Vict., cap. 23, sec. 11.)

Clerk.

For all services, from entering action, or suing out a judgment or interpleader summons, up to and including the entering of final judgment or final order on any such judgment, or interpleader summons, in case the action proceeds to judgment or final order. $ 1 25

In case the action does not proceed to judgment or final order, the fees heretofore, or that may hereafter be payable, but not exceeding in the whole the sum.

For issuing writ of execution, warrant of attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent and entering the return thereto 50

Bailiff.

For all services rendered in serving summons and making return, and any other service that may be necessary, before the judgment is entered by the clerk or pronounced by the judge, mileage excepted 40

For enforcing execution, schedule or property seized, or attached, bond, where necessary, and all other necessary acts done by him, after seizure, mileage excepted, if money made or case settled, after levy 1 00

(Necessary disbursements incurred in the care and removal of property shall be allowed, to be first taxed by the clerk, subject to the approval of the judge.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES

ONTARIO

1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES

1902

To The Honorable Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the Twentieth Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending 30th December, 1902.

Shortly after my appointment to the office on the 9th October, 1902, I commenced the inspection of offices which had not been visited by my predecessor during the year. With but a few exceptions I was able to complete the work of inspection before the end of the year, and to meet a large proportion of the County Judicial Officers of the Province, and to familiarize myself with many of the duties of the office. In all parts of the Province deep regret was expressed at the death of my predecessor, Mr. Fleming. He was esteemed by everyone with whom he came in contact, and by his death the Crown lost a faithful and efficient servant, and the Judicial Officers of the Province a firm and considerate friend.

The following officers have been appointed during the year :—

SHERIFFS.

John Wesley Humble, of the Town of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, Esquire, to be Sheriff in and for the said District of Rainy River, in the room and stead of William Henry Carpenter, Esquire, deceased ; Gazetted 22nd March.

George Augustus Dana, of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, Esquire, to be sheriff in and for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville ; Gazetted 3rd May.

SURROGATE JUDGES.

Thomas Ambrose Gorham, of the Town of Milton, in the County of Halton, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Halton, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Halton : Gazetted 11th January.

LOCAL MASTERS.

His Honour Thomas Ambrose Gorham, Judge of the County Court of the County of Halton, to be a Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Halton, in the room and stead of John M. Hamilton, Esquire, resigned ; Gazetted 12th April.

County Crown Attorneys, &c.

Herbert David Smith, of the Town of Ridgetown, in the County of Kent, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be County Crown Attorney and Clerk of The Peace in and for the County of Kent, in the room and stead of William Douglas, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, deceased; Gazetted 26th July.

Local Registrars, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, &c.

Donald Reginald Anderson, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law to be Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice, Clerk of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, of the said County of Victoria, in the room and stead of William Grace, Esquire, resigned; Gazetted 13th September.

Thomas Huson Murray, of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, to be Local Registrar, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of Surrogate in and for the said District of Algoma, in the room and stead of George McGill Farewell, Esquire, deceased; Gazetted 11th October.

Theophilus Henry Alexis Begue, of the Town of Dundas, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, to the Deputy Clerk of The Crown, Clerk of County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the said County of Wentworth; in the room and stead of Sampson Howell Ghent, Esquire, deceased; Gazetted 29th November.

Stewart Charles Macdonald, of the Town of Dunnville, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of Surrogate, in and for the said County of Haldimand, in the room and stead of James Mitchell, Esquire, deceased; Gazetted 13th December.

Police Magistrates.

Thomas Alfred O'Rourke, of the Town of Trenton, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Trenton, in the room and stead of George Henry Gordon, Esquire, resigned; Gazetted 4th January.

Rupert Etherege Kingsford, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, at present Deputy Police Magistrate in and for the City of Toronto, to be, pursuant to the provisions of Section 13, of The Act 2. Edward VII, Cap. 12. entitled "an Act to amend the Statute Law," a second Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Toronto; Gazetted 5th April.

Thomas Rice, of the Town of Dunnville, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Dunnville, and for that portion of the said County of Haldimand being composed of the Townships of Canborough, Moulton, Dunn, South Cayuga and Sherbrooke, without salary, in the room and stead of John Taylor, Esquire, deceased; Gazetted 12th April.

William Mitchell Horsey, of the Town of Bomanville, in the County of Durham, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Bowmanville, in the room and stead of George Haines, Esquire, resigned; Gazetted 10th May.

William Mitchell Horsey, of the Town of Bowmanville, in the County of Durham, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the said County of Durham, in the room and stead of George Haines, Esquire, resigned.

James Kirkwood, of the Village of Ospringe, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, to be a Police Magistrate in and for that portion of the District of Nipissing known as the "Temiskaming Region," and the new settlement to the North and West thereof and along the line of The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, whether completed or under construction; the said Territory within which the said Police Magistrate shall have and exercise jurisdiction shall comprise more particularly the Townships already surveyed and sub-divided to the west and northwest of Lake Temiskaming, in the said district of Nipissing; and the unsurveyed territory lying to the east of said Railway and between said Railway and Lake Temiskaming and west of said Railway for a distance of twelve miles and extending as far south as the southerly limit of the Temagami Forest Reserve and its eastern prolongation to Lake Temiskaming.

John Loughrin, of the Town of North Bay, in the Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing, Esquire, to be Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing, at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, in the room and stead of William Doran, Esquire, deceased, with jurisdiction in the territory comprising the said Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing, saving and excepting thereout the territory set forth and described in the Order-in-Council on 23rd April, 1902, appointing James Kirkwood, Esquire, a Police Magistrate, with jurisdiction in the territory therein set forth and described; Gazetted 14th June.

John Tierney, of the Town of Arnprior, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Arnprior, without salary, in the room and stead of George Craig, Esquire, deceased; Gazetted 28th June.

Samuel Haryett, of the Village of Bancroft, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Townships of Lake, Tudor and Grimsthorpe, in the County of Hastings, and for all that part of the said County of Hastings which lies north of the said Townships, in the room and stead of James Cleak, Esquire; Gazetted 18th October.

Arthur C. Woodman, of the Village of Drayton, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Drayton, without salary; Gazetted 18th October.

James McAllister Farrell, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Kingston, in the room and stead of John Duff, Esquire, deceased; Gazetted 1st November.

Thomas Jones, of the Town of Forest, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Forest, in the room and stead of William Gunn Owens, Esquire, resigned; Gazetted 22nd November.

Associate Coroners.

Arthur Hamilton Hough, of the Town of Trenton, in the County of Bruce, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Bruce; Gazetted 4th January.

James McLurg, of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, M.D, C.M., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Algoma; Gazetted 24th January.

Arthur Gun, of the Town of Durham, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M.D., C.M., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the the said County of Grey; Gazetted 22nd February.

Wm. Logie, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D. C.M., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton; Gazetted 22nd January.

Alexander Smith McCaig, of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Algoma; Gazetted 15th March.

John William Scott McCullough, of the Town of Alliston, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Simcoe; Gazetted 15th March.

Duncan Frazer, of the Village of Lakefield, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Peterborough; Gazetted 22nd March.

Casimir Courtland Fissette, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Brant; Gazetted 19th April.

Samuel Knapp Lake, of the Village of Battersea, in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Frontenac; Gazetted 19th April.

Francis James Ewing, of the Village of Helen Mine, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said District of Algoma; Gazetted 19th April.

James Campbell of the Village of Tottenham, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, M.D. to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Simcoe; Gazetted 19th April.

Samuel James Mellow, of the Village of Port Perry, in the County of Ontario, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Ontario; Gazetted 31st May.

Julian Donald Bissonnette, of the Village of Sterling, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M.D., C.M., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the County of Hastings, in the room and stead of Robert Parke, Esquire, M.D., deceased; Gazetted 16th August.

Samuel E. Birdsall, of the Township of Pelham, in the County of Welland, to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Welland; Gazetted 20th September.

Malcolm McLachland Crawford, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of York; Gazetted 11th October.

James Samuel La Belle, of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Essex; Gazetted 11th October.

James Webb, of the Village of Steelton, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Algoma; Gazetted 18th October.

George Alexander Hassard, of the Village of Harrow, in the County of Essex, Esquire M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Essex; Gazetted 1st November.

Elias Thorpe Snider, of the Village of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Haldimand; Gazetted 6th December.

David Peterson Bogart, of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, Esquire, M.D, to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Ontario, in the room and stead of George Alva Carson, Esquire, M.D.; Gazetted 6th December.

Sheriffs.

The duties of these officers have been generally well performed and the fees charged generally uniform. In some of the offices the entries in the execution books were not as full as they should be. Every proceeding or step taken in relation to writs of *Fi. Fa.* should be at once noted in the execution book. The following erroneous charges were made in different offices: Return to sub poena; affidavit of service of County Court writ. No fee is allowable in either of these cases. Fees for receiving and filing, &c., were charged in some offices as if the present writ of *Fi. Fa.* (Goods and Lands) were two writs; it is but one writ and fees, for one only, should be charged.

The incomes of Sheriffs show no improvement over former years. The remuneration of these officers is not adequate, when the importance of their duties and the extent of their responsibilities are considered. It would somewhat assist the Sheriffs and at the same time be in the interest of creditors of Insolvent estates, if all the assignments for the benefit of creditors were made to Sheriffs.

During the year 1902 nine Sheriffs, not paid wholly or in part by salary, derived a net income from their office of less than $1,000.00 and are entitled, under the Statute 2. Edward VII. Chap. 13. Sec. 5., to be paid sufficient to make their income $1,000.00.

In Appendix "A" I have set out in tabulated form the Statistical Returns made by Sheriffs for the year 1902.

Local Masters.

The amount of business transacted in the offices of Local Masters during the year has not been large. During the past few years there has been a tendency to avoid References whenever it was possible to do so, because of the delays and expense sometimes attendant upon proceedings in the Master's office. Solicitors are more often responsible for these delays and expense than the Masters, but so long as these officers receive fees proportionate to the length of time a reference occupies, it is but natural to expect that the time occupied will sometimes be greater than necessary. All Local Masters, being solely judicial officers should, in my opinion, be paid a salary.

In Appendix "B" is set out in tabulated form the statistical returns of the Local Masters for the year 1902.

Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, and Clerks of the County Courts.

With but few exceptions the duties of these officers have been carefully and efficiently performed during the year. Carelessness is shown in some cases in not making prompt returns of judgments to the Central Office, returns of criminal business to the Registrar's office, and returns of cases entered for trial to the Accountant's office. There is no reason why these returns should not be promptly made, and the continual complaints of neglect made to this office be avoided.

Many questions of practice have been submitted to me, and in settling these I have found my experience in the Taxing and Registrar's offices useful. I shall always be pleased to assist the officers in deciding any points of difficulty they may encounter. Appendix "C" is a return of all business of the High Court of Justice in the offices of Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and Deputy Clerks of the Crown; and Appendix "D" a return of the business done in the offices of the Clerks of the County Courts, for the year 1902.

Surrogate Registrars.

In the offices of the Surrogate Court I found a lack of uniformity in the fees charged. In several offices proper care was not exercised in seeing that Law stamps for the proper amount were affixed. Errors in this respect I had corrected.

The greatest want of uniformity in charges is found in connection with applications when the value of the estate is less than $400.00. Where Section 74 of the Surrogate Courts Act applies, the only sum chargeable, in addition to the necessary disbursements for postage, and certificate of Surrogate Clerk, is $2.00, except, possibly, when the application is for a Grant of Letters of Administration, and it is a necessary preliminary to give a certificate of Search for Will, when a fee of 70c. therefor may be charged. No certificate of Search for Will should be charged for, where application is for Probate. In some cases I found this charge made.

New regulations under the Succession Duties Act have been made, and under this it is necessary, before any Order for a Grant of Probate or Letters of Administration is made, that notice should be sent to both the Provincial Treasurer, and the Solicitor for the Treasury, and the consent of the latter be obtained to the Grant. Several enquiries have been made regarding the fees to be charged for these notices. The affidavit of value and relationship and the Schedules thereto should be filed when received, and ten cents charged for each filing. The charge for the two notices in addition to necessary postage should be one dollar

In Appendix "E" I have set out in tabulated form the business of the Surrogate Courts for the year 1902.

General Remarks.

During the year by Order-in Council provision was made for bonds of Guarantee Companies in the case of all officers from whom security is required by Statute. The new arrangement is much more satisfactory than the former one, and obviates the necessity for returns as to sureties from the officers, and the giving of new bonds in the case of death, etc., of the sureties.

The amounts paid to the Provincial Treasurer under R.S.O., Chap. 18, have been as follows:—

From Local Registrars, etc.	$2,647.86
From County Attorneys, etc.	311.73

In Schedule "F" I have set out a detailed statement of the fees and emoluments of the several officers, and the sources from which they derived their income.

The Premier of the Province, desiring to have the report of the various departments completed as early as possible, on December 1st I sent a circular

letter to all officers whose duty it is to forward returns to me, requesting them to complete the same and send them to me as soon as possible after the close of the year. On the 2nd January I received a large number of these returns. Many of the officers paid no attention to my request, and failed to comply with the Statute requiring returns to be sent by 15th January. The neglect to forward these returns promptly, and want of care in their preparation, has occasioned extensive correspondence and delayed the preparation of this report. The necessity for promptness and accuracy in the preparation of these returns will, I trust, be borne in mind by officers in future years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. A. McAndrew,
Inspector.

Osgoode Hall,
February 20th, 1903.

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or Districts.	Number of Services of writs of—								Total Services.
	Summons.		Subpœna.		Order for arrest		Miscellaneous process.		
	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	
Algoma	26	48	16	67	1	.....	27	31	216
Brant	11	6	1	38	.....	.....	.....	1	57
Bruce	21	19	3	11	.....	1	9	8	72
Carleton	98	61	26	31	1	.....	32	9	258
Dufferin	5	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	9
Elgin	14	8	4	11	.....	...	4	2	43
Essex	9	10	6	44	1	.....	.....	.....	70
Frontenac	33	10	6	6	.....	.....	5	7	67
Grey	5	9	1	16	1	.....	.....	.....	32
Haldimand	1	1	2	11	.....	.....	1	.....	16
Halton	9	7	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	21
Hastings	12	12	2	38	1	.....	11	4	80
Huron	23	14	2	3	1	.....	2	1	46
Kent	17	13	15	19	.....	....	10	1	75
Lambton	13	5	10	22	.....	1	5	.....	56
Lanark	13	5	2	11	.....	.....	3	2	36
Leeds and Grenville	24	13	6	14	.....	...	5	.....	62
Lennox and Addington	8	4	2	1	.....	...	10	6	31
Lincoln	13	10	.....	19	.....	...	6	1	49
Manitoulin	3	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Middlesex	19	12	19	56	.....	2	11	2	121
Muskoka	7	3	7	24	.....	..	2	1	44
Nipissing	5	7	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Norfolk	17	8	.....	10	.....	..	.....	.....	35
Northumberland and Durham	10	9	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	23
Ontario	6	2	4	9	.....	.....	4	2	27
Oxford	19	12	9	61	.....	1	20	9	131
Parry Sound	10	8	1	11	.....	...	.....	...	30
Peel	5	3	1	3	.....	...	4	.....	16
Perth	24	18	3	2	.....	.....	9	5	61
Peterborough	14	5	4	8	.....	...	2	4	37
Prescott and Russell	12	8	.....	6	.....	....	2	.....	28
Prince Edward	10	5	5	1	.....	.....	8	....	29
Rainy River	9	12	8	2	....	.....	6	2	39
Renfrew	14	10	2	1	1	...	2	1	31
Simcoe	12	10	1	10	.....	2	8	4	47
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	26	10	15	5	.....	.....	9	1	66
Thunder Bay	6	8	.....	7	.....	.....	2	6	29
Victoria	11	6	1	...	.....	.....	4	1	23
Waterloo	8	9	2	3	.....	....	.....	2	24
Welland	9	10	.....	25	.....	.....	2	.....	46
Wellington	17	12	4	25	1	1	14	4	78
Wentworth	30	20	5	2	1	1	10	2	71
York	11	7	.....	245	.....	.....	3	...	266
Toronto	127	81	13	5	2	.....	16	12	256
Totals	796	560	211	910	12	9	272	132	2,902

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Number of Estreats Received.		No. of Writs of Execution received.							No. of renewals of Writs of Execution received.			
		Against both lands and goods		Against lands only.		Against goods only.		From Division Courts	Against both lands and goods		Against lands only.	
H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.		H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
		12	33					8	3	6	4	1
		8	8					6	2	2		
		17	12			1		13	1	1	2	
	2	52	37					21	5	7		
		3	5					4	3	2		
		17	10					5				2
		15	12					21	12	1		
		16	12					12	4	1	4	1
		7	9	1				13	5			
		4	6	1		1		2				
		8	12					27	1		1	
		25	24					8	11	4	3	2
		17	18					8	3	5		
1		16	14					20	4	3	1	
		8	3					12	6	7	4	3
		6	6	1				7				
		13	16					17	1	1		
		3	2					5				
		13	15					4	4	3		
		4	10					1				
		18	13					26	1		1	
		7	6					3			1	1
		5	11					6				
		4	11					8		4		
		14	16				1	14	1	3		3
		11	6					8	5	2	1	2
		15	9					11	8	1		
		2	13					3	4	2		
		3	3					5	7	1		
		11	10					9		1		
		12	8					8	3	5		
		7	6					14				
		5	3					5				
		27	28					15		2		
		5	12					7	1			
		20	18	1	1	1	2	20	11	3	2	3
		14	11				1	10		1		
		5	10					8	2	5	1	
		3	3					10	6	2		
		8	4			1		15	1	2		
		5	7					15				1
		11	10					20	6	2		
		25	17					13	15	12	1	6
	2	33	17					14	15	11	19	11
		143	73	1				10	61	24	28	24
	4	677	589	5	1	4	4	491	212	126	73	61

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	No. of Renewals of Writs, etc.—*Con.*			Other Writs of Execution received.				Number of Writs of
	Against goods only.		From Division Courts.	Possession.		*Ca. Sa.*		Against goods.
	H. C. J.	C. C.		H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
Algoma	1		5		1	1		1	
Brant			2		1				
Bruce			5	1	1			2	1
Carleton			9	1					
Dufferin			16						
Elgin			1	2	1				
Essex				2	1				
Frontenac			1	2					
Grey						1			
Haldimand									
Halton			1	1	1				
Hastings	2		2	3	1			5	
Huron			1	1					
Kent			4	1	2	1			1
Lambton	1	3	10		2		2		
Lanark			1	1					1
Leeds and Grenville			1	1	1			1	1
Lennox and Addington			1						
Lincoln									
Manitoulin									1
Middlesex			1	5			1		
Muskoka				2				1	
Nipissing								1	1
Norfolk				1					
Northumberland and Durham			6	2					1
Ontario		1	4						
Oxford			2	1	1			1	1
Parry Sound			7	1					
Peel			3					1	1
Perth				1				2	2
Peterborough			5						
Prescott and Russell				1				1	1
Prince Edward									
Rainy River									
Renfrew					1				
Simcoe	1	2	19					1	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				2				1	
Thunder Bay									1
Victoria			9		1				
Waterloo			1					1	
Welland			1	1					1
Wellington					1			1	1
Wentworth			7		1				1
York			7	2					
Toronto	1		2	5	2			5	5
Tota'ls	6	6	134	40	19	3	3	25	21

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1902.—*Continued.*

Sales under execution.						Amounts endorsed on Writs of Execution.				
Against lands.		From Division Courts.	Number of cases entered under Creditors' Relief Act.	Number of Certificates received under this Act.	Assignments to Sheriff under R.S.O. 1897, c. 147.	For Debts or Damages.			For Taxed Costs.	
H. C. J.	C. C.					H. C. J.	C. C.	Div. Ct.	H. C. J.	C. C.
						$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	....	1	1	....	7,163 07	8,652 17	743 69	535 21	1,231 35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4,422 77	1,571 06	389 83	333 34	288 60
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	10,072 10	1,871 10	1,061 76	922 48	476 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	123,242 55	9,733 47	2,541 73	3,317 07	739 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1,839 49	921 59	556 56	336 46	81 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	18,830 37	2,511 64	499 45	1,446 15	258 24
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	9,695 06	1,895 00	2,354 92	2,352 27	314 69
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	10,632 06	2,705 65	1,023 11	1,036 72	395 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3,758 97	1,992 00	1,363 74	274 65	272 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8,911 75	1,184 84	176 47	204 04	86 12
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4,602 01	2,838 32	2,850 63	474 53	293 83
.....	1	.....	6	8	....	396,486 35	5,209 24	622 80	3,416 80	921 90
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	139,263 48	4,994 48	709 22	458 31	678 65
.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	14,531 58	3,237 83	1,973 94	1,145 73	376 14
.....	....	1	1	....	....	4,374 31	803 10	799 66	1,319 98	180 64
.....	1	1	2	.....	....	5,382 75	1,104 28	650 72	127 64	192 74
.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1,462 81	429 07	102 43	371 41	47 30
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	85 00	707 72	378 33	777 02	42 62
.....	.....	..	.....	88	1	13,352 38	5,060 11	353 86	475 78	232 97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,361 58	3,705 55	.....	72 71	126 11
2	....	.....	.....	.....	....	17,737 13	4,142 97	2,674 35	699 97	323 90
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	12,044 61	1,800 74	215 62	511 32	95 35
.....	.....	.....	1	23	...	8,204 11	2,144 06	607 68	199 58	266 82
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,114 53	575 13	1,115 61	194 85	370 46
.....	1	1	1	.....	....	12,869 03	3,069 42	1,610 63	538 12	467 48
.....	....	1	1	....	....	9,890 64	1,880 53	626 05	258 35	98 22
.....	.....	.....	2	5	....	20,138 00	1,947 12	1,160 27	518 76	188 88
....	....	... ..	.....	....	....	100 00	2,676 00	340 00	139 00	301 00
.....	....	1	3	.....	...	2,668 41	780 73	429 09	31 15	43 92
... ...	.....	.....	4	....	....	4,382 54	1,011 10	759 44	764 50	472 52
1	....	.....	.....	.....	....	9,826 44	1,295 58	668 09	493 73	392 56
1	1	.....	4	36	....	5,237 20	933 04	1,203 17	333 10	85 00
.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	..	381,297 86	257 58	339 93	170 34	211 44
.....	.....	.....	8	2	1	41,746 33	13,717 53	1,619 40	2,390 33	705 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	994 87	3,718 90	693 45	120 42	227 67
.....	1	.....	....	.. ..	....	13,074 86	3,950 32	2,866 17	581 05	429 26
.....	2	....	.....	.....	..	15,311 04	2,558 57	1,169 59	1,060 66	323 36
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7,296 66	7,365 70	833 16	144 82	421 43
1	.....	.....	....	1	....	10,619 98	983 88	804 34	163 02	50 39
.....	.....	.... .	1	....	....	22,639 46	2,025 25	1,668 57	328 10	102 50
1	.....	.....	1	1	....	1,565 62	1,357 95	....	182 85	190 97
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	90,408 40	2,124 58	2,011 16	979 19	292 76
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	143,186 15	3,813 40	1,005 83	1,661 46	438 42
.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	...	80,242 95	4,234 33	1,541 05	1,109 20	250 02
1	.....	.....	7	.....	....	336,210 13	139,444 12	.....	8,607 07	1,683 82
8	7	6	54	167	12	2,032,297 39	268,936 75	45,115 50	41,579 24	14,671 96

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	From Division Courts.	Amount realized by actual Sales under Execution.				
		Against goods.		Against lands.		On Division Court Writs.
		H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	65 17	187 47				
Brant	24 37					
Bruce	81 95	4 92	236 05			
Carleton	51 02					
Dufferin	25 61					
Elgin						
Essex		150 00	598 00	370 00		499 96
Frontenac	131 55					
Grey	104 31					
Haldimand	11 69					
Halton	216 36					
Hastings	63 60	1,908 77			344 47	
Huron	61 56					
Kent	45 12		90 00			
Lambton	74 24					
Lanark	61 10		22 84		144 50	24 07
Leeds and Grenville						142 00
Lennox and Addington	11 81					
Lincoln	14 25					
Manitoulin			695 40			
Middlesex	79 43		366 59	646 28		
Muskoka	7 09	191 00				
Nipissing	11 83	967 08	80 00			
Norfolk	30 51					
Northumberland and Durham	91 61	51 50		67 25		
Ontario	33 21					130 00
Oxford	59 87	200 00	240 00			
Parry Sound	13 00					
Peel	16 87	1,508 82	80 20			28 40
Perth	36 33	1,237 92	161 85			
Peterborough	36 13			500 00		
Prescott and Russell	19 94	1,143 94	69 92	1,325 00		
Prince Edward	17 69					
Rainy River	74 89	225 00	432 36	1,000 00	131 12	
Renfrew	2 75					
Simcoe	61 64	71 00				
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5 55	1,020 00			290 00	
Thunder Bay			40 00			
Victoria	126 85			123 51		
Waterloo	120 06	800 00				
Welland			127 50	1,970 00		
Wellington	91 97	25 00	18 00			
Wentworth	76 52		49 80			
York						
Toronto		3,886 46	411 04	30 00		
Totals	2,057 45	13,578 88	3,719 55	6,032 04	910 09	824 43

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1902.—*Concluded.*

Amount realized on Execution without Sales.			Amount received for Fines, Penalties, etc.		Amount realized under Writs of *Ca. Sa.*	
H. C. J.	C. C.	Div. Ct.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
949 81	959 19					
	400 00	57 54				
789 86	196 06	79 22				
970 99	1,320 64	352 13				
		54 05				
357 45	100 00					
	350 00	423 73	10 00	210 00		
1,446 38	116 97	132 76				
122 83		372 35		12 00		
15 00	231 65	360 94				
93 84	168 41	332 80				
	303 70	56 60				
1,053 29	600 48		400 00	79 65		
		166 16				
116 00				5 00		
1,387 67	213 76					
13,828 16	5,293 08	368 11				
156 40	1,403 19	87 25		175 00		
185 98	430 48	189 43				
	571 37					
	133 04					
235 00	77 76	65 95				
57 95						
	357 43					
63 34	302 30					
328 97	76 15					
323 29	87 57					
	102 68					
1,480 03						
352 19	403 41	46 24				
3,498 83	56 75					
	142 23					
1,056 37	413 44					
302 18	420 74					
	75 00					
415 56	316 50					
155 75	15 79	160 55		20 00		
851 35	1,110 12					
1,030 02	216 17	313 47				
460 70	17 80					
	46 90	54 49		2,410 00		
854 84	475 57	92 21				
32,940 03	17,506 33	3,765 98	410 00	2,911 65		

APPENDIX B.—Being a Return of Business transacted by Local Masters through-

County or District.	Number of Orders made for the following purposes:					
	For administration of estates. (1)	For partition or sale of property. (2)	Respecting Infants under R.S.O. c. 137, s. 3. (Examination only) (3)	Under Winding-up Acts. (4)	Other orders made in chambers. (5)	Examinations taken as special examiner or otherwise before trial. (6)
Algoma						1
Brant						
Bruce		2			3	4
Carleton	1			1	149	77
Duff-rin					5	
Elgin		1				23
Essex	1	1				38
Frontenac		2				22
Grey	1				47	2
Haldimand	1					
Halton						
Hastings		1			62	24
Huron	1					
Kent		1				4
Lambton		3			32	2
Lanark						
Leeds and Grenville	1	3			23	
Lennox and Addington		2			6	4
Lincoln	2	2			3	18
Manitoulin	1	1				3
Middlesex	2	5				51
Muskoka						
Nipissing					2	1
Norfolk						
Northumberland and Durham					1	1
Ontario	3	3			1	
Oxford	1	1				26
Parry Sound					2	
Peel					20	2
Perth					5	
Peterborough	1				16	
Prescott and Russell		1			2	
Prince Edward	3	1			1	
Rainy River		5		1	12	
Renfrew		3			1	
Simcoe	1				10	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1			25	
Thunder Bay		2			60	
Victoria					10	
Waterloo						1
Welland	2					1
Wellington	3				31	41
Wentworth	2	1			40	
Totals	27	42		2	569	352

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Number of judgments or orders brought into the Masters' Office for taking the following accounts, etc.

Administration of estates. (7)	Executors, trustees or committees' accounts and compensation. (8)	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond. (9)	Redemption of mortgage or bond. (10)	Sale under mortgage or agreement. (11)	Account on any charge or liens on land other than mechanics' liens. (12)	Account under Mechanics' Lien Act. (13)	Specific performance. (14)	Partnership accounts. (15)	Alimony. (16)	Partition or sale. (17)	Damages for breach of contract or covenant. (18)
										2	
	1			1				1		3	
1		1	1	1	1					2	
2		10		3	1	19		1		3	1
1	1										
2		1		1							
1		3							1	1	
2	1	3									
1				1						1	
		2									
		2		3					1	1	
	1	1									
	1									1	
		1							1	1	
		3		2							
1		1	1	1		1				3	
1			1							2	
3		4		1						1	
				1							
3	2	1								5	
		1						1			
	1										
							1			1	
	1	1				1					
2	2							1			
	1					1					
1	1	1									
2	1	1		1						1	
1		1									
				1							
		1									
					2	5					
										1	
1											
1		3		1					1	1	
					1					2	
										1	1
		2						1			
										1	
3		1					1				
2		5		1	1	4		1		2	
31	14	50	3	19	6	31	2	6	4	36	2

County or District.	Number of Judgments or Orders, etc.—*Con-*						
	Work and labor done. (19)	Money received, paid, advanced or lent. (20)	Goods sold and delivered. (21)	Promissory notes and bills of exchange. (22)	Bonds, life and fire insurance. (23)	Infants' estates. (24)	Quieting title matters. (25)
Algoma							
Brant							
Bruce			1				
Carleton	1	1		1			
Dufferin							
Elgin			1				
Essex							1
Frontenac							
Grey							
Haldimand							
Halton							
Hastings							
Huron							1
Kent							1
Lambton			1				
Lanark							
Leeds and Grenville							
Lennox and Addington							
Lincoln							1
Manitoulin							
Middlesex	1					1	1
Muskoka							
Nipissing							
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							
Ontario							
Oxford							
Parry Sound							
Peel							
Perth							
Peterborough							
Prescott and Russell							
Prince Edward	1						
Rainy River		2					
Renfrew							
Simcoe	2						
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry			1				2
Thunder Bay							
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington	1						
Wentworth							
Totals	6	3	4	1		1	7

B.—*Concluded.*

tinued.									
Lunacy.	Miscellaneous.	Advertisements of sale issued.	Reports issued.	References pending at date of return.	Bills of costs taxed by Master.	Amount realized by sales held under direction of Master.	Amount of costs of reference or taxed by Master or under his direction.	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters.	Amount of fees earned by Local Masters.
(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
						$ c	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..... .	....	7 80
2	.....	4	5	2	8	27,300 00	836 91	.....	101 12
1	.....	.....	8	2	6	3,025 00	441 81	180 00	264 60
.....	6	14	45	13	36	294,625 00	4,491 42	1,796 00	3,078 55
1	7	.....	4	2	7	4,934 00	639 80	115 00	81 50
2	.....	.....	5	7	3	.....	561 98	.....	535 47
.....	1	2	9	2	10	39,235 00	400 98	667 00	422 90
.....	4	2	5	6	9	270 00	199 80	427 95	466 80
.....	.....	8	14	3	12	33,830 00	1,038 40	1,239 87	266 30
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	.....	....	34 09
.....	.....	... ..	1	1	2	....	87 14	.....	17 50
1	3	3	7	7	5	622 00	446 82	... .	917 40
1	2	2	8	4	5	14,138 50	777 80	920 30	245 74
....	1	1	8	3	4	600 00	....	.....	413 06
1	.....	1	3	3	4	3,280 00	250 25	201 00	251 05
.....	.....	....	4	3	4	425 00	216 29	....	55 90
1	1	6	16	7	15	10,120 00	486 70	829 20	292 10
.....	1	2	8	3	7	9,050 00	279 95	648 75	418 70
.....	2	2	11	2	11	4,620 00	348 25	734 68	747 71
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	410 00	11 10	15 50	44 90
2	.....	3	5	7	3	5,749 76	353 41	721 85	615 22
.....	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	149 34	.....	7 50
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 60
3	.....	.....	10	2	11	3,110 00	1,615 13	303 30	227 92
1	.....	2	2	6	2	.....	108 43	.....	130 00
1	.....	1	8	3	1	250 00	.....	363 30	651 70
.....	.....	.... ..	....	.... ..	....	.....	...	.....	17 20
.....	1	1	4	1	4	17,510 00	380 92	119 00	60 72
1	.....	1	5	2	4	4,000 00	296 60	785 00	120 45
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4,448 25	.....	....	80 70
.....	.. ....	1	2	.....	2	494 20	278 69	....	26 00
1	.....	1	4	3	4	.....	55 25	91 00	162 30
.....	.....	9	14	8	10	8,800 00	500 00	100 00	510 00
.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	....	.....	....	41 92
.....	1	2	6	2	3	4,715 00	234 36	230 00	177 00
.....	.....	3	10	4	11	10,465 00	627 61	287 34	288 65
.....	.....	2	3	4	1	5,020 00	284 64	....	92 00
....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	47 67	25 00	24 00
.....	2	....	4	2	4	....	308 56	449 52	289 44
.....	1	.....	2	1	1	490 00	110 44	98 00	49 60
2	.....	4	7	6	4	4,164 50	430 58	39 06	480 40
2	4	6	12	15	22	50,530 00	1,746 20	908 52	871 74
25	38	86	270	143	237	566,231 21	19,043 23	12,296 14	13,606 25

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy

County or district.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.	*Lis pendens* issued.	*Præcipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examination of parties returned.	Actions entered for trial.	
								By jury.	Without jury.
Algoma	71	1	81	33	48	41	32	11	15
Brant	67		68	6	35	21	12	12	13
Bruce	61		54	5	23	40	20	6	2
Carleton	247	1	252	29	104	33	94	19	66
Dufferin	29		30	3	9		16	6	7
Elgin	90		82	21	51	17	24	9	22
Essex	91	1	80	11	38	78	70	14	20
Frontenac	95	1	89	5	28	27	16	8	4
Grey	46	1	36	3	31	5	25	11	13
Haldimand	7		7	2	5	1	2	1	1
Halton	12		9	2	10	2		1	3
Hastings	105		85	9	55	15	9	9	24
Huron	81	1	74	6	32	22	12	11	12
Kent	59	2	47	10	14	13	21	6	6
Lambton	62		65	3	23	24	29	8	11
Lanark	54		35	9	7	24	11	6	4
Leeds and Grenville	55		44	8	15	2	16	4	7
Lennox and Addington	22		21	2	16	5	14	5	5
Lincoln	41		38	3	23	41	8	9	5
Manitoulin	8	1	11		5	4	5	1	1
Middlesex	164		122	14	89	75	63	20	18
Muskoka	28		26	4	20	17	12	8	5
Nipissing	32		20	2	10	22	9	3	8
Norfolk	11		10	1	5	6	4	2	3
Northumberland and Durham	32		40		13	3	5	8	3
Ontario	25		19	3	6	9	5		2
Oxford	61		53	9	47	25	23	7	21
Parry Sound	9		8	2	5	1	4	1	1
Peel	16		15		9	5	9	1	4
Perth	98		84	7	73	48	39	6	24
Peterborough	64		54	5	43	4	15	11	6
Prescott & Russell	13		12	2	3	3	4	1	2
Prince Edward	23		22		15	4	9	3	5
Rainy River	49		40	2	22	26	13	1	4
Renfrew	45		25	1	13	11	5	8	7
Simcoe	75		68	12	17	8	11	9	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	83		69	19	47	27		8	21
Thunder Bay	32		38	6	25	31	20	5	10
Victoria	25		28	1	19	3	7		2
Waterloo	30		34	9	16	17	16	2	9
Welland	31		25	6	7	3	4	4	8
Wellington	88		73	12	31	5	21	10	5
Wentworth	201	1	190	10	109	96	59	31	48
Totals	2,538	10	2,283	297	1,116	864	793	306	467

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Judgments entered into without trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder.	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder.	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Number of judgments over $10,000.	Number over $5,000, under $10,000.	Number over $2,000, under $5,000.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
3	2,545 74	271 88	42 19	6	889 56	202 86	23 50	...	....	....
12	10,933 76	273 50	100 09	11	8,981 95	1,036 51	414 49	....	1	1
14	14,255 36	217 44	51 36	3	301 00	643 41	442 06	...	1	1
82	349,105 05	3,258 89	1,355 12	59	190,894 22	8,647 60	2,257 02	12	8	11
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	405 80	465 71	....	....	....
12	15,468 42	358 60	144 01	11	2,918 96	623 14	412 18	1	....	...
26	119,422 39	813 30	246 62	21	7,337 70	3,280 86	1,333 99	3	....	2
26	18,398 04	668 32	221 15	7	2,922 97	1,293 52	541 24	...	1	3
3	1,625 84	66 50	13 00	5	2,480 24	621 28	332 49	....	....	....
3	2,919 34	227 79	11 97	1	350 00	.....	.....	....	....	..
7	5,441 95	114 10	40 92	2	193 25	48 12	23 93	....	....	1
10	3,224 43	1,437 98	529 18	15	4,523 32	1,870 95	726 47	....	....	1
15	38,713 95	408 37	116 55	17	57,342 00	2,059 75	777 58	2	....	1
8	4,931 31	256 65	59 66	2	200 00	266 86	160 40	....	....	1
7	13,853 59	82 81	13 36	10	10,032 87	348 64	190 49	1	1	....
13	21,025 18	495 49	155 59	2	4,500 00	460 70	240 58	..	1	4
13	37,376 48	643 37	255 60	4	700 00	998 70	524 78	1	....	2
4	722 80	42 63	21 23	8	790 00	1,855 85	804 74	....	.	....
16	27,101 24	898 09	211 77	6	1,722 56	836 38	342 78	1	1	1
4	....	....	123 24	2	500 00	....	.....	....	....	....
27	24,580 13	614 58	142 43	25	11,306 83	1,337 34	535 60	....	1	5
3	520 06	37 72	7 58	8	1,601 00	1,483 27	608 17	..	...	....
5	3,460 60	156 12	29 60	2	3,560 60	306 28	70 86	...	..	1
4	3,655 54	84 42	30 90	...	....	..... .	... ...	..	1	....
1	758 12	20 32	5 22	.	.. ..	....	.....	....	..	...
6	102,010 75	74 45	24 42	3	.....	....	....	1	1	..
8	12,597 37	135 72	43 10	10	300 18	348 37	191 57	....	1	1
3	934 00	223 00	19 09	....	....	. .....	.. ....	..	....	....
3	1,464 17	129 03	35 83	1	717 69	245 54	161 11	..	....	1
13	25,720 18	510 58	216 50	18	1,740 25	1,215 77	736 12	....	2	2
8	6,698 85	101 08	25 00	13	1,517 00	832 92	280 69	....	....	1
5	3,229 49	234 01	78 76	1	....	....	.... .	....	....	....
9	3,466 67	129 01	85 81	3	....	.....	126 14	....	...	...
8	19,262 71	221 99	69 77	1	..	.. ..	... .	..	....	4
11	4,252 25	683 16	320 15	9	2,381 36	296 32	142 54	....	....	....
13	6,188 87	483 48	217 85	5	322 98	4,732 66	518 00	....	..	....
19	14,363 15	550 99	136 79	17	11,494 60	2,199 10	951 59	..	1	3
2	1,024 36	64 77	28 52	3	700 00	346 50	192 40	..	...	....
3	899 11	93 51	21 58	2	....	....	... .	....	....	....
8	12,127 02	114 92	32 42	3	1,102 37	297 97	171 82	....	....	2
5	2,318 27	71 76	36 87	10	1,623 88	304 11	202 95		...	....
13	137,052 64	349 33	94 71	6	2,618 32	498 72	98 20	4	1	1
54	189,927 52	1,614 24	418 76	31	19,100 05	4,793 80	1,895 21	2	4	10
511	1,263,576 70	17,233 90	5,824 27	365	357,667 71	44,739 60	16,897 40	28	26	60

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy Regis-

County or district.	Number over $1,000, under $2,000.	Number over $400, under $1,000.	Number $400 and under.	Judgments for reference to Masters.	Writs of execution against goods only.	Writs of execution against lands only.	Writs of execution against goods and lands.	Number of writs of Ca. Sa. issued.	Number of certificates under Creditors' Relief Act.
Algoma		2	7				18		
Brant	5	6	5	5			8		
Bruce	1	2	9	3			17		
Carleton	19	35	54	20			35		
Dufferin		4					3		
Elgin	4	3	13	2			11	1	
Essex	6	6	12	10	1		9		
Frontenac	2	8	11	8			18		
Grey	1	3	4	2			5		
Haldimand	1	3					2		
Halton	1	2	2	3			8		
Hastings	1	4	12	7			17		
Huron	7	6	16				12		
Kent		4	5	3	1		6	2	
Lambton	1	3	8	3	1		2		
Lanark	1	4	2	3					
Leeds and Grenville	1	3	1	5			10		
Lennox and Addington		2	8	2			6		
Lincoln	3	4	6				9		
Manitoulin		1		2			1		
Middlesex	7	7	11	3			33		
Muskoka		4	7			1	2		
Nipissing			6				5		
Norfolk		3					4		
Northumberland and Durham		1	5	2			1		
Ontario	1	2	4	2			5		
Oxford	2	1	12	1			10		
Parry Sound		1	2		1	1			
Peel	1	1	2				5		
Perth	3	4	20	4			15		
Peterborough	1	5	9	5			4		
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3	1			4		
Prince Edward	1	2	9	5			1		
Rainy River	4			1			18		
Renfrew	2	3	7				5		
Simcoe	2	4	7	4			13		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	12	17	4			12		
Thunder Bay		2	3				1		
Victoria		2		1		1	1		1
Waterloo	1	3	2	2			4		
Welland	1	4	6	4	2		1		
Wellington	4	4	5	4			10		
Wentworth	10	16	30	12		1	42		
Totals	99	187	342	133	6	4	393	3	1

trars and Clerks of the Crown for the year ending 30th December, 1902.—*Continued.*

Amount for which issued, without costs.	Amount of costs allowed thereunder.	Amount of money paid into court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of court.	Number of days' sitting of Judge with jury.	Number of days' sitting of Judge without jury.	Number of estreats ordered to be issued.	Number of estreats issued.	Amount of jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Clerks and Local Registrars.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Registrars.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	3,272 62	....	12	2	.....	... ..	33 00	316 10	.....
.... ..	.....	.....	....	6	5	. . .	.....	36 00	290 15	....
.....	.....	....	....	5	2	... ..	.....	18 00	292 50	... .
.....	.....	4,899 01	.....	14	30	.....	....	57 00	518 45	313 60
.....	.....	.....	....	5	. .	....	.....	18 00	84 00	....
.....	.....	2,102 97	....	6	6	....	.....	27 00	372 50	..... .
.....	. ...	4,544 56	.....	11	25	...	....	39 00	283 10	67 40
.....	.....	....	....	8	3	.....	.....	24 00	391 10	.....
.....	.....	150 00	....	12	9	.....	.....	33 00	241 60	....
.....	.....	....	.....	6	..	.....	.....	....	21 40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3 00	53 90	.....
.....	...	....	....	6	4	..	.. ..	27 00	71 20	454 10
.....	.. ...	.01	.. . .	9	4	.	.....	24 00	292 40	.....
.....	.....	....	....	8	3	2	2	18 00	253 40	.....
.....	.....	200 00	.....	10	5	.....	.....	24 00	283 30	... .
.....	....	1,850 44	.....	6	8	....	.....	15 00	283 10	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4		.....	12 00	233 40	.....
.....	.....	300 00	300 00	9	1	.....	....	15 00	184 90	.....
.....	.....	20 00	....	5	2	...	....	24 00	72 30	59 10
.....	.....	....	.....	5	4	.. .	. ...	3 00	41 20	.....
.....	.....	225 00	.....	36	4	.....	.....	60 00	252 60	164 60
.....	.....	464 42	200 00	6	....	.....	.....	18 00	169 60	.....
... .	.. ..	.....	.....	3	.	.....	.....	6 00	134 10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	6 00	64 20	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	20 00	83 20	.....
.....	.....	....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	....	104 10	.....
.....	.....	.....	... .	6	6	... ..	.....	21 00	190 30	51 70
. .....	.....	.....	..... .	3	.....	... ..	.....	3 00	41 10	... .
. .....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	... ..	3 00	78 60	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	18 00	499 00	....
.....	.....	1,619 12	. .....	9	4	.....	.....	33 00	292 90	.....
.....	.... .	400 00	425 00	1	3	.....	.....	3 00	78 00	.. ..
.....	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	9 00	119 20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3 00	216 15	.....
.....	.....	1,238 02	.....	2	1	.....	.....	24 00	207 40	....
.....	.....	400 00	.....	2	6	.....	.....	27 00	109 90	51 40
.....	.....	125 00	.....	11	5	... ..	...	24 00	426 70	..... .
.....	.....	180 00	.....	1	7	.....	....	15 00	180 00	..... .
302 38	14 12	320 00	....	... ..	5	.....	.. ...	.....	102 65	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	15 00	145 80	.....
.....	... .	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12 00	131 30	.....
.....	.....	1 00	.....	5	3	.....	....	30 00	450 00	.....
.....	.....	45 00	.....	25	10	.....	.....	93 00	787 90	374 73
302 38	14 12	22,357 17	925 00	290	197	2	2	893 00	9,444 70	1,536 63

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.	*Lis pendens* issued.	*Præcipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examination of parties.	Actions entered for trial.		Number of judgments entered without trial.
								By jury.	Without jury.	
Algoma	80	....	48	.....	18	32	9	4	8	15
Brant	38	....	28	1	5	6	1	2	5	8
Bruce	39	1	31	1	26	28	13	2	11	9
Carleton	142	....	118	....	48	30	31	10	18	57
Dufferin	7	....	6	.....	5	4	5	3	....	1
Elgin	29	....	23	.....	13	13	15	5	3	4
Essex	34	....	26	1	5	28	18	2	4	9
Frontenac	36	....	36	.....	16	15	8	2	8	10
Grey	19	....	17	1	13	.....	8	6	6	3
Haldimand	4	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Halton	10	....	8	.....	13	5	.....	1	3	4
Hastings	39	....	30	.....	10	12	6	7	....	10
Huron	43	..	35	1	7	12	3	3	2	17
Kent	38	....	34	1	16	14	15	3	3	11
Lambton	22	1	24	1	5	6	7	.....	3	3
Lanark	13	..	14	.....	8	8	6	.....	3	3
Leeds and Grenville	33	....	22	1	.....	10	9	....	4	15
Lennox and Addington	9	....	9	.....	6	12	3	1	1	1
Lincoln	14	....	12	.....	3	10	5	2	3	6
Manitoulin	22	....	22	2	12	32	5	1	4	8
Middlesex	92	2	60	.. ..	13	35	8	2	3	28
Muskoka	9	....	10	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	4
Nipissing	26	....	15	....	3	10	1	2	1	8
Norfolk	2	....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	....	1	....
Northumberland and Durham	24	....	16	...	5	6	3	5	2	6
Ontario	14	..	13	.....	6	8	4	2	5	8
Oxford	18	.	24	1	8	22	9	4	...	5
Parry Sound	7	....	11	.....	6	6	1	1	1	2
Peel	9	....	3	.....	2	2	2	....	1	2
Perth	50	....	36	....	39	25	18	12	3	10
Peterborough	17	...	9	.....	6	3	6	3	1	4
Prescott	9	....	9	1	11	9	4	2	1	2
Prince Edward	10	....	9	..	4	.....	3	2	2	2
Rainy River	45	....	42	....	17	34	3	.....	9	29
Renfrew	42	....	20	.....	7	12	4	9	2	17
Simcoe	58	2	37	.....	11	... ...	10	7	3	17
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	46	....	44	.....	25	8	.....	2	8	18
Thunder Bay	38	....	29	1	10	29	1	....	1	8
Victoria	24	....	23	1	3	.....	7	2	....	2
Waterloo	31	....	24	.....	6	14	8	1	3	10
Welland	18	....	16	1	10	9	3	4	2	4
Wellington	37	...	26	.....	5	15	3	2	2	13
Wentworth	117	1	92	.....	34	51	26	16	9	46
York	450	....	228	3	134	299	42	31	38	144
Totals	1,864	7	1,344	18	595	879	333	164	189	584

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Total amount of such judgments without costs.	Total costs taxed thereunder.	Total disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Total amount of such judgments without costs.	Total costs taxed thereunder.	Total disbursements allowed.	Total number of judgments.	Number of executions against goods and lands.	Number of writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
3,731 62	344 03	52 26	7	1,427 63	666 09	277 45	22	8	....	.....
2,137 29	108 01	28 57	2	...	168 19	74 60	8	8	....	.....
1,796 04	237 82	75 53	6	508 05	547 82	291 96	15	10	....	.....
13,657 66	988 48	295 80	12	1,716 40	971 98	421 43	67	36	....	.....
350 00	10 65	2 90	1	.. ...	50 85	68 07	2	2	....	.....
857 68	80 54	27 56	6	899 45	376 06	180 91	10	3	....	.....
2,571 82	206 52	53 76	4	341 00	300 32	205 49	9	10	....	.....
2,575 49	166 08	44 67	6	1,663 90	401 12	174 28	17	16	....	.....
561 88	57 81	19 26	4	205 00	614 03	357 01	7	3	....	....
319 53	25 58	11 43	....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	....	... .
1,317 90	53 43	29 17	2	486 66	32 15	15 17	6	5	....	.....
2,317 08	214 85	52 04	6	502 24	203 49	99 75	16	18	....	8
5,736 80	431 52	151 50	4	205 00	183 77	127 44	21	11	...	.....
3,393 52	230 87	64 13	3	25 00	274 00	122 10	14	10	...	.....
812 73	41 73	9 44	2	132 76	239 08	110 02	5	4	....	.....
342 43	38 83	10 23	.....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	....	....
5,284 72	408 79	137 49	4	677 95	431 73	164 33	20	10	....	.....
320 00	27 74	8 94	2	102 50	97 63	31 25	3	2	....	.....
1,720 05	103 79	26 64	4	260 10	593 78	305 96	10	10	....	.....
1,513 56	309 15	.....	4	152 00	232 86	158 00	6	4	....	.....
7,365 46	510 94	138 76	2	218 80	112 82	32 50	30	32	....	....
1,298 69	48 39	12 26	2	748 36	74 88	42 48	6	2	....	.....
1,047 79	14 32	22 72	...	....	.....	.....	8	5	...	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
1,769 72	186 68	22 42	4	651 50	463 31	277 02	10	2	....	.....
2,478 04	100 85	36 15	3	240 00	106 40	98 75	11	11	....	.....
1,190 16	71 07	17 43	1	300 00	126 33	47 68	6	6	....	1
556 75	164 50	.....	2	215 00	166 50	113 42	3	1	...	.....
635 01	28 41	5 97	1	281 40	125 88	66 13	3	.. 1	..	.....
1,470 43	172 24	42 76	5	580 00	543 83	289 57	1	12	...	.....
675 59	51 42	10 42	5	591 83	540 69	204 69	6	3	....	...
459 09	36 06	13 46	... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	3	....	37
27 17	18 22	3 57	3	80 21	173 87	168 99	. ...	.....	...	....
11,961 43	655 26	149 91	1	336 65	.....	....	26	13	....	.....
4,876 00	344 52	117 59	7	982 59	411 04	218 97	24	20	....	.....
3,872 75	393 57	102 99	3	375 00	213 41	123 31	.....	13	....	.....
4,353 35	340 77	75 42	2	389 34	190 27	77 42	20	7	...	.. ...
4,655 82	174 70	59 55	2	18 52	83 83	52 76	10	5	....	.....
239 30	42 12	6 96	...	....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	.....
3,361 16	189 86	47 85	1	108 00	70 09	37 04	10	10	....	.....
940 38	48 38	19 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	....	.....
3,764 03	297 88	113 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	....	.....
12,255 58	827 34	244 29	7	1,713 23	745 50	321 43	53	39	....	.....
36,559 19	2,526 64	590 49	41	4,172 85	2,768 39	642 84	185	149	....	.....
157,130 69	11,330 36	2,955 87	171	21,316 92	13,301 99	6,000 22	694	515	....	67

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks throughout

County or District.	Amount for which issued without costs.	Amount of costs allowed thereunder.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.	Number of days of sitting of Judge with jury.	Number of days of sitting of Judge without jury.	Number of days of sittings of County Court.	Amount of jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Number of partition matters.	Amount of money paid thereunder.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				$ c.		$ c.
Algoma			703 17	598 73	2	10	12	6 00		
Brant							4	3 00		
Bruce			345 14	233 39			12	3 00		
Carleton			381 05	261 05			23	15 00		
Dufferin							3	4 50		
Elgin					9	6	15	7 50		
Essex			384 83	384 83			10	3 00		
Frontenac			100 00	101 50	10	8	18	3 00		
Grey			45 00	68 33			14	9 00		
Haldimand							4			
Halton							4	1 50		
Hastings	1,682 41	50 21	251 05	110 00			8	10 50		
Huron							8	4 50		149 89
Kent			192 00	192 00			6	4 50		
Lambton			124 00	124 00			4			
Lanark			185 44	185 44			5			
Leeds and Grenville			49 00	49 00			8			
Lennox and Addington			179 11	169 11			6	1 50		
Lincoln			25 00	25 00			6	3 00		
Manitoulin							5	1 50	1	
Middlesex			125 00	125 00			9	3 00		
Muskoka							5	1 50		
Nipissing	2,344 47	136 30		105 27			2	3 00		
Norfolk							1			
Northumberland and Durham							13	7 50		
Ontario			140 00	140 00			8	3 00		
Oxford	184 48	5 20					4	6 00		
Parry Sound			200 00	200 00			3	1 50		
Peel							2			
Perth			146 30	146 86			12	18 00		
Peterborough					3	1	4	4 50		
Prescott	4,604 32	162 52	285 72	25 00			9	3 00		
Prince Edward							3	3 00		
Rainy River						7	7			
Renfrew			75 00			3	3	13 50		
Simcoe							9	10 50		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry							9	3 00		
Thunder Bay							1			
Victoria							9	3 00		
Waterloo			180 60		2	3	5	1 50	2	53 92
Welland							9	6 00	2	201 04
Wellington			36 00	36 00			9	3 00		
Wentworth			35 00				16	24 00		
York			1,476 96	2,659 67			73	46 50		
Totals	8,815 68	354 23	5,665 37	5,940 18	26	38	400	246 00	5	404 85

the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1902.—*Concluded.*

Amount paid out.	Amount at joint credit of Judge and Clerk.	Number of chattel mortgages and bills of sale filed.	Total amount secured by such mortgages	Number of mortgages renewed.	Number of discharges filed.	Number of assignments for benefit of creditors.	Number of hire receipts filed under R.S.O., Cap. 149.	Total amount secured by such receipts.	Amount of fees earned by Clerk, including salary paid.
$ c.	$ c.		$ c.					$ c.	$ c.
.....	244 99	241	847,153 10	58	5	15	174	38,911 33	947 30
.....	75 84	206	183,951 83	149	17	6	86	17,905 39	416 10
63 39	1,429 63	361	228 850 00	230	7	15	69	7,943 85	747 75
.....	.....	463	468,673 71	275	33	40	46	12,637 90	1,318 16
.....	.....	86	35,720 82	84	4	4	122	5,921 52	182 75
.....	322 55	465	173,146 37	146	15	9	132	11,070 12	505 53
.....	.....	372	688,706 06	147	5	6	44	5,047 00	756 04
322 35	12 72	371	187,481 17	151	5	9	136	6,553 65	418 62
.....	.....	760	382,233 84	336	6	5	103	12,757 92	658 90
.....	.....	109	39,428 85	26	....	2	12	1,205 57	92 40
.....	.....	50	24,117 27	49	5	4	7	1,033 80	101 60
.....	297 28	712	354,583 96	288	16	2	139	10,827 56	727 60
164 23	1,254 69	311	218,087 99	135	4	6	21	2,799 42	290 75
.....	.....	1,028	303,388 54	432	15	5	2,050	67,646 45	1,054 65
.....	.....	301	78,904 60	191	12	5	82	11,046 00	414 73
.....	.....	203	83,413 33	101	5	8	16	3,891 03	231 80
.....	.....	209	69,257 48	155	9	5	44	8,535 10	441 34
.....	.....	117	69 717 68	115	10	2	115	4,699 89	244 45
.....	.....	146	66,457 74	107	5	4	26	3,552 35	359 01
.....	.....	79	23,256 34	16	3	2	15	2,293 40	139 90
.....	.....	309	102,319 38	288	5	7	100	18,463 10	659 95
.....	.....	215	198,461 15	59	14	1	24	7,459 50	246 75
.....	.....	186	671,915 83	99	6	10	33	12,187 17	329 85
.....	515 27	145	26,820 21	99	6	5	82	5,108 35	275 50
.....	.....	263	771,241 75	214	14	7	77	7,587 05	360 55
.....	.....	126	60,263 40	148	4	1	42	5,205 86	238 20
.....	2,550 30	156	48,639 57	76	9	10	61	11,015 33	475 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 10
.....	.....	122	74,003 19	70	3	1	4	1,165 77	173 85
.....	.....	170	83,768 28	72	5	3	36	7,090 86	524 20
.....	.....	166	38,747 77	137	5	5	31	5,701 05	271 40
.....	260 72	98	39,716 42	59	11	3	7	1,319 35	265 96
.....	.....	68	21,053 48	67	2	.....	4	168 00	173 64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 35
.....	.....	188	54,957 54	107	1	6	40	5,600 89	372 75
.....	.....	388	389,495 38	244	10	9	295	28,444 03	721 91
.....	.....	339	106,581 77	110	12	19	143	9,759 12	573 35
.....	.....	60	22,886 91	18	3	7	156	25 726 98	256 60
.....	.....	105	73,381 02	97	2	3	65	26,208 90	282 31
.....	53 92	266	190,960 37	129	12	12	74	9,487 17	403 05
183 16	17 88	269	237,268 87	101	9	1	37	6,305 46	279 65
.....	1,714 78	313	176,051 12	142	4	6	65	4,793 00	355 25
.....	.....	495	237 426 94	419	14	9	136	25,858 35	1,316 50
.....	4,388 61	1,550	848,082 00	995	63	45	432	121,013 00	3,618 55
733 13	13,139 18	12,587	9,000,573 03	6,941	395	324	5,383	581,947 54	22,458 30

APPENDIX E.—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

County or District.	Total number of Probates issued.	Total number of Letters of Administration issued.	Total number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Total number of Probates and Letters of Administration issued under R.S.O.59, s.77.	Total number of Probates and Letters issued under R. S. O. c. 59, s. 74.	Number of Wills proved or Guardianship issued as fol-			
						Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000.	From $25,000 to $50,000	From $10,000 to $25,000.
Algoma	11	20		6	9				
Brant	71	28	4	11	8			1	1
Bruce	105	50	3	35	16				2
Carleton	122	74	6	25	19		4	4	13
Dufferin	34	14	3	4	6				1
Elgin	80	64	3	19	24		1	2	2
Essex	75	61	8	19	26			1	2
Frontenac	42	27	5	11	9		1	1	5
Grey	106	41	3	25	20		2	1	2
Haldimand	52	25	3	7	16			1	3
Halton	37	21		9	9			1	5
Hastings	91	34	6	28	14			1	5
Huron	128	50	8	25	19		1	1	4
Kent	88	44	8	18	14			1	2
Lambton	73	47	3	13	24		1	3	2
Lanark	54	20	3	17	4		1		3
Leeds and Grenville	73	35	9	16	8			1	6
Lennox and Addington	32	4	1	5	4				2
Lincoln	54	39	2	14	14	1	1	1	3
Manitoulin	7	7		6	4				
Middlesex	198	81	6	43	28	1	3	3	6
Muskoka	12	15		2	4				1
Nipissing	7	9		4					1
Norfolk	53	15	1	6	5				3
Northumberland	103	51	3	44	27			4	8
Ontario	78	40	3	19	18			1	6
Oxford	100	43	3	15	17	1	1		13
Parry Sound	9	5		2	7				1
Peel	61	23	8	18	27				5
Perth	103	36	4	19	23	1	1	1	9
Peterborough	41	40	1	9	19		1	1	1
Prescott and Russell	24	20	2	9	6				
Prince Edward	29	12		12	13				2
Rainy River	2	10	1	4	6				
Renfrew	35	30	1	13	12		1		2
Simcoe	109	64	8	16	21			3	4
Stormont	73	39	7	17	8			1	4
Thunder Bay	3	13	2	7	1				
Victoria	32	24	2	5	7				
Waterloo	107	31	4	24	13		1	2	13
Welland	40	24	4	10	8			1	3
Wellington	103	48	3	21	21		1	2	5
Wentworth	154	84	5	34	32	2	2	4	19
York	371	267	22	129	73	6	5	21	26
Totals	3,182	1,729	168	795	663	12	28	64	195

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1902.

and Letters of Administration where personalty valued lows :				Total amount of personalty devolving.	Total amount of realty to be administered under R. S. O. c. 127, s. 4.	Amount earned for.		
From $5,000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5,000.	From $100 to $1,000.	$400 and under.			Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.
1	15	6	9	23,250 99	22,168 75	175 43	94 00	66 60
5	27	29	40	182,395 04	202,760 00	956 49	378 00	255 50
10	45	50	51	226.179 00	265,406 66	1,390 54	612 05	377 10
16	59	46	60	863,223 20	101,234 52	1,764 07	1,188 00	753 70
1	22	17	10	82,360 97	122.379 00	463 60	188 10	122 50
5	42	33	62	288,763 81	275,444 05	1,196 23	584 13	382 50
8	41	35	57	273,052 65	327,579 47	1,228 00	612 50	346 50
8	29	13	17	308,015 72	101,835 00	657 55	520 00	254 15
4	51	38	52	381,574 26	252,166 00	1,309 55	671 25	429 80
4	26	21	25	177,591 23	20,700 00	746 60	329 00	206 90
8	20	9	15	199,904 90	110,735 00	516 75	346 00	187 90
7	38	42	38	240.222 00	20,820 00	1,155 75	483 40	342 40
8	80	36	56	463,535 81	43,800 00	1,690 88	1,040 75	531 60
9	51	32	45	124,187 66	58,644 00	865 53	757 10	365 30
7	48	28	42	355,161 53	156,272 00	968 04	748 00	373 10
4	28	26	15	222,322 89	133,020 00	654 77	345 50	249 50
7	52	32	19	331,759 62	25,632 00	1,260 36	503 50	336 50
1	15	8	11	78,843 63	77,695 00	456 32	291 20	103 30
10	23	27	29	418,519 76	196,894 50	945 24	703 25	417 50
	1	2	11	5,917 00	5,752 00	81 84	71 75	19 80
16	107	67	82	854,551 27	87,771 00	2,414 50	1,410 00	881 50
.....	10	2	14	35,261 50	38,244 00	168 30	72 75	59 00
.....	2	2	11	16,785 85	1,000 00	96 08	55 35	38 30
5	16	23	22	128,410 24	102,397 00	726 24	281 75	169 10
8	62	48	27	458,869 42	477,368 00	1,265 10	706 80	502 40
9	48	25	32	287,527 23	30.582 25	967 65	555 00	345 60
39	58	16	18	426,011 24	410,392 00	1,740 85	1,017 00	515 40
1	3	2	7	25,921 00	11 550 00	103 65	75 50	32 20
2	37	20	28	180,988 24	224,779 33	979 91	391 25	239 20
14	75	19	23	704,796 36	43,550 00	1,556 14	831 70	537 50
8	24	17	30	253,675 92	121,185 00	627 44	395 25	240 50
5	15	13	13	76,187 96	68,621 00	355 40	150 50	112 70
3	13	12	11	83,804 58	39.020 00	316 12	194 25	120 00
.....	.	7	6	5,282 07	1,550 00	64 55	23 00	17 70
4	26	16	17	345,066 45	186,661 00	445 48	259 75	266 50
10	68	41	55	484,128 09	40,779 00	1,532 11	724 60	494 70
9	47	26	32	289,234 92	153,700 00	1,369 68	613 25	353 40
.....	9	7	2	16,707 87	.....	122 94	58 25	59 40
4	28	10	16	97,635 00	96,630 00	435 61	162 50	135 60
21	62	28	15	554,537 99	17,605 00	1,041 15	718 75	469 70
5	21	18	20	170,811 39	133,685 00	753 19	419 75	199 10
8	59	34	45	427,643 00	314,686 00	1,367 78	709 75	457 40
18	64	31	103	1,189,211 51	615,767 21	2,346 99	1,868 70	989 90
59	187	113	243	3,356,816 00	1,641,263 00	5,225 72	5,257 45	2,693 00
371	1,654	1,127	1,536	15,716,646 77	7,379,623 74	44,506 19	27,410 33	15 991 95

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers throughout the such officers payable by the Government, the County,

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ALGOMA:						
Sault St. Marie	Sheriff	W. H. Carney	2,362 25	1,000 00	3,362 25	2,512 98
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Johnston	94 00	.....	101 80	.....
	Local Master	"	7 80	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney	J. J. Kehoe	713 50	.....	1,481 63	443 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	368 13	400 00	.....	652 21
	Local Registrar	*T. H. Murray	268 60	150 00	1,541 33	418 60
	District Court Clerk	"	347 30	600 00	.....	947 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	175 43	.....	.....	175 43
BRANT:						
Brantford	Sheriff	Wm. Watt	1,640 48	.....	1,640 48	1,110 71
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hardy	commuted	588 00	1,165 00	.....
	Local Master	† " acting	commuted	577 00	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney	A. J. Wilkes, K.C	724 34	.....	1,733 87	403 80
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,009 53	.....	.....	686 09
	Local Registrar	J. T. Hewitt	185 82	675 00	2,233 41	860 82
	County Court Clerk	"	416 10	.....	.....	416 10
	Surrogate Registrar	"	956 49	.....	.....	956 49
BRUCE:						
Walkerton	Sheriff	C. V. Parke	2,220 40	.....	2,220 40	1,969 86
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barrett	612 05	.....	612 05	.....
	Local Master	Judge Klein	commuted	400 00	400 00	.....
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Dixon	237 40	.....	1,829 20	180 90
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,591 80	.....	.....	1,016 45
	Local Registrar	M. Goetz	184 67	675 00	2,997 96	859 67
	County Court Clerk	"	747 75	.....	.....	503 60
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,390 54	.....	.....	1,024 31
CARLETON:						
Ottawa	Sheriff	John Sweetland	4,866 87	.....	4,866 87	4,291 79
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McTavish	commuted	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
	Local Master	W. L Scott	3,078 55	.....	4,133 70	2,923 90
	Deputy Registrar	"	1,055 15	.....	.....	1,053 15
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Ritchie	582 70	.....	1,852 19	458 70
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,269 49	.....	.....	618 32
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J P. Featherston	378 75	450 00	3,910 98	828 75
	County Court Clerk	"	1,318 16	.....	.....	1,318 16
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,764 07	.....	.....	1,764 07
DUFFERIN:						
Orangeville	Sheriff	Thomas Bowles	1,190 13	.....	1,190 13	815 58
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCarthy	commuted	168 00	249 50	168 00
	Local Master	"	81 50	.....	.....	37 10
	Crown Attorney	W. J. L. McKay	123 45	.....	689 40	90 45
	Clerk of the Peace	"	565 95	.....	.....	430 60
	Local Registrar	John McLaren	132 10	675 00	1,453 45	802 40
	County Court Clerk	"	182 75	.....	.....	170 50
	Surrogate Registrar	"	463 60	.....	.....	456 95
ELGIN:						
St. Thomas	Sheriff	Dugald Brown	1,402 13	.....	1,402 13	1,019 38
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hughes	commuted	681 00	681 00	.....
	Local Master	Robert Miller	535 47	.....	535 47	510 35
	Crown Attorney	D. J. Donahue, K.C.	477 90	.....	1,591 97	287 80
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,114 07	.....	.....	672 80
	Local Registrar	D. McLaws	259 60	675 00	2,636 38	762 30
	County Court Clerk	"	505 55	.....	.....	385 38
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,196 23	.....	.....	1,167 48

* Gazetted 11th October. † Judge Hardy appointed 21st November, 1902, Local Master.

Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1902; and of total earnings of and the General Public respectively for the same period.

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public, respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
547 97	3,060 95	1,316 12	1,744 83	.....	1,744 83	2,292 06	.....	1,070 19	Algoma.
.....	101 80	.....	101 80	.....	101 80	.....	.....	94 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 80	
122 00	1,344 53	16 00	1,328 53	.....	1,328 53	713 50	.....	.....	
127 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	768 13	.....	.....	
.....	1,541 33	56 70	1,484 63	.....	1,484 63	150 00	.....	268 60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	347 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 43	
753 91	1,864 62	315 68	1,548 94	.....	1,548 94	904 45	441 59	294 44	Brant.
.....	1,165 00	10 00	1,155 00	.....	1,155 00	1,165 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
127 90	1,583 94	86 00	1,497 94	.....	1,497 94	383 00	316 34	25 00	
366 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 70	741 69	130 14	
.....	2,233 41	192 60	2,040 81	58 16	1,982 65	675 00	.....	185 82	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	956 49	
265 91	2,235 77	881 32	1,354 45	.....	1,354 45	693 61	574 86	946 93	Bruce.
.....	612 05	.....	612 05	.....	612 05	.....	.....	612 05	
.....	400 00	9 05	390 95	.....	390 95	400 00	.....	.....	
47 00	1,714 27	130 83	1,583 44	.....	1,583 44	230 40	4 00	3 00	
469 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276 15	1,220 20	95 45	
.....	2,927 66	494 40	2,433 26	136 65	2,296 61	675 00	.....	184 67	
216 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	747 75	
324 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,390 54	
709 10	5,000 89	2,398 22	2,602 67	.....	2,602 67	1,490 78	624 15	2,751 94	Carleton.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
169 39	4,176 96	437 95	3,739 01	.....	3,739 01	.....	.....	3,078 55	
30 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055 15	
208 00	1,856 55	937 57	918 98	.....	918 98	529 70	49 00	4 00	
571 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197 60	580 05	491 84	
27 00	3,980 30	1,060 15	2,920 15	276 04	2,644 11	450 00	.....	378 75	
12 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,318 16	
30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,764 07	
502 76	1,318 34	452 60	865 74	.....	865 74	411 97	375 70	402 46	Dufferin.
.....	224 42	.....	224 42	.....	224 42	168 00	.....	.....	
19 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 50	
33 00	689 40	120 00	569 40	.....	569 40	123 45	.....	.....	
135 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 35	395 60	95 00	
10 00	1,450 90	38 30	1,412 60	.....	1,412 60	675 00	.....	132 10	
9 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 75	
1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463 60	
618 02	1,637 40	818 37	819 03	.....	819 03	655 02	398 33	348 78	Elgin.
.....	681 00	.....	681 03	.....	681 03	681 03	.....	.....	
90 48	600 83	.....	600 83	.....	600 83	.....	.....	535 47	
198 00	1,563 07	325 15	1,237 92	.....	1,237 92	477 90	.....	.....	
404 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489 49	624 58	.....	
104 00	2,539 18	454 00	2,085 18	67 03	2,018 15	675 00	.....	259 60	
54 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505 55	
65 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196 23	

APPENDIX F.—Return of the fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ESSEX:						
Sandwich	Sheriff	J. C. Iler.....	2,368 13	.....	2,368 13	1,948 13
	Surrogate Judge....	Judge Horne.....	612 50	.....	612 50	.....
	Local Master	J. F Hare	422 90	.....	698 40	422 90
	Deputy Registrar ..	"	275 50	.....	.....	275 50
	Crown Attorney....	A. H. Clarke, K.C ..	695 84	.....	1,859 05	518 84
	Clerk of the Peace..	" ..	1,163 21	.....	.....	709 49
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Francis Cleary	195 35	450 00	2,629 39	625 95
	County Court Clerk.	"	756 04	.....	.....	746 70
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,228 00	.....	.....	1,218 62
FRONTENAC:						
Kingston	Sheriff	Thos. Dawson	2,191 07	.....	2,191 07	2,191 07
	Surrogate Judge....	Judge Price	commuted	752 00	752 00	.....
	Local Master	J. Mudie	466 80	.....	466 80	237 50
	Crown Attorney...	J. L. Whiting, K.C..	101 00	.....	878 25	82 00
	Clerk of the Peace..	" ..	777 25	.....	.....	465 25
	Local Registrar .. .	Archibald McGill....	120 25	675 00	1,871 42	773 25
	County Court Clerk.	"	418 62	.....	.....	362 60
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	657 55	.....	.....	553 27
GREY:						
Owen Sound..	Sheriff	C. H. Moore	2,040 36	.....	2,040 36	1,497 93
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Creasor.....	671 25	.....	671 25	671 25
	Local Masters	" " .... / Judge Morrison....	266 30	.....	.....	207 00
	Crown Attorney....	J. Armstrong	399 15	.....	1,780 78	273 80
	Clerk of the Peace..	"	1,381 63	.....	.....	971 63
	Local Registrar.....	W. C. Bishop	216 45	750 00	2,934 90	966 45
	County Court Clerk.	"	658 90	.....	.....	658 90
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,309 55	.....	.....	1,309 55
HALDIMAND:						
Cayuga	Sheriff	R. H. Davis.....	1,293 54	100 00	1,393 54	1,393 54
	Surrogate Judge....	Judge McMillan .. .	329 00	.....	363 09	329 00
	Local Master.....	" "	34 09	.....	.....	34 09
	Crown Attorney	C. W. Colter, K.C. ..	318 50	.....	1,555 24	233 50
	Clerk of the Peace ..	" "	1,236 74	.....	.....	851 40
	Local Registrar	*S. C. Macdonald ...	.....	600 00	1,439 00	600 00
	County Court Clerk.	" " ...	92 40	.....	.....	92 40
	Surrogate Registrar.	" " ...	746 60	.....	.....	746 60
HALTON:						
Milton	Sheriff	M Clements	1,101 49	.....	1,101 49	1,062 48
	Surrogate Judge....	Judge Gorham	346 00	.....	363 50	346 00
	Local Master	"	17 50	.....	.....	17 50
	Crown Attorney....	T. G. Matheson	230 50	.....	1,599 89	205 50
	Clerk of the Peace ..	"	1,369 39	.....	.....	1,015 79
	Local Registrar.....	W. A. Lawrence.....	34 20	600 00	1,252 55	634 20
	County Court Clerk.	"	101 60	.....	.....	101 60
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	516 75	.....	.....	516 75
HASTINGS:						
Belleville.....	Sheriff	G. F. Hope	2,534 42	.....	2,534 42	1,629 44
	Surrogate Judge....	Judge Lazier	commuted	500 00	500 00	.....
	Local Master.....	S. S. Lazier ..... / "	commuted	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
	Crown Attorney	P. J. M. Anderson ..	1,298 76	.....	2,810 45	1,043 76
	Clerk of the Peace ..	" " ..	1,511 69	.....	.....	811 91
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	A. G. Northrup	192 50	450 00	2,525 85	559 50
	County Court Clerk.	"	727 60	.....	.....	437 40
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,155 75	.....	.....	765 75

* Gazetted 13th September.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
454 78	2,402 91	1,200 01	1,202 90		1,202 90	1,223 72	505 80	638 61	Essex.
	612 50		612 50		612 50			612 50	
	698 40		698 40		698 40			422 90	
								275 50	
129 68	1,736 45	521 80	1,214 65		1,214 65	499 12		196 72	
378 44						172 75	675 57	314 89	
	2,591 27	511 81	2,079 46	65 89	2,013 57	450 00		195 35	
								756 04	
								1,288 00	
	2,191 07	633 13	1,557 94		1,557 94	734 68	597 66	858 73	Frontenac.
	752 00		752 00		752 00	752 00			
2 00	239 50	35 66	203 84		203 84			466 80	
31 40	903 60	30 00	873 60		873 60	101 00			
324 95						118 15	659 10		
279 02	1,968 14	655 60	1,312 54		1,312 54	675 00		120 25	
								418 62	
								657 55	
641 35	2,139 28	814 20	1,324 98		1,324 98	893 16	632 20	515 00	Grey.
	671 25		671 25		671 25			671 25	
164 93	371 93		371 93		371 93			266 30	
107 05	1,818 05	427 25	1,390 80		1,390 80	253 30	145 85		
465 57						87 95	421 90	871 78	
	2,934 90	437 05	2,497 85	149 57	2,348 29	750 00		216 45	
								658 90	
								1,309 55	
20 40	1,413 94	346 14	1,067 80		1,067 80	756 27	377 59	259 68	Haldimand.
	363 09		363 09		363 09			329 00	
								34 09	
100 50	1,569 41	327 00	1,242 41		1,242 41	305 44	13 06		
384 01						159 50	897 14	180 10	
	1,439 00	20 00	1,419 00		1,419 00	600 00			
								92 40	
								746 60	
4 00	1,066 48	316 00	750 48		750 48	568 20	339 13	194 16	Halton.
	363 50		363 50		363 50			346 00	
								17 50	
49 20	1,687 24	32 74	1,654 50		1,654 50	189 50		41 00	
415 75						106 40	1,195 04	67 95	
	1,252 55	300 00	952 55		952 55	600 00		34 20	
								101 60	
								516 75	
643 72	2,273 16	532 38	1,740 78		1,740 78	953 45	802 04	778 93	Hastings.
	500 00		500 00		500 00	500 00			
	3,000 00	280 00	2,720 00		2,720 00	3,000 00			
358 00	2,741 63	432 00	2,309 63	30 96	2,278 67	1,087 51	68 00	143 25	
527 96						226 30	1,083 31	202 08	
100 00	2,143 65	708 45	1,435 20		1,435 20	450 00		192 50	
150 00								727 60	
131 00								1,155 75	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
HURON:						
Goderich	Sheriff	R. G. Reynolds	1,798 24		1,798 24	1,694 31
	Surrogate Judge	†Judge Masson	commuted	1,000 00	1,000 00	
	Local Master	Judge Doyle	245 74		245 74	176 86
	Crown Attorney	‡Ira Lewis	286 70		1,815 39	263 20
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,528 69			960 95
	Local Registrar	D. McDonald	187 60	750 00	2,919 23	937 60
	County Court Clerk	"	290 75			290 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,690 88			1,690 88
KENT:						
Chatham	Sheriff	J. R Gemmill	2,429 93		2,429 93	1,731 76
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Bell	757 10		1,170 16	757 10
	Local Master	"	413 06			253 86
	Crown Attorney	§H. D Smith	806 70		2,188 21	806 71
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,381 50			1,381 50
	Local Registrar	James Holmes	290 80	675 00	2,885 98	965 80
	County Court Clerk	"	1,054 65			1,054 65
	Surrogate Registrar	"	865 53			865 53
LAMBTON:						
Sarnia	Sheriff	James Flintoft	2,179 35		2,179 35	1,567 07
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McWatt	748 00		980 55	748 00
	Local Masters	"	232 55			179 15
		Judge Mackenzie	18 50		18 50	18 50
	Crown Attorney	J. P. Bucke	672 42		1,912 75	388 42
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,240 33			1,100 30
	Local Registrar	W. R. Gemmill	315 37	675 00	2,373 14	990 37
	County Court Clerk	"	414 73			414 73
	Surrogate Registrar	"	968 04			968 04
LANARK:						
Perth	Sheriff	J. Thompson	1,405 54		1,405 54	1,012 05
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Senkler	345 50		401 40	345 50
	Local Master	"	55 90			
	Crown Attorney	E. G. Malloch, K.C.	454 34		1,215 01	482 06
	Clerk of the Peace	" "	760 67			335 46
	Local Registrar	W. P. McEwen	202 80	675 00	1,764 37	822 60
	County Court Clerk	"	231 80			181 80
	Surrogate Registrar	"	654 77			519 66
LEEDS & GRENVILLE:						
Brockville	Sheriff	G. A. Dana	2,041 40		2,041 40	1,636 16
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McDonald	commuted	600 00	892 10	600 00
	Local Master	"	292 10			186 20
	Crown Attorney	M. M. Brown	674 93		1,931 08	674 93
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,256 15			1,256 15
	Local Registrar	O. K. Fraser	220 80	750 00	2,672 50	970 80
	County Court Clerk	"	441 34			441 34
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,260 36			1,260 36
LENNOX & ADD'N						
Napanee	Sheriff	G. D. Hawley	1,506 41		1,506 41	794 15
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Wilkinson	commuted	400 00	400 00	
	Local Master	S. S. Lazier	418 70		418 70	375 00
	Crown Attorney	H. M. Deroche, K C.	375 75		1,167 79	202 25
	Clerk of the Peace	"	792 04			489 74
	Local Registrar	W. P. Deroche	320 90	600 00	1,621 67	920 90
	County Court Clerk	"	244 45			244 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	456 32			456 32
LINCOLN:						
St. Catharines	Sheriff	Thomas C. Dawson	1,789 05		1,789 05	1,590 00
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Carmen	703 25		703 25	
	Local Master	F. W. Macdonald	747 71		983 61	551 22
	Deputy Registrar	"	235 90			93 76

†Judge Masson resigned. Judge Doyle appointed. ‡E. N. Lewis acting. §Gazetted 26th July.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer, payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
166 06	1,860 37	450 80	1,409 57	.....	1,409 57	592 90	536 75	668 59	Huron.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
87 40	264 26	8 00	252 26	.....	252 26	.....	.....	245 74	
94 45	1,593 60	668 50	925 10	.....	925 10	272 00	14 70	.....	
275 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428 69	1,100 00	.....	
.....	2,919 23	723 90	2,195 33	89 06	2,106 27	750 00	.....	187 60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,690 88	
636 57	2,368 33	866 12	1,502 21	.....	1,502 21	1,248 70	654 75	526 48	Kent.
.....	1,025 26	10 00	1,015 26	.....	1,015 26	.....	.....	757 10	
14 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413 06	
.....	2,188 21	199 50	1,988 71	.....	1,988 71	806 71	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381 50	1,000 00	.....	
.....	2,885 98	604 32	2,281 65	106 33	2,175 32	675 00	.....	290 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,054 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	865 53	
538 56	2,105 63	575 31	1,530 32	.....	1,530 32	1,062 30	488 75	628 30	Lambton.
.....	927 15	.....	927 15	.....	927 15	.....	.....	748 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232 55	
.....	18 50	.....	18 50	.....	18 50	.....	.....	18 50	
129 25	1,749 10	386 05	1,363 05	.....	1,363 05	616 20	56 22	.....	
131 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 05	1,020 00	59 28	
.....	2,373 14	149 00	2,224 14	94 82	2,129 32	675 00	.....	315 37	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414 73	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	968 04	
292 57	1,304 62	455 49	849 13	.....	849 13	735 65	421 15	248 74	Lanark.
.....	423 74	.....	423 74	.....	423 74	.....	.....	345 50	
78 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 90	
233 19	1,157 76	107 72	1,050 04	.....	1,050 04	365 58	78 76	10 00	
107 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 15	415 10	76 42	
.....	1,524 06	84 15	1,439 91	.....	1,439 91	675 00	.....	202 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654 77	
442 30	2,078 46	730 56	1,347 90	.....	1,347 90	966 90	552 15	522 35	Leeds and Grenville
.....	1,109 20	9 10	1,100 10	.....	1,100 10	600 00	.....	.....	
323 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 10	
.....	1,931 08	176 50	1,754 58	.....	1,754 58	659 78	.....	15 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 25	841 78	231 12	
.....	2,672 50	317 36	2,355 14	121 02	2,234 12	750 00	.....	220 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441 34	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260 36	
318 66	1,112 81	358 03	754 78	.....	754 78	647 86	366 78	491 77	Lennox and Addington.
.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	
127 80	502 80	90 00	412 80	.....	412 80	.....	.....	418 70	
3 00	915 17	100 00	815 17	.....	815 17	298 05	.....	77 70	
220 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 85	596 75	66 44	
.....	1,621 67	87 67	1,534 00	3 40	1,530 60	600 00	.....	320 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456 32	
72 57	1,662 57	227 72	1,434 85	.....	1,434 85	687 30	533 70	568 05	Lincoln.
.....	703 25	.....	703 25	.....	703 25	.....	.....	703 25	
472 20	1,239 74	.....	1,239 74	.....	1,239 74	.....	.....	747 71	
119 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235 90	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
LINCOLN.—*Con.*						
St. Catharines	Crown Attorney	M. Brennan	325 50		1,410 17	325 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,084 67			1,084 67
	Dep. Clerk of Crown	Johnson Clench	156 47	450 00	1,910 72	561 82
	County Court Clerk	"	359 01			272 81
	Surrogate Registrar	"	945 24			869 49
MANITOULIN:						
Gore Bay	Sheriff	E. H. Jackson	588 40	500 00	1,088 40	1,088 40
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCallum	71 75		116 65	71 75
	Local Master	"	44 90			44 90
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Murray	220 15		885 67	220 15
	Clerk of the Peace	"	415 52	250 00		662 52
	Local Registrar	†J. M. Fraser	12 00	400 00	633 74	412 00
	Dis. Court Clerk	"	139 90			139 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"	81 84			81 84
MIDDLESEX:						
London	Sheriff	D. M. Cameron	4,472 07		4,472 07	4,329 39
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Elliott	commuted	1,000 00	1,000 00	
	Local Master	R. K. Cowan	615 22		1,865 72	240 22
	Deputy Registrar	"	1,250 50			817 19
	Crown Attorney	James Magee, K. C.	2,302 58		4,204 46	732 68
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,901 88			1,162 26
	Dep. Clerk of Crown	John Macbeth	274 20	500 00	3,848 65	755 40
	County Court Clerk	"	659 95			647 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,414 50			2,845 25
MUSKOKA:						
Bracebridge	Sheriff	James W. Bettes	1,090 57	500 00	1,590 57	1,253 73
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Mahaffy	72 75		72 75	
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Johnson	249 72	250 00	808 73	407 72
	Clerk of the Peace	"	309 01			186 40
	Local Registrar	Isaac Huber	134 20	600 00	1,149 25	734 20
	District Court Clerk	"	246 75			246 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	168 30			168 30
NIPISSING:						
North Bay	Sheriff	H. C. Varin	1,714 29	750 00	2,464 29	2,010 29
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Valin	55 35		62 85	55 35
	Local Master	"	7 50			6 50
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Browning	634 08	250 00	1,316 79	656 88
	Clerk of the Peace	"	432 71			224 47
	Local Registrar	Thos. J Bourke	95 90	150 00	1,121 83	245 90
	District Court Clerk	"	329 85	450 00		779 85
	Surrogate Judge	"	96 08			96 08
NORFOLK:						
Simcoe	Sheriff	Joseph Jackson	1,431 95		1,431 95	881 30
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Robb	281 75		300 35	281 75
	Local Master	"	18 60			18 60
	Crown Attorney	T. R. Slaght, K. C.	732 11		1,769 96	618 11
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,037 85			671 78
	Local Registrar	C C. Rapelje	212 69	675 00	1,889 43	782 85
	County Court Clerk	"	275 50			200 29
	Surrogate Registrar	"	726 24			541 31
NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM: Cobourg	Sheriff	Isaac O. Proctor	2,073 28		2,073 28	1,791 17
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Benson	commuted	840 00	840 00	
	Local Master	J. H. Dumble	227 92		227 92	227 92
	Crown Attorney	J. W. Kerr, K.C.	912 24		2,064 63	689 24
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,152 39			802 91
	Local Registrar	E. A. Macnachtan	76 00	750 00	2,451 65	76 00
	County Court Clerk	" acting	360 55			360 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,265 10			1,265 10

† A. G. Murray pro tem from 17th May.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
.....	1,410 17	190 00	1,220 17	.....	1,220 17	325 50	.....	.....	Lincoln.—*Con.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 80	882 67	55 20	
.....	1,704 12	256 79	1,447 33	.....	1,447 33	450 00	.....	156 47	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359 01	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	945 24	
245 25	1,333 65	118 18	1,215 47	.....	1,215 47	1,009 94	.....	78 46	Manitoulin.
.....	116 65	.....	116 65	.....	116 65	.....	.....	71 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 90	
56 00	1,039 77	75 00	964 77	.....	964 77	213 15	.....	7 00	
101 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642 52	.....	23 00	
.....	633 74	14 00	619 74	.....	619 74	400 00	.....	12 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 84	
94 62	4,424 01	1,998 45	2,425 56	.....	2,425 56	1,711 42	1,820 87	939 78	Middlesex.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
173 70	1,366 71	285 00	1,081 71	.....	1,081 71	.....	.....	615 22	
135 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 50	
252 75	2,721 36	1,294 50	1,426 86	.....	1,426 86	2,175 58	54 00	73 00	
573 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496 90	1,119 18	285 80	
23 10	3,879 50	900 00	2,979 50	293 85	2,685 65	500 00	.....	274 20	
11 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	659 95	
97 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,414 50	
638 32	1,892 05	927 35	964 70	.....	964 70	1,324 00	.....	266 57	Muskoka.
.....	72 75	.....	72 75	.....	72 75	.....	.....	72 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
91 00	855 98	33 35	822 63	.....	822 63	499 72	.....	.....	
170 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 76	.....	39 25	
.....	1,149 25	28 94	1,120 31	.....	1,120 31	600 00	.....	134 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 30	
1,431 15	3,441 44	1,921 45	1,519 99	.....	1,519 99	2,464 29	.....	.....	Nipissing.
.....	90 65	.....	90 65	.....	90 65	.....	.....	55 35	
28 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	
141 11	1,084 46	52 00	1,032 46	.....	1,032 46	884 08	.....	.....	
62 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346 47	.....	86 24	
.....	1,121 83	49 25	1,072 58	.....	1,072 58	150 00	.....	95 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	329 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 08	
550 65	1,431 95	352 12	1,079 83	.....	1,079 83	591 81	462 93	377 21	Norfolk.
.....	300 35	.....	300 35	.....	300 35	.....	.....	281 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 60	
173 10	1,853 47	426 22	1,427 25	.....	1,427 25	333 11	396 00	3 00	
390 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 44	848 91	7 50	
35 20	1,763 55	57 95	1,705 60	20 56	1,685 04	675 00	.....	212 69	
38 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 50	
165 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726 24	
589 99	2,381 16	811 02	1,570 14	.....	1,570 14	1,268 75	651 29	153 24	Northumberland & Durham.
.....	840 00	.....	840 00	.....	840 00	840 00	.....	.....	
35 20	263 12	.....	263 12	.....	263 12	.....	.....	227 92	
186 85	2,073 77	376 00	1,697 77	.....	1,697 77	864 24	48 00	.....	
394 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 15	704 23	217 01	
.....	2,451 65	670 00	1,781 65	28 16	1,753 49	750 00	.....	76 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265 10	

APPENDIX F.—Returns of fees and emoluments of County

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ONTARIO:						
Whitby	Sheriff	J. F. Paxton	1,511 03		1,511 03	1,130 25
	Surrogate Judge	G. Y. Smith	555 00		685 00	555 00
	Local Master	"	130 00			41 35
	Crown Attorney	J. E. Farewell, K.C.	302 00		1,522 62	222 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,220 62			796 14
	Local Registrar	L. T. Barclay	21 00	675 00	1,901 85	696 00
	County Court Clerk	"	238 20			238 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	967 65			967 65
OXFORD:						
Woodstock	Sheriff	James Brady	1,829 99		1,829 99	1,674 07
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Finkle	1,017 00		1,017 00	
	Local Master	W. T. McMullen	651 70		869 40	519 86
	Deputy Registrar	"	217 70			120 80
	Crown Attorney	F. R. Ball, K.C	181 00		1,123 20	129 90
	Clerk of the Peace	"	942 20			618 38
	Deputy Clerk of the Court	James Canfield	351 70	450 00	3,018 25	607 50
	County Court Clerk	"	475 70			320 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,740 85			1,320 00
PARRY SOUND:						
Parry Sound	Sheriff	Samuel Armstrong	1,219 84	500 00	1,719 84	1,283 48
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCurry	75 50		92 70	75 50
	Local Master	"	17 20			15 70
	Crown Attorney	W. L. Haight	466 50	250 00	1,019 37	626 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	302 87			229 86
	Local Registrar	E. Jordan	77 65	600 00	826 40	677 65
	District Court Clerk	"	45 10			45 10
	Surrogate Registrar	"	103 65			103 65
PEEL:						
Brampton	Sheriff	Robert Broddy	1,387 03		1,387 03	1,063 06
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McGibbon	391 25		451 97	391 25
	Local Master	"	60 72			13 20
	Crown Attorney	W H. McFadden, K.C	348 75		1,477 46	267 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,128 71			873 24
	Local Registrar	J. B. Dixon	102 46	600 00	1,856 22	702 46
	County Court Clerk	"	173 85			173 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	979 91			979 91
PERTH:						
Stratford	Sheriff	John Hopie	2,033 93		2,033 93	1,582 41
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barron	commuted	873 00	1,723 00	
	Local Master	"	commuted	850 00		
	Crown Attorney	John Idington, K.C.	346 81		1,667 24	273 18
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,320 43			857 77
	Local Registrar	W. C. Moscrip	487 60	675 00	3,242 94	1,162 60
	County Court Clerk	"	524 20			524 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,556 14			1,556 14
PETERBOROUGH:						
Peterborough	Sheriff	J. A. Hall	1,493 90		1,493 90	1,462 96
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Weller	395 25		475 95	395 25
	Local Master	"	80 70			80 70
	Crown Attorney	R. E. Wood	372 30		1,334 26	233 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	961 96			561 66
	Local Registrar	John Moloney	217 43	675 00	1,791 27	892 43
	County Court Clerk	"	271 40			271 40
PRESCOTT and RUSSELL:	Surrogate Registrar	"	627 44			627 44
L'Orignal	Sheriff	A. Hagar	1,426 87	500 00	1,926 87	1,474 65
	Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Brian	150 50		176 50	150 50
	Local Master	"	26 00			26 00
	Crown Attorney	J. Maxwell	188 66		1,219 75	188 66
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,031 09			924 84
	Local Registrar	Joseph Bélanger	55 26	675 00	1,351 62	718 76
	County Court Clerk	"	265 96			225 51
	Surrogate Registrar	"	355 40			263 60

Judicial Officers, throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer, payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
378 91	1,509 16	611 57	897 59	.....	897 59	746 03	522 44	242 56	Ontario.
.....	596 35	5 00	591 35	.....	591 35	....	.....	555 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	130 00	
536 21	2,031 98	331 84	1,700 14	.....	1,700 14	281 25	.....	20 75	
477 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 60	913 28	20 74	
.....	1,901 85	339 00	1,562 85	6 28	1,556 57	675 00	.....	21 00	
.....	... ..	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	... ...	238 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	967 65	
67 23	1,741 30	980 42	760 88	.....	760 88	918 98	584 81	326 20	Oxford.
..	1,017 00	....	1,017 00	.....	1,017 00	.....	.. ....	1,017 00	
141 74	864 58	100 00	764 58	.....	764 58	.....	.....	651 70	
82 18	....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	... ...	....	217 70	
36 10	1,097 72	87 27	1,010 45	....	1,010 45	150 00	.....	31 00	
313 34	..	.. ....	..	..	..	83 30	506 03	352 87	
120 30	2,963 80	275 47	2,688 33	206 50	2,481 83	450 00	.....	351 70	
120 00	... ..	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 70	
476 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740 85	
561 30	1,844 76	818 12	1,026 66	.....	1,026 66	1,500 67	.....	219 17	Parry Sound.
.....	91 20	... ...	91 20	.....	91 20	.. ..	.....	75 50	
.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	. ...	17 20	
219 85	1,245 10	179 62	1,065 48	.... ..	1,065 48	695 50	.....	21 00	
168 89	..	...	.....	.....	.. ....	188 53	.... ..	114 34	
.....	826 40	34 25	792 15	.....	792 15	600 00	.....	77 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	... .	.....	45 10	
.....	.. ....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	... .	103 65	
391 60	1,454 66	373 99	1,080 67	.....	1,080 67	688 72	386 40	311 91	Peel.
.....	574 45	....	574 45	.....	574 45	... .	.....	391 25	
170 00	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	60 72	
135 80	1,493 73	67 61	1,426 12	.....	1,426 12	329 75	.....	19 00	
217 19	.... ..	.. ..	.....	.....	....	124 45	858 36	145 90	
.....	1,856 22	92 70	1,763 52	26 35	1,737 17	600 00	.....	102 46	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 85	
.... .	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	.... ..	....	.....	979 91	
455 91	2,038 32	806 90	1,231 42	.....	1,231 42	849 30	476 47	708 16	Perth.
.....	1,723 00	10 00	1,713 00	.....	1,713 00	873 00	.....	.....	
....	.....	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.....	850 00	.....	....	
122 90	1,677 54	485 14	1,192 40	.....	1,192 40	288 00	31 00	27 00	
423 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	789 86	431 78	98 79	
.....	3,242 94	1,184 90	2,058 04	61 60	1,996 44	675 00	....	487 60	
.....	.....	... ...	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	. .....	524 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	1,556 14	
16 09	1,479 05	669 45	809 60	.....	809 60	686 15	485 74	322 01	Peterborough.
.... ..	475 95	.....	475 95	.....	475 95	.....	....	395 25	
....	.....	. ..	.....	.....	....	....	.....	80 70	
91 40	1,328 47	55 75	1,272 72	.....	1,272 72	288 60	35 75	47 95	
442 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 60	679 22	208 14	
.....	1,791 27	316 90	1,474 37	.....	1,474 37	675 00	.... ..	217 43	
... .	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	271 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	....	....	.....	627 44	
415 96	1,890 61	681 87	1,208 74	.....	1,208 74	977 20	390 06	559 61	Prescott and
.....	191 50	.....	191 50	.....	191 50	....	.....	150 50	Russell.
15 00	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00	
.....	1,113 50	33 45	1,080 05	.....	1,080 05	147 01	41 65	....	
... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	236 80	752 09	42 20	
.....	1,315 67	347 78	967 89	.....	967 89	675 00	....	55 26	
12 40	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265 96	
95 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355 40	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers throughout the such officers payable by the Government, the County,

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
PRINCE EDW'RD:						
Picton	Sheriff	James Gillespie	1,236 85	50 00	1,286 85	1,143 17
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Merrill	194 25		194 25	
	Local Master	C. H. Widdifield	162 30		162 30	84 80
	Crown Attorney	J. Roland Brown	130 00		992 70	128 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	862 70			595 97
	Local Registrar	W. H. R. Allison, K.C.	204 80	600 00	1,294 56	804 80
	County Court Clerk	"	173 64			173 64
	Surrogate Registrar	"	316 12			316 12
RAINY RIVER:						
Rat Portage	Sheriff	*J. W. Humble	1,585 73	1,000 00	2,585 73	1,914 71
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chapple	23 00		533 00	23 00
	Local Master	"	510 00			300 00
	Crown Attorney	W. J. Moran	344 17	250 00	1,029 02	523 32
	Clerk of the Peace	"	434 85			331 60
	Local Registrar	F. J. Apjohn	163 70	700 00	1,116 60	863 70
	District Court Clerk	"	188 35			188 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	64 55			64 55
RENFREW:						
Pembroke	Sheriff	Wm. Moffatt	1,731 68		1,731 68	1,729 90
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Deacon	commuted	264 00	305 92	264 00
	Local Master	"	41 92			41 92
	Crown Attorney	J. R. Metcalf	249 02		1,003 29	248 02
	Clerk of the Peace	"	754 27			614 51
	Local Registrar	Matthew McKay	71 00	600 00	1,489 23	671 00
	County Court Clerk	"	372 75			372 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	445 48			445 48
SIMCOE:						
Barrie	Sheriff	Hon. C. Drury	2,336 53		2,336 53	2,110 23
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Ardagh	commuted	585 00	585 00	
	Local Master	J. R. Cotter	177 00		2,658 20	98 50
	Deputy Registrar	"	217 50			205 50
	Crown Attorney	"	917 46			917 46
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,346 24			1,346 24
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. McL. Stevenson	53 75	500 00	2,807 77	553 75
	County Court Clerk	"	721 91			721 91
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,532 11			532 11
STORMONT, DUNDAS & GLEN'Y:						
Cornwall	Sheriff	A. McNab	2,638 74		2,638 74	2,426 19
	Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Reilly	621 25		909 90	621 25
	Local Master	"	288 65			237 40
	Crown Attorney	James Dingwall	226 51		1,132 94	126 29
	Clerk of the Peace	"	906 43			594 10
	Local Registrar	J. A. McDougald	221 70	750 00	2,914 73	971 70
	County Court Clerk	"	573 35			573 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,369 68			1,369 68
THUNDER BAY:						
Port Arthur	Sheriff	A. W. Thompson	1,376 72	1,000 00	2,376 72	2,051 81
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Fitzgerald	58 25		150 25	58 25
	Local Master	"	92 00			81 20
	Crown Attorney	David Mills, acting	381 32		888 92	381 32
	Clerk of the Peace		257 60	250 00		376 00
	Local Registrar	James Meek	368 00	450 00	1,347 54	748 35
	District Court Clerk	"	256 60	150 00		385 61
	Surrogate Registrar	"	122 94			114 88

* Gazetted 22nd March.

Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1902 ; and of total earnings of and the General Public respectively for the same period.

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic., cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
198 71	1,341 88	899 66	442 22	.....	442 22	521 58	477 19	288 08	Prince Edward.
.....	194 25	.....	194 25	.....	194 25	....	.....	194 25	
22 40	107 20	.... ..	107 20	.....	107 20	.....	.....	162 30	
7 00	981 21	73 35	907 86	.....	907 86	130 00	.... ..	.....	
250 24	.. ..	..	.....	.....	....	133 12	704 53	25 05	
.....	1,294 56	65 65	1,228 91	.....	1,228 91	600 00	....	204 80	
.....	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	173 64	
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	316 12	
476 40	2,391 11	678 30	1,712 81	.....	1,712 81	2,065 87	.....	519 86	Rainy River.
.....	548 70	15 00	533 70	....	533 70	.....	.....	23 00	
225 70	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510 00	
79 45	1,038 17	30 00	1,008 17	.....	1,008 17	593 97	.... ..	20	
103 80	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	360 63	.....	74 22	
.....	1,116 60	211 00	905 60	.....	905 60	700 00	.....	163 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 35	
.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 55	
4 17	1,734 07	692 67	1,041 40	.....	1,041 40	747 40	579 74	404 54	Renfrew.
.....	305 92	29	305 63	.....	305 63	264 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.... ..	... ..	.....	....	.....	41 92	
.....	1,100 87	60 22	1,040 65	.....	1,040 65	249 02	.....	....	
238 34	.....	.....	..	.....	....	240 16	454 28	59 83	
.....	1,489 23	30 00	1,459 23	.....	1,459 23	600 00	.....	71 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	372 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	... .	445 48	
446 21	2,556 44	1,157 90	1,398 54	.....	1,398 54	978 05	353 57	1,004 91	Simcoe.
.....	585 00	..	585 00	.....	585 00	585 00	.....	.. ..	
....	2,567 70	60 21	2,507 49	20 34	2,487 15	.....	.....	177 00	
.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	217 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	917 46	... ..	.....	
.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	265 00	844 52	236 72	
.....	2,807 77	425 00	2,382 77	126 54	2,256 23	500 00	.....	53 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. .....	.....	.....	721 91	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	... .	1,532 11	
197 24	2,623 43	1,435 00	1,188 43	.....	1,188 43	850 21	956 22	832 31	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
.....	876 85	.....	876 85	.....	876 85	....	.... ..	621 25	
18 20	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	288 65	
49 20	969 28	782 59	186 69	.....	186 69	212 48	14 03	...	
199 69	.....	. ....	.....	....	..	304 34	508 01	94 08	
.....	2,914 73	527 80	2,386 93	127 39	2,259 54	750 00	.....	221 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573 35	
.....	.. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,369 68	
232 12	2,283 93	713 31	1,570 64	.....	1,570 64	2,080 48	.....	296 24	Thunder Bay.
.....	149 45	.....	149 45	.....	149 45	....	.....	58 25	
10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	. .. ..	92 00	
.....	757 32	197 00	560 32	.....	560 32	381 32	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	507 60	.....	....	
47 65	1,340 85	32 50	1,308 45	.....	1,308 45	450 00	.....	368 00	
33 84	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	256 60	
10 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 94	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
VICTORIA:						
Lindsay	Sheriff	John McLennan	1,532 35		1,532 35	1,276 56
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Dean	commuted	500 00	1,400 00	
	Local Master	"	commuted	900 00		
	Crown Attorney	A. P. Devlin	282 20		1,052 57	172 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	770 57			540 19
	Local Registrar	*D. R. Anderson	70 15	675 00	1,463 07	745 15
	County Court Clerk	"	282 31			282 31
	Surrogate Registrar	"	435 61			435 61
WATERLOO:						
Berlin	Sheriff	John Motz	1,883 35	100 00	1,983 35	1,945 06
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chisholm	718 75		718 75	
	Local Master	J. J. A. Weir	289 44		289 44	142 71
	Crown Attorney	W. H. Bowlby, K.C.	702 35		2,562 62	452 50
	Clerk of the Peace		1,860 27			1,358 24
	Local Registrar	John McDougall	205 50	625 00	2,274 70	821 50
	County Court Clerk	"	403 05			332 97
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,041 15			1,000 95
WELLAND:						
Welland	Sheriff	James Smith	2,043 89		2,043 89	1,678 54
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Fitzgerald	419 75		469 35	419 75
	Local Master	"	49 60			49 60
	Crown Attorney	T. D. Cowper	750 00		2,428 92	577 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,678 92			1,220 43
	Local Registrar	I. P. Willson	52 50	600 00	1,685 34	644 30
	County Court Clerk	"	279 65			267 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	753 19			753 19
WELLINGTON:						
Guelph	Sheriff	A. S. Allan	2,242 17		2,242 17	2,040 89
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chadwick	709 75		709 75	
	Local Master	A. M. McKinnon	commuted	2,000 00	2,000 00	
	Local Registrar	"				
	Crown Attorney	H. W. Peterson	777 80		2,894 82	645 80
	Clerk of the Peace	"	2,117 02			1,819 63
	County Court Clerk	Wm. Carroll	355 25		1,723 03	343 10
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,367 78			1,349 88
WENTWORTH:						
Hamilton	Sheriff	James T. Middleton	3,304 24		3,304 24	2,645 77
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Sinclair	1,217 20		1,217 20	
	Local Master	J. E. O'Reilly	commuted	3,500 00	3,500 00	
	Deputy Registrar	"				
	Crown Attorney	John Crerar, K.C.	1,700 00		2,622 78	1,261 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	922 78			364 69
	Dep. Clerk of Crown	†T. H. A. Begue, K.C.	369 15	500 00	4,532 64	864 15
	County Court Clerk	"	1,316 50			1,314 25
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,346 99			2,346 99
YORK:						
Toronto	Sheriff	J. H. Widdifield	6,355 14		6,355 14	5,012 25
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McDougall	2,949 45		2,949 45	
	"	Judge Morgan	666 00		666 00	
	"	Judge Morson	666 00		666 00	
	Crown Attorney	H. H. Dewart, K.C.	3,314 30		3,314 30	2,514 30
	Clerk of the Peace	H. E. Irwin, K.C.	4,923 32		4,923 32	4,923 32
	Surrogate Registrar	Joseph Tait	5,225 72		5,225 72	
	County Court Clerk	H. E. Irwin, K. C. acting	3,618 55		3,618 55	3,602 40
TORONTO:						
City	Sheriff	Frederick Mowat	8,026 37		8,026 37	6,962 17
	Crown Attorney	J. W. Curry, K.C.	commuted	3,500 00	3,500 00	

* Gazetted 13th September.

† Gazetted 29th November.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Concluded.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 V. cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
387 62	1,664 18	334 64	1,329 54	.....	1,329 54	676 90	562 73	292 72	Victoria.
.....	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	500 00	.....	....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00	.....	.....	
91 75	971 09	82 00	889 09	.....	889 09	247 20	.....	35 00	
166 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 10	490 56	200 91	
.....	1,463 07	.....	1,463 07	.....	1,463 07	675 00	.....	70 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282 31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435 61	
100 00	2,045 06	829 43	1,215 63	.....	1,215 63	1,143 36	501 03	338 96	Waterloo
.....	718 75	.....	718 75	.....	718 75	.....	.....	718 75	
57 70	200 41	56 25	144 16	.....	144 16	.....	.....	289 44	
145 00	2,362 01	400 00	1,962 01	.....	1,962 01	696 95	.....	5 40	
406 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176 15	1,432 48	251 64	
.....	2,181 72	509 40	1,672 32	17 23	1,655 09	625 00	.....	205 50	
26 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,041 15	
377 60	2,056 14	581 00	1,475 14	.....	1,475 14	787 60	694 06	562 23	Welland.
.....	469 35	.....	469 35	.....	469 35	.....	.....	419 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 60	
95 00	2,301 80	667 87	1,633 93	.....	1,633 93	750 00	.....	.....	
408 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226 63	1,452 29	.....	
61 96	1,745 29	274 70	1,470 59	.....	1,470 59	600 00	.....	52 50	
18 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	753 19	
17 50	2,058 39	774 41	1,283 98	.....	1,283 98	1,019 50	374 60	848 07	Wellington.
.....	709 75	.....	709 75	.....	709 75	.....	.....	709 75	
.....	2,000 00	5 00	1,995 00	.....	1,995 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	
250 00	2,922 39	556 68	2,365 71	36 57	2,329 14	756 30	.....	21 50	
206 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296 91	1,700 00	120 11	
12 10	1,753 86	178 64	1,575 22	7 52	1,567 70	.....	.....	355 25	
48 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,367 78	
753 28	3,399 05	1,671 33	1,727 69	.....	1,727 69	1,872 85	526 79	904 60	Wentworth.
.....	1,217 20	.....	1,217 20	.....	1,217 20	.....	.....	1,217 20	
.....	3,500 00	200 00	3,300 00	.....	3,300 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	
578 00	2,650 39	780 00	1,870 39	.....	1,870 39	1,700 00	.....	.....	
446 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 70	621 08	.....	
82 00	4,951 85	682 52	4,269 33	584 26	3,685 07	500 00	.....	369 15	
138 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,316 50	
206 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,346 99	
891 89	5,904 14	2,463 59	3,440 55	.....	3,440 55	4,640 40	798 64	916 10	York.
.....	2,949 45	.....	2,949 45	.....	2,949 45	.....	.....	2,949 45	
.....	666 00	.....	666 00	.....	666 00	666 00	.....	.....	
.....	666 00	.....	666 00	.....	666 00	666 00	.....	.....	
746 30	3,260 60	882 50	2,378 10	37 81	2,340 29	3,159 30	120 00	35 00	
1,228 03	6,151 35	3,118 35	3,033 00	159 90	2,873 10	1,141 60	4,383 67	626 08	
.....	5,225 72	1,516 00	3,709 72	654 86	3,054 82	.....	.....	5,225 72	
8 50	3,610 90	1,481 36	2,129 54	75 90	2,053 64	.....	.....	3,618 55	
1,699 39	8,661 56	4,563 68	4,097 88	.....	4,097 88	2,446 70	‡1,382 60	4,197 07	Toronto.
.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	

‡ Payable by City of Toronto, $815.85.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES

FOR THE YEAR

1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY L. K. CAMERON,

Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

1903.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.

TORONTO:

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES

FOR THE YEAR

1902.

GUELPH, 24th February, 1903.

TO THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON,

Attorney-General of the

Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I now beg to present to you my Report as Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1902.

It gives me pleasure to report that the Registrars generally conduct their offices in a creditable and satisfactory manner. They and their assistants keep the work well in hand and perform their important duties intelligently and with an increasing desire to observe the requirements of the law. As the country advances in wealth, conveyances become more complicated and the proper abstracting of them requires both skill and care. It gratifies me to be able to report that the Registrars and their assistants, most of them laymen, have by practice and attention to the advice of my predecessors and myself become quite proficient in the difficult work of abstracting.

I have found that in most cases the Registrars, especially in connection with the entries in the Abstract and Alphabetical Indexes, are following the directions I have given, both special and general, with the view of making the entries more complete. It may be well to repeat here some of the directions referred to.

In making entries of deeds, etc., in the Abstract Indexes wherever the estate is limited or other than an ordinary estate in fee simple, as for instance where an estate is for life or upon or subject to a condition or is a joint tenancy or is subject to a charge or reservation or the like, the fact should be carefully noted.

Wherever there are special recitals, conditions, limitations or any special clauses which affect or may affect the estate conveyed, the Registrar should call attention to the fact in the column for remarks in the Abstract Index.

The entries in Alphabetical Indexes should be made as promptly as in the Abstract Indexes: that is to say, as soon after the registration of an instrument as possible and not later, unless under exceptional circumstances, than the morning after the receipt of the instrument.

Separate Alphabetical Indexes where the same are not now kept should be immediately ordered, and kept under Section 35 of the Registry Act.

It is important that instruments by or to Executors should be indexed in the Alphabetical Index under the name of the deceased as well as under the names of the Executors. This rule also applies to deeds by or to Trustees and others. Wherever the name of the beneficiary is given it is desirable to index the instrument under his name as well as under the name of the Trustee

When a deed is made with the approval of the Attorney-General, Official Guardian or other public officer, the fact should be noted in the Abstract Index.

Where a deed of land expressly conveys machinery, fixtures, appliances, shelving, counters or the like, attention should be called to the fact in the Abstract Index.

Not only the Registry Books but the Abstract and Alphabetical Indexes and Fee Books should be certified by the Judge of the County Court or the Warden, or the Mayor or Stipendiary Magistrate, under Section 31 of the Registry Act.

Completed Registers should be verified by Statutory Declaration as soon as they are completed.

Statutory Declarations as to the existence or non-existence of any event upon which the title to land may depend should not be registered. They may be deposited in the Registry Office under the custody of Title Deeds Act. This observation does not apply to Statutory Declarations under 62 Victoria, Chapter 16, Section 1, giving a local description of lands and attached to an instrument affecting lands by general description.

Endorsements on mortgages "not to be registered in full" should be authenticated by the signature of the mortgagee, his solicitor or agent.

Where wills are registered which have not been admitted to probate, Registrars should insist that the affidavits of execution shall strictly comply with Section 70 of the Registry Act. The affidavit of execution of the will by one of the witnesses to the will should set forth what the Wills Act of Ontario requires; see Section 12, Subsection 1 of that Act.

In some cases since the Act of 1899, to amend the Registry Act, general assignments for the benefit of creditors which do not contain local descriptions of land have been registered and entered in the general register, which is wrong. Registrars should pay strict attention to the requirements of the Act of 1899.

Where a deed purports to be by several Grantors, but is only executed by some, a memorandum should be made in the Abstract Index, showing by whom the deed is executed or showing that the deed has not been executed by certain of the Grantors.

Care should be taken to note reservations of rights or grants of rights of way and where the same affect other lands than the lands conveyed, the instrument should be entered against such other lands.

Where under Section 57 of the Registry Act a certified copy of an instrument from another Registry Office is registered, the fact that registration is by certified copy should be noted in the Abstract Index in the column for remarks.

Care should be taken to see that instruments are numbered consecutively: that no two instruments have the same number.

Alterations in red ink are to be signed by the Registrar or Deputy, not merely initialed.

Marginal entries in registers of the registration should not be signed by the copying clerk, but should be signed by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar in person.

Some Registrars stamp upon the duplicate of the instrument retained by them, a memorandum giving the number and page of the abstract index in which the instrument is entered. This is a convenient practice, and facilitates the finding of entries in the Abstract Index. I recommend the general adoption of the practice by Registrars.

Where instruments purport to be under seal but there does not appear to be a seal, that fact should be noted in the Abstract Index.

When a sketch or plan is attached to and is part of a deed or the like, it should be copied into the register.

Corrections in Registry Books or certificates should not be made by scraping out words or figures. The pen should be drawn through the wrong word or figure, and the correct word interlined, and where necessary the alteration should be noted in red ink.

In some cases the impressions made by rubber stamps in use by Registrars for certificates in the margins of Registry Books are almost illegible. More care must be taken either in the use of the stamps or new stamps should be provided, or the entries must be written.

The use of book typewriters in Registry Offices is becoming more general. Their use effects a saving in books and of space; and, of course, the facility of making searches in these books is increased; and the work in the larger offices can be kept better up to time.

I recommend that the Legislature be asked to amend the Registry Act by providing that Registry Books may be certified by the County or District Crown Attorney or Police Magistrate.

I have again to call attention to the necessity for amending the law so as to facilitate the enforcement by municipalities of their duties in connection with providing suitable Registry Offices and proper fitting for the same. Some Registry Offices are too small. Some are poorly furnished, and in others there is no provision or suitable provision for heating the vault. Then again, in many

instances, the vault fittings are all of wood when they ought to be of metal. There are offices where the books have to be kept on tables or on wooden shelves. In some offices they are piled on the floor of the vault. While I am glad to report that there has been quite an improvement in regard to heating, ventilation, and proper fitting up of Registry Offices since my appointment as Inspector, yet there is still room in many cases for improvement.

Details of the work of the Registry Offices during the year 1902 appear by the tabulated statement appended to this report.

Attached hereto are notes of some further decisions and opinions I have been called upon to give in connection with disputes as to fees and other matters.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DON. GUTHRIE,

Inspector R. O.

DECISIONS

By Donald Guthrie, K.C., Inspector of Registry Offices.

A question in difference between Messrs G. & F., Solicitors, Toronto, and the Registrar of N. has been referred to me.

The Solicitors sent to the Registrar for registration an Assignment and Appointment of a new trustee, *re* W. Estate. No lands are described in the instrument, but certain securities and mortgages set out in the Schedule to the instrument are assigned. The Schedule is headed as follows:

> "Schedule of properties mortgaged referred to in the within Assignment, and which mortgages are registered in the Registry Office for the County of N."

Then the particulars given are, the registered number, date of mortgage, date of registration, name and residence of mortgagor, name and residence of mortgagee, and consideration; but under the heading "description" the only words are "lands set out in this instrument," these words being repeated opposite three several mortgages enumerated. Under the heading of the registered number of the instrument the particulars are the numbers,—thus, "3294"—without saying for what municipality in N.

One objection taken by the Registrar is that, even if the form of Schedule is right (which he doubts) it does not give the name of the municipality in which the mortgaged lands are situated, and he says that he surely is not supposed to search in each municipality in the registration division to obtain this information. He further observes that if this instrument can be registered, any deed, mortgage or other instrument in future need only give the registered number of some former conveyance.

The Solicitors state their view to be that the Schedule refers to the original mortgage numbers sufficiently to enable the Registrar to identify them and consequently the lands which the Assignment affects, and they think that as the Schedule does refer to the original mortgages and these mortgages contain certain descriptions of the land, that ought to be sufficient to comply with the provisions of 62 Vict., chap. 16, sec. 1. They also state that in correspondence with the Registrar they pointed out to him by letter the Township in which the mortgages are registered, so that, as they think, he would have no difficulty in finding the registered number, and they also mention that in the Schedule the township where the mortgagors live is stated and they think that of itself should have been sufficient to show which Township the instruments were registered in.

With regard to the latter point, the Registrar in his reply says that he does not find that in their correspondence the Solicitors mentioned the municipality in which the lands were situated, but if they had done so he does not think it would warrant him in entering the instrument in the municipality as their letter is no part of the instrument. He also thinks that the fact of the mortgagors being described as residing in a particular township does not prove that the land mortgaged is in that township.

I agree with the Registrar in thinking that the Solicitors' letters cannot, strictly speaking, be looked at to supply a defect in connection with the description of lands necessary for the valid registration of the instrument. I also agree with him in thinking that the mere fact that the mortgagors reside in a particular township does not show that the mortgaged lands are situated in that township.

The Schedule here is part of the instrument, but it does not, in my opinion, contain a sufficient description of the lands. Strictly speaking, I do not consider it would have been sufficient even had it stated the township in which the lands

are situated. I know it is common in conveyances to refer to registered instruments, but not generally, except in cases where it saves the repetition of a long description by metes and bounds: for instance, if an instrument affects part of a particular lot in a certain township it is not uncommon to say, after stating the number of the lot, etc. "Which said part is more particularly described in a certain registered conveyance," etc., but in that case the lot affected is described. Without expressing an opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of such descriptions under the Act, I have to point out that here, even if the Schedule had mentioned the municipality as well as the number the Registrar could not have entered this instrument in his Abstract Index without having to make a search for the mortgages—indeed he would have had to make three searches, one in respect of each mortgage.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the Schedule does not sufficiently describe the lands under the Act of 1899, and I think that either the Schedule should be amended by describing the lands, or a statutory declaration describing the lands should be attached to the instrument in pursuance of the Act referred to.

A question has been refered to me which has arisen between Mr. M. Solicitor for the Railway Company, and Mr. J. D., the Registrar of F.

The Solicitor filed in the Registry Office a Plan and Book of Reference of the completed railway through the County of F., under section 134 of the Railway Act of 1888. The instruments appear to affect quite a number of lots in three townships in the county of F., and the Registrar considered it to be his duty to enter the instruments in the abstract indexes on the various lots affected, having made in that way 112 entries.

The Registrar considers that he ought to be entitled to fees for so entering them in the abstract indexes.

Mr. M. contends that the instruments should not be registered in the abstract indexes against each lot, as the plans are of the completed railway and do not affect the title to the land, inasmuch as the Company's deeds for the right of way are all properly registered.

These instruments are filed in the Registry Office, not under the Ontario Registry Act, but in pursuance of the Dominion Railway Act.

Under the Ontario Registry Act there is no provision for registering such Plans or Books of Reference of a railway right of way. The plans, registration of which is provided for under that Act, are plans of sub-divisions of lands into smaller lots, etc.

I do not think the plans and profiles here are to be considered as *registered*. They are merely filed in the Registry Office. I do not think it was necessary to enter them in the abstract indexes.

Under the circumstances I think $4.00, the amount Mr. M. is willing to allow, is a reasonable fee, and I decide the matter accordingly.

A matter in difference between a Solicitor and the Registrar of the County of D., has been referred to me. The difference arises in connection with a description of lands in a mortgage tendered for registration by the Solicitor.

The mortgage describes the land as being composed of part Lot six in Block one, Plan 3a, in the Village of S. and such part "if any" of Lot five in said block included in the following description. Then follows a description commencing in the centre of a Party Wall on the west and running easterly to the centre of another Party Wall, the centres of these two Party Walls being the westerly and easterly boundaries of the land intended to be mortgaged.

The Registrar's view is that the words "if any" render it uncertain whether any part of Lot five is included in the mortgage and he considers that he should not be compelled to receive an instrument containing such a description. In reply to this the Solicitor says that the Registrar can and should register the instrument against Lot five, but he says if I shall be of opinion that the words "if any" render the description defective for registration purposes, he will have them deleted.

I am of opinion that these words "if any" should be struck out in order to remove any uncertainty from the description. The Registrar will then be clearly justified in entering the instrument against Lot five.

The case submitted for my opinion by Mr. A., the Registrar of the County of E. and is as follows:—

"A mortgage registered as No. 11561 for a Solicitor was made by Thomas A. S. to M. A. G. and John F. This mortgage was assigned by M. A. G. and John F. to "George N. P., Trustee for Agnes Jane R." by No. 12772 Letters of Administration "of all and singular the personal estate and effects, rights and credits of George Neal P.' were granted to James Adam P. and registered as No. 2534 for General Register. Mr. John F., has just brought in a certificate of discharge of this mortgage, in the usual form, signed by James A. P., who is styled Administrator of the estate and effects of George N. P., deceased, and the instrument recites the documents above mentioned as required by sec. 7, chap. 16, 62 Vic. (2). The question now arises whether the Administrator of the Trustee is entitled to receive the mortgage money and to discharge the mortgage, and if not, whether the Registrar is not prohibited from registering such discharge by s. s. 1., sec. 78. c. 136, R.S.O. 1897."

Mr. F. contends that the Registrar has no discretion in the matter and should register the mortgage.

While my opinion on such a question is not a decision, I have no objection to express the same as the parties so desire.

I am of opinion that as George N. P. took the mortgage expressly as Trustee for Agnes Jane R., the administrator of his personal estate and effects is not the person entitled by law to receive the money and discharge the mortgage: at all events, without, the concurrence of Agnes Jane R., or without something to show that the administrator represents the beneficiary. I do not consider an administrator of the personal estate of a Trustee represents the beneficiary or the Trust Estate, unless he has been expressly appointed succeeding Trustee. Had George N. P. been executor of the will of Agnes Janes R., his administrator could not give a valid discharge of the mortgage nor do I think he can do so under the circumstances existing here.

A dispute has arisen between a Solicitor, and the Registrar of T, with respect to fees, and the matter has been referred to me.

In making searches the Solicitor made extracts from instruments affecting the lot he was searching, and these extracts exceeded 300 words, and the Registrar required an extra fee. The extracts did not, however, exceed 300 words in respect of any one instrument. The clause in subsection 2 of section 118 of the Registry Act which bears upon the matter is as as follows: "No person shall make copies of or extracts from any instruments, etc., in the Registry Office or of any matter contained therein to an extent in the aggregate exceeding 300 words for any one lot or part of a lot except on payment in addition to the fees for searching of five cents for each one hundred words or fraction thereof in excess of 300 words."

The Solicitor contends that the language of this clause is ambiguous. He says the word *any* before "instruments" must mean any one of the instruments etc. He would therefore read the paragraph as follows: "No person shall make copies of or extracts from any one of the instruments to an extent in the aggregate exceeding 300 words for any one lot."

I cannot accede to the Solicitor's view. I think the meaning of the clause referred to is quite clear because of the words "for any one lot or part of a lot," and that it means that where the extracts from any one or more of the instruments exceed in the aggregate 300 words for any one lot then the five cents extra fee becomes payable.

I therefore decide the dispute in favor of the Registrar.

A question has arisen between the Registrar of O., and Mr. J. E. F., which has been referred to me touching the registration of Letters of Administration in the separate books for three separate municipalities in the County of O.

I am of the opinion as follows:

1. The Letters of Administration should go into the General Register in the first place.

2. Afterwards, if the parties desire, another step may be taken as follows: Under Section 2 of the Act to amend the Registry Act, Chap. 19, 63 Victoria (1900), Clause C., the letters may be further registered in the separate registry books by a statutory declaration in the form of Schedule R. to that Act.

Disputes respecting fees between Messrs. M. & F., Solicitors, K., and the Registrar of F., have been referred to me.

One concerns the fee properly chargeable for registration of an Assignment of Mortgages, Morice to Williams.

This instrument purports to assign three several mortgages, one being a mortgage made direct to the Assignor, and the other two being mortgages made by different Mortgagors to the same Mortgagee, and by the latter assigned to the Assignor. The mortgages were on different lands and for separate amounts, the lands embracing several lots in the Townships of L. and H., in the County of F.

The Solicitors desired to register the Assignment in short form, and endorsed it "not to be registered in full." A difference exists between the Solicitors and the Registrar as to what occurred when the instrument was registered.

The recollection of the Registrar is clear that at the time of registration he stated to Mr. F. that it could not be endorsed "not to be registered in full," and Mr. F's recollection is equally clear that at that time nothing of this sort was spoken of. The Registrar further says that two days afterwards when Mr. F. received the instrument and signed receipt therefor in the book he made a memorandum of the fees on the instrument and an opinion of mine was shown to him to the effect that such an instrument could not be endorsed for resignation in short form.

The Solicitor's statement on this point does not contradict that of the Registrar. He says the Registrar did call his attention to the fact that he was charging $3.65 for registering the instrument, but he cannot say whether this was at the time he got the instrument back or afterwards: but he says he recollects very well asking the Registrar how the fees charged were arrived at and the Registrar read to him from one of my Reports a section which he thought did not cover the case. He says he in no way assented to the charge made.

It does not appear, however, that Mr. F. said anything at that time against the charge. It appears from the instrument that the figures $3.65 are marked in pencil on it twice: the first probably at the time the Registrar handed back the instrument to Mr. F. The figures are admittedly in Mr. F's writing.

Under these circumstances I think I should deal with the broad question whether this was or was not an i strument which could be properly endorsed "not to be registered in full." Indeed in looking at Messrs. M. & F. first letter to me on the subject, I find they put their case by asking me whether I was still of the same opinion as expressed in a letter to them of 21st January, 1901, in which in a similar case I said I thought such an instrument could not properly be endorsed not to be registered in full. They then say "Are you still of the same opinion, and if you are what do you say is the proper charge to be made in this case?" I am of the same opinion and I think the proper charge to be made in this case is:

Registration and 7 folios in one municipality	$1.40
7 folios extra up to 14 folios	.95
The aggregate copying being 22 folios (in 2 townships).	
I allow 8 folios additional at 10 cents	.80
	$3.15

I allow therefore $3.15 as the fee for registering this Assignment of Mortgage.

A second question in difference between the same parties was referred to me touching the fee for the registration of a Vesting Order. The Solicitors did not register the order under a certificate of the order. The Registrar charges $1.40 treating the order as an ordinary instrument, and he certified to a copy, the copy being prepared by the Solicitors. The Solicitors' contention is that the utmost charge for registering a vesting order is $1.00. While I think the proper way to register a vesting order is by a certificate thereof, still I cannot say that it is wrong to register the original order if parties so desire. Technically, however, the order itself would not come under sub-clause 12 of section 116, and therefore, I think the charge of $1.40 for registration of the order is probably correct. With regard to the registrar's charge for a copy and certificate on it, I had occasion previously to consider that question, and my opinion is reported in

my report for 1895 on page 17. There, as here, the Registrar charged for a copy which he did not, in fact, make, and I was constrained to hold that the Registrar was not bound to certify a copy prepared elsewhere than in his own office, and that if he did so he was entitled to attach a condition, that he retained the right to the same emolument as if he himself had done the work. One source of income provided for Registrars in the Registry Act is making copies of registered instruments and certifying same.

Reading Section 60 and Section 118 (subsection 1) together, I think the word "duplicate" means a duplicate original. I am, therefore, of opinion that the Registrar's charge of fifty-five cents for copying the order and certifying to the copy is right.

OPINIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

To a Deputy Registrar,

Dear Sir,—I return By-law 407D, affecting roads and copy thereof.

The original by-law, I observe, is not under the corporate seal. I think the corporate seal must be attached to any such by-law before you can register it. If a by-law authenticated under the corporate seal is registered, then I think you can give a certificate of registration on the copy, certifying to it, of course, as a true copy of a registered by-law, as you would if you furnished a copy of any other registered instrument or a certificate of the registration thereof.

When you register such a by-law you will give it a proper number as you would another instrument, and enter it in your various books; and where necessary, of course, you will open pages for the closed streets in the proper places in the Abstract Index for the municipality.

To a Deputy Registrar.

Dear Sir,—On my return I find your letter of 20th August with enclosures. The matters upon which you desire my opinion arise under the following circumstances, as stated by you :—

"On the 14th of this month I registered an Agreement For Sale of certain hotel property in the Village of M. between Henry H. and Hermann Z. According to the terms of this agreement Z. is to give H. an assignment of a mortgage which he holds on Lot 8, Con. D of the Township of C., as part payment of the consideration money. I entered this agreement in the usual way on the hotel property in M., and also on the farm Lot 8, Con. D. as is shown on the enclosed abstract. The party tendering this agreement told me that Mr. Z. a day or two after the Agreement wished to have the contract cancelled, but Mr. H. would not consent and ordered the agreement to be registered so as to hold Z. to his bargain.

"Since then I have had presented for registration a certificate of discharge of mortgage purporting to discharge the above referred to mortgage on Lot 8, Con. D. C. This certificate of discharge is issued by the said Hermann

Z. to Andrew S. and recites that the mortgages have not been assigned to any one, either in part or entirety. I declined to register it on the grounds that H. appeared to have an interest in the mortgage under the aforesaid agreement, and that Mr. H. should be made a party to the discharge. The Solicitor called in to-day and asked again to have it registered, which I declined to do without submitting it to you. He gave me his reasons, on a pencilled slip, for insisting on a registration of the discharge, viz. :

1. I contend that agreement should not have been registered against Lot 8, Con. D, C. (the lot covered by the mortgage).

2. That whether the agreement should be registered against Lot 8 or not the Registrar is bound to register discharge of mortgage from Z to S. There are no connecting links, and the agreement is not an assignment of mortgage.

I am of opinion as follows :—

1. I think the agreement which was registered the 14th of August and which was executed by Z., the Mortgagee, was properly registered by you against the mortgage premises, namely, Lot 8, Con. D, C. (See Secs. 2 and 36 of the Registry Act.) Suppose that instead of being a mortgage which the purchaser Z. had agreed to assign he had agreed to give the Vendor a conveyance of Lot 8, Con. D, C., part payment of the purchase money, surely it would be proper to enter his agreement to that effect in the Abstract Index against Lot 8 : what difference does it make because he has agreed to give not the land itself but his claim against the land as mortgagee ?

2. If a formal agreement by Z. to assign the mortgage to H. for some consideration, to be performed in the future, were registered, and no one can doubt it could be registered, I think Z. could not afterwards give a valid certificate of discharge of mortgage. An agreement to assign would, I think, be treated as tantamount to an assignment for the purposes of Section 76 of the Registry Act. But this instrument, in my opinion, is just as much an agreement to assign the mortgage to H. as the most formal agreement could be. H., under the agreement, has, in my view, a right to the mortgage, provided he carries out his part of the bargain. He is not bound to take money in lieu of the mortgage.

I think he can insist, under the agreement, on getting from Z. an assignment of the mortgage. So long, therefore, as the Hauck Agreement stands I do not consider Z can execute a valid statutory discharge, without H's concurrence.

I may add that my opinion on such a question has not the force of a decision

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To a Registrar.

Re Township of

Dear Sir,—In answer to the matters submitted by you for my opinion I have to say :

It seems to me that deeds of mining locations which have been patented are entitled to be registered with descriptions of lands following the descriptions contained in the patents.

As at present advised I am not aware of any authority by which the Crown could change the descriptions contained in their previous patents.

My impression is that before patents for mining locations are issued by the Crown surveys are made of the locations, which surveys the Crown either authorizes originally or adopts in the issuing of patents. One would think the

Crown would be bound by these surveys: in other words, the Crown has no further power over the land after it has granted the same, unless such power arises from some reservation in the patent itself, or there is express power under some Act of Parliament.

To a Registrar.

Dear Sir,—I return will and papers.

Under Section 70 of The Registry Act the affidavit proving due execution of the original will must be made by one of the witnesses to the will.

I think that means subscribing or attesting witnesses.

W. M's. affidavit would be sufficient had he been one of the attesting witnesses.

I do not think the affidavit of F. C. is sufficient, because it does not show that he and the other attesting witnesses subscribed their names in the presence of the Testator, and the attestation clause to the original will does not show that either.

I suggest that the Solicitor should either obtain the probate of the will from the Surrogate Court or obtain a certificate from a judge of the County Court under Section 50 of the Registry Act.

Probably a judge under Section 50 would consider the affidavit of F. C. and W. M. sufficient.

I have all along had a doubt whether Section 50 applies to the case of a will; but by Section 2, Subsection 1 the word "instrument" includes a will. I have advised Registrars in other cases of registration of original wills to register upon a judge's certificate.

To a Registrar.

Dear Sir,—The case put by you for my opinion in your letter is: A Solicitor about a year ago registered a Deed of property in C. The property as described in the Deed was Lot 15 in a certain Section and the Deed was entered in the Abstract Index accordingly. The Solicitor now states that the description of the Section was wrong and he has registered either a new deed with a correct description or he has had the original Deed amended and re-registered it. He now requests you to strike out the entry of the original registration as it is a cloud on the title.

You cannot of course comply with such a request, nor can I authorize you to do so. The Deed as registered is the instrument of and executed by the parties and they alone can correct the alleged error. The grantee under that Deed can give a Quit Claim Deed to the Real Owners reciting that it is given to correct an error and it might be well for the grantor to join in that Deed; however, this is only by way of suggestion.

To a Registrar.

Dear Sir,—I return the lease. Although it is only for five years, I think it is capable of registration.

Clause 39 of The Registry Act might be better expressed. What I think it really means is, that when a lease is for a term not exceeding seven years, but where actual possession goes along with the lease, it shall not be necessary to register the lease in order to constitute notice under The Registry Act.

To a Registrar.

Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. with enclosures. I am of opinion as follows :—

1. The caution which the Company forwarded to you for registration on the 15th day of October can not be registered in a Registry Office. I suppose it might be registered in a Land Titles Office.

2. The original agreement between the Company and A., if properly verified by affidavit, may, of course, be registered. The fees for registration will depend upon the number of words, as in the case of an ordinary instrument.

3. Regarding the fees for certifying a copy of the instrument, you are entitled to ten cents per folio the same as if you had yourself copied the instrument, but it will be for you to consider how much you will charge when the party furnishes a copy and when all you have to do is to compare it. If you insist in charging the full amount for copying, the Company may content themselves with a simple copy of the original order without requiring that it be certified by you.

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS received by the Registrars of deeds for the Province of Ontario for the year 1902, amount of Fees, Surplus to Municipalities and

Schedule A.

No. of registration division.	Names of registration division.	Name of Registrar.	No. of municipalities. 1	Total No of instruments registered in 1901. 1a	Instruments registered in 1902. Total number. 2	Fees therefor. 3	Uncopied. 4	Copied but uncompared 5
1	Algoma	C. F. Farwell	18	1,702	2,669	$2,800 98	111	.....
2	Brant	W. B. Wood	7	1,818	2,194	2,535 10	2	2
3	Bruce	Walter M. Dack	27	1,702	4 385	5,161 85	..	.....
4	Carleton	P. J. Coffey	13	2,319	2 196	2,718 60	288	.....
5	Dufferin	Wm. McKim	9	1,736	1,838	2.034 70	..	.....
6	Dundas	Thomas McDonald	8	1.074	1,056	1,272 80	36	.....
7	Durham, East	Henry Elliott	5	653	616	755 50	31	.....
8	Durham, West	J. W. McLaughlin	5	735	502	655 72	3	.....
9	Elgin	Jas. H. Coyne	13	3.445	3,485	4,026 65	..	.....
10	Essex	J. Wallace Askin	23	4,037	4,637	5,664 75	71	11
11	Frontenac	J. Dunkin Thompson.	18	1,624	1,463	1,771 36	.....	.....
12	Glengarry	John Simpson	8	997	911	1,070 23	.....	.....
13	Grenville	Patrick McCrea	9	1,140	1.044	1,514 10	.....	.....
14	Grey, North	R. McKnight	12	2,729	2 868	3,301 70	30	30
15	Grey, South	Thos. Lauder	10	2,134	2,001	2,285 55	52	.....
16	Haldimand	J. Baxter	14	1,335	1,241	1,427 94	16	.....
17	Haliburton	E. C. Young	10	227	259	353 95	2	.
18	Halton	David Robertson	9	1,991	1,692	.....	...	.....
19	Hastings	A. Vandervoort (acting)	31	2,899	2.919	3,463 41	351	....
20	Huron	J. D. O'Connell (acting)	25	4,170	4,138	4,651 05	321	
21	Kingston, city	J. P. Gildersleeve	1	606	767	922 93	16	16
22	Kent	P. D. McKellar	20	4,134	5,369	6,069 30	206	128
23	Lambton	A. MacLean	20	4,893	4,961	5,582 90	7	2
24	Lanark, North	P. C. McGregor	12	582	1,050	975 49		.....
25	Lanark, South	Jas. Armour	9	2,149	2,083	1,835 55	200	.....
26	Leeds	Wilmot H. Cole	15	2,050	1,888	2,269 77	22	.....
27	Lennox & Addington	S. Gibson	17	1,203	1,182	1,400 00	....	.....
28	Lincoln	E. A. Currie to Oct. 13 Carl E. Fisher to Dec 31	14	2,041	1,433 395	1,732 95 460 60	17	.....
29	London, city	R. H. Dignan	1	2,086	2,261	2,507 80	.....	.....
30	Manitoulin	W. R. Abrey	41	550	535	686 40	.....	.....
31	Middlesex, N. & E.	John Waters	13	2,273	2,273	2,526 65	.....	.....
32	Middlesex, West	Stephen Blackburn	9	1,299	1,091	1,247 70	.....	.....
33	Muskoka	Jahn Ewart Lount	27	1,340	1,615	2,022 45	104	15
34	Nipissing	John Laughrin	22	581	775	1,340 40	.....	.....
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donly.	13	2,017	1,995	2,455 00	.....	.....
36	Northumberland, E.	A. E. Mallory	9	1,334	1,224	1,468 85	30	.....
37	Northumberland, W.	F. W. Field	5	675	655	825 40	85	85
38	Ontario	Geo. W. Dryden	17	1,877	2,009	2,540 30	10	76
39	Ottawa, city	Alex. Burritt	1	3,335	3,330	3,613 90	5	... ..
40	Oxford	Geo. R Putullo	16	3,235	3,179	3.716 10	28	.....
41	Parry Sound	Thos. Kennedy	50	686	953	1,102 75	....	.....
42	Peel	K. Chisholm	8	1,197	1,278	1,795 20	10	13
43	Perth, North	D. D. Hay	9	2,143	2,380	2,710 70	6	.....
44	Perth, South	P. Whelihan	7	1,099	909	1,058 15	151	385
45	Peterborough	B. Borrow	20	1,843	2,125	2,462 15	300	350
46	Prescott	J. Higginson	10	1,791	1,553	1,839 25	.....	.....
47	Prince Edward	Walter MacKenzie	9	1,020	1,036	1.332 65	.....	.....
48	Rainy River	F. J. Apjohn	7	226	171	196 00	.....	.....
49	Renfrew	R. A. Campbell	22	2,189	2 254	2,620 50	10	11
50	Russell	Alex. Robillard	6	1,159	1,500	1,706 35	40	18
51	Simcoe	Samuel Lount	22	4,972	5,548	6,682 43	180	.....
52	Stormont	J. C. Alguire	5	1,367	1,245	1,477 05	.....	.....
53	Thunder Bay	John M. Munroe	29	922	1,159	1,561 95	..	..
54	Toronto, East	Peter Ryan	1	5,256	5,705	6,830 15	63	94
55	Toronto, West	Charles Lindsey	1	5,595	6,260	7,558 45	21	30
56	Victoria	C. D. Barr	19	1,976	1,778	2,134 15	22	22
57	Waterloo	John D. Moore	13	2,829	2,878	3,360 25	1	.....
58	Welland	Jas. E. Morin (acting)	16	2,161	1,750	2,342 60	.....	
59	Wellington, North	John Anderson	11	1,713	1,901	2,167 85	90	140
60	Wellington, S. & C.	N. Higginbotham	12	1,699	1,947	2,411 40	..	...
61	Wentworth	R. K Hope	11	4,305	4 396	5,132 70	...	....
62	York, E and W	Jas. Massie	15	2,824	3,140	4,242 80	8	...
63	York, North	Jas. J. Pearson	10	1,170	1,230	1,551 65	.....	.. ..
				129,193	135,380			

made in accordance with the provisions of R. S. O. 1897, chap. 136, s. 124, with which are contrasted the Registrars' incomes for the years 1901 and 1900

Schedule A.

Patents.		Deeds.		Mortgages.		Dis. of mortgages		Wills.		Leases.		No. reg. division
No. registered. 6	Fees for same. 7	No. registered. 8	Fees for same. 9	No. registered. 10	Fees for same. 11	No. registered. 12	Fees for same. 13	No. registered. 14	Fees for same. 15	No. registered 16	Fees for same. 17	
.....	.....	1,102	$1,589 58	513	$542 85	263	$133 30	4	$7 10	2	$2 80	1
.....	.....	758	1,192 90	516	533 40	564	324 70	91	171 30	4	7 55	2
6	8 55	1,741	2,649 15	994	1,090 05	1,103	627 60	133	264 60	6	13 40	3
.....	.....	737	1,188 15	543	606 80	568	401 90	67	141 45	5	7 60	4
2	2 80	644	953 35	445	478 30	530	292 85	39	72 65	5	12 65	5
.....	.....	453	673 95	258	310 70	268	143 85	33	67 30	4	8 55	6
.....	.....	252	386 85	133	136 50	138	88 50	34	60 65	3	8 85	7
.....	.....	197	315 10	84	90 85	114	74 25	39	83 57	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	1,264	1,929 65	848	899 05	893	506 15	78	178 90	36	64 30	9
2	3 25	1,996	2,893 05	1,033	1,289 00	1,079	597 20	87	192 55	21	34 50	10
13	19 90	552	848 30	298	341 35	384	283 72	51	85 50	26	46 55	11
1	2 55	327	482 37	210	231 15	199	105 75	49	83 95	9	15 45	12
.....	.....	365	553 60	273	399 00	256	147 80	63	112 35	7	11 00	13
.....	..	1,155	1,703 35	659	709 20	708	394 00	83	179 75	9	14 80	14
8	11 45	688	1,041 05	494	543 90	526	281 70	68	123 80	..	.....	15
.....	.....	462	679 15	291	314 00	278	210 65	73	64 93	23	58 90	16
3	4 20	157	238 10	29	38 20	36	22 50	6	8 65	.....	.....	17
1	1 40	322	489 40	386	329 50	208	119 90	86	94 10	2	3 25	18
17	23 80	1,244	1,823 86	573	669 80	654	354 30	120	206 30	26	42 45	19
1	1 40	1,361	2,038 00	1,024	1,085 75	1,129	614 60	161	295 95	5	11 20	20
3	4 35	261	411 98	154	167 20	187	149 95	29	47 05	3	9 40	21
1	1 40	1,844	2,706 95	1,251	1,287 15	1,341	708 65	135	223 05	356	517 45	22
.....	.....	1,821	2,736 80	1,306	1,377 45	1,310	690 70	107	197 05	23	36 90	23
2	2 80	271	470 65	134	138 55	125	68 90	32	67 75	1	1 40	24
.....	.....	430	673 90	347	382 45	274	161 30	58	102 20	7	12 20	25
13	19 20	733	1,120 95	432	506 87	443	250 55	80	134 75	15	29 85	26
1	1 40	432	661 65	278	309 40	307	165 50	47	93 75	5	7 95	27
.....	.....	550	876 45	367	373 80	334	205 05	38	89 10	11	23 70	28
.....	.....	115	193 75	95	99 55	119	73 15	20	36 10	.....	.....	
.....	.....	768	1,186 05	569	569 85	582	317 45	89	175 65	3	6 50	29
10	14 75	263	387 90	109	136 85	95	51 35	6	10 20	2	3 10	30
.....	.....	779	1,161 65	537	542 85	605	324 75	109	195 50	12	20 70	31
.....	.....	398	600 90	260	275 40	299	157 80	39	85 35	2	4 05	32
25	33 90	782	1,168 65	272	302 55	241	132 10	33	66 05	5	8 75	33
1	1 95	379	627 15	144	176 15	134	88 40	8	13 10	6	10 20	34
1	1 40	756	1 176 30	446	479 30	460	230 00	79	184 65	12	18 30	35
3	.....	475	728 15	281	328 75	301	163 50	43	91 20	13	22 30	36
2	3 10	252	406 70	123	136 15	163	99 05	31	61 10	6	11 45	37
.....	.....	778	1,225 70	407	457 85	476	283 95	111	238 25	11	19 30	38
14	15 70	1,020	1,618 55	1,000	1,007 25	841	456 00	74	125 95	2	5 25	39
.....	.....	1,111	1,711 45	752	804 55	813	500 00	138	259 15	10	18 00	40
15	21 75	429	670 85	151	178 65	146	86 85	9	17 10	1	2 15	41
.....	.....	512	644 45	255	277 25	289	178 90	79	158 20	.....	.....	42
3	5 45	850	1,306 65	593	675 10	559	312 70	75	144 75	5	7 55	43
.....		310	473 70	205	217 15	226	125 50	35	68 50	3	9 00	44
2	4 95	835	1,268 20	423	450 75	546	331 60	53	103 80	8	21 35	45
1	1 40	606	926 95	400	489 70	419	213 45	21	46 10	2	5 85	46
1	1 40	375	559 80	266	280 45	267	141 25	40	63 60	1	1 55	47
.....	.....	44	67 75	23	23 95	41	20 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
2	2 80	880	1,310 80	578	622 55	516	280 45	55	87 90	5	12 25	49
1	1 40	160	794 40	406	503 05	361	188 75	52	72 40	6	9 90	50
3	4 60	2,215	3,317 45	1,341	1,463 33	1,234	816 70	126	286 90	4	9 95	51
1	1 55	433	638 45	336	400 30	280	148 40	51	104 20	7	15 55	52
.....	.....	639	1,029 05	216	293 05	129	68 65	3	4 50	1	2 00	53
1	1 70	1,726	2,974 45	1,409	1,429 50	1,236	746 80	7	18 35	136	374 90	54
1	2 15	2,064	3,410 50	1,723	1,748 80	1,196	697 55	205	413 60	8	21 75	55
2	2 80	670	1,026 95	379	398 60	436	267 85	80	138 30	9	17 90	56
1	1 40	1,100	1,739 65	692	716 25	693	383 90	116	213 15	1	2 95	57
12	29 05	681	1,066 25	382	490 65	377	244 90	73	186 75	37	75 65	58
3	4 20	691	1,028 40	439	499 50	361	201 50	79	139 40	4	7 40	59
.....	.....	655	1,035 20	460	512 55	497	297 50	90	171 10	...	.....	60
1	2 65	1,467	2,385 40	1,014	1,060 60	1,104	638 65	190	319 10	13	27 90	61
.....	.....	1,332	2,226 65	614	688 10	553	354 10	100	178 00	11	28 05	62
.....	.....	491	754 30	245	276 15	278	190 00	67	142 10	2	3 35	63
				31,418	34,165 75							

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS received by the Registrars of

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of registration division.	Name of Registrar.	Abstracts.		Searches.		Mechanics' liens.		All other instruments	
		Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.	No. registred.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	C. F. Farwell	381	$500 85	1,484	$505 50	107	$38 50	297	$486 85
2	W. B. Wood	96	149 15	1,350	350 35	10	2 60	251	302 65
3	Walter M. Dack	1,435	897 80	746	185 90	8	2 00	394	506 50
4	P. J. Coffey	276	361 25	870	353 25	21	7 65	255	365 05
5	Wm. McKim	450	391 70	507	259 35	2	0 80	171	221 30
6	Thomas McDonald	36	59 80	444	159 05	2	0 50	50	66 50
7	Henry Elliott	82	78 20	319	137 05	.....	.....	56	74 45
8	J. W. McLaughlin	28	38 85	218	65 80	.....	....	68	92 00
9	Jas. H Coyne	124	204 55	1,777	492 70	8	2 10	358	446 50
10	J. Wallace Askin	125	176 75	2,067	1,023 20	19	7 30	400	547 90
11	J. Duncan Thompson	144	184 20	1,452	316 25	....	.....	139	145 94
12	John Simpson	60	83 29	381	99 60	2	75	114	148 26
13	Patrick McCrae	74	86 65	344	92 55	3	2 70	77	104 70
14	R. McKnight	546	522 65	1,452	406 90	15	4 25	239	296 35
15	Thos. Lauder	603	454 90	588	152 90	1	80	216	282 85
16	J. Baxter	237	184 40	295	168 30	5	1 25	97	209 10
17	E. C Young	23	19 10	73	20 40	.....	.....	28	42 30
18	David Robertson	213	115 55	390	352 05	3	75	82	100 55
19	A. Vandervoort (acting)	480	592 90	1,157	295 75	1	25	284	342 65
20	J. D. O'Connell (acting)	1,193	1,013 80	1,046	370 85	12	3 25	445	600 90
21	J. P. Gildersleeve	43	67 10	621	220 95	17	5 60	113	127 40
22	P. D. McKellar	379	442 70	1,405	576 65	19	7 55	422	617 10
23	A. MacLean	393	230 70	1,961	848 40	10	2 50	384	541 50
24	P. C. McGregor	122	82 54	262	84 90	.....	.....	106	103 80
25	James Armour	176	115 50	653	213 10	13	3 25	79	131 65
26	Wilmot H. Cole	149	209 55	1,095	281 80	4	1 00	168	206 60
27	S. Gibson	52	97 50	441	135 00	1	25	111	160 10
28	E A. Currie, to Oct. 13	397	416 05	453	168 45	4	1 00	129	163 85
	Carl E. Fisher, to Dec. 31	128	135 25	146	59 95	.....	.....	46	58 05
29	R. H Dignan	107	234 35	1,286	480 50	12	3 00	238	249 30
30	W. R. Abrey	84	68 85	376	105 70	1	25	49	82 00
31	John Waters	186	266 10	1,116	326 15	8	2 00	223	279 20
32	Stephen Blackburn	193	203 95	337	145 35	1	25	92	123 95
33	John Ewart Lount	183	152 05	1,356	662 25	25	7 75	232	302 70
34	John Loughrin	164	113 95	599	151 30	7	2 00	96	156 20
35	A. J. Donly	118	179 45	1,294	347 70	3	75	238	293 95
36	A. E. Mallory	342	323 20	132	50 40	.....	.....	108	134 95
37	F. W. Field	183	312 45	274	81 85	.....	.....	78	107 85
38	Geo. W. Dryden	303	430 25	730	236 75	.....	.....	226	315 25
39	Alex. Burritt	926	778 15	1,648	412 00	85	22 05	294	363 15
40	Geo. R. Puttullo	515	626 45	1,419	390 20	7	1 75	348	421 20
41	Thos. Kennedy	111	130 65	637	197 30	7	1 75	84	130 25
42	K. Chrisholm	109	202 55	230	144 65	1	25	142	171 60
43	D. D. Hay	334	333 35	884	282 00	1	25	294	258 25
44	P. Whelihan	150	143 30	350	92 80	3	1 05	127	163 25
45	B. Borrow	266	455 95	958	426 10	2	1 00	256	280 50
46	J. Higginson	109	129 40	303	95 15	.....	.....	104	155 80
47	Walter MacKenzie	49	55 90	408	123 50	1	25	85	94 10
48	F. J. Apjohn	7	6 75	8	2 00	14	3 50	49	71 55
49	R. A. Campbell	323	285 00	487	208 60	.....	.....	218	303 75
50	Alex. Robillard	263	262 25	114	41 50	1	1 40	113	135 05
51	Samuel Lount	.....	1,207 65		491 00	32	8 20	592	775 25
52	J. C. Alguire	91	62 20	798	267 30	2	50	137	169 60
53	John M. Munro	331	429 30	689	375 55	59	14 90	112	149 80
54	Peter Ryan	299	871 25	4,548	1,633 00	50	12 75	1,136	1,271 65
55	Charles Lindsey	237	635 45	5,896	2,256 40	62	16 25	1,001	1,247 85
56	C. D. Barr	146	204 15	1,257	344 00	13	9 25	189	272 50
57	John D. Moore	184	220 80	729	256 30	6	1 95	269	301 00
58	Jas. E. Morin (acting)	301	739 40	550	224 10	5	1 50	182	249 85
59	John Anderson	390	549 45	121	139 90	5	1 25	324	286 20
60	N. Higinbotham	174	211 75	949	358 95	3	75	242	304 15
61	R. K. Hope	983	1,863 80	2,019	880 35	15	3 85	592	694 55
62	Jas. Massie	139	351 70	2,550	891 45	22	5 55	508	762 35
63	James J. Pearson	112	155 90	474	148 50	2	75	145	185 00

Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

Received for work done for municipalities. 26	From other sources not enumerated. 27	Fees earned and not received. 28	Gross amount of fees earned for the year 1902. 29	Gross amount for 1901. 30	Gross amount for 1900. 30a	Deputy registrars for services. 31	Other charges in connection with office. 31a	No of registration division.
.....	$37 40	.....	$3,844 23	.....	$3,227 17	$400 00	$671 63	1
.....	18 30	168 12	3,052 90	2,634 35	2,637 55	624 00	412 90	2
.....	161 75	989 63	6,407 30	6,080 00	5,422 50	1,000 00	690 96	3
.....	74 55	90 00	3,507 65	3,767 40	3,655 20	600 00	586 00	4
.....	85 10	.....	2,770 85	2,870 55	2,381 75	775 00	206 00	5
.....	28 30	18 00	1,518 60	1,487 31	1,529 43	400 00	69 00	6
.....	.....	25 00	996 05	1,019 05	1,042 70	360 00	15 75	7
.....	12 10	54 86	772 52	999 32	903 43	420 00	100 00	8
570 00	79 70	14 70	4,784 45	4,708 60	4,877 85	582 10	599 94	9
.....	67 70	.....	6,932 40	5,875 70	5,406 35	1,290 00	905 02	10
.....	.....	75 00	2,271 81	2,492 45	2,134 95	700 00	814 33	11
.....	38 10	250 00	1,291 22	1,410 40	1,490 63	325 00	10 00	12
.....	3 75	158 45	1,514 10	1,739 95	1,762 70	600 00	116 30	13
.....	118 85	720 25	4,350 10	3,987 50	3,815 35	600 00	420 53	14
.....	114 80	562 96	3,008 15	3,223 60	2,723 30	600 00	591 06	15
.....	.....	300 95	1,880 64	1,995 03	1,886 13	719 98	200 69	16
.....	3 50	.....	396 95	382 75	395 75	100 00	.....	17
.....	39 25	31 00	1,645 70	1,851 10	1,602 25	416 00	185 35	18
.....	103 30	413 82	4,455 36	4,574 80	4,506 80	1,100 00	542 40	19
.....	.....	738 77	6,035 70	6,071 25	5,826 20	.....	1,500 63	20
31 25	.....	156 80	1,210 98	946 89	896 05	.....	108 37	21
.....	67 45	639 77	7,156 10	5,568 70	5,307 85	1,000 00	1,697 73	22
.....	20 70	163 00	6,682 70	6,692 60	6,072 00	1,498 00	1,119 50	23
.....	.....	.....	975 49	910 05	914 25	2 25	10 50	24
.....	40 00	.....	1,835 55	1,866 45	2,054 50	500 00	.....	25
.....	106 35	298 88	2,867 47	2,985 23	2 816 15	1,196 00	63 77	26
.....	15 05	.....	1,647 55	1,665 15	1,907 95	325 00	125 00	27
.....	37 10	.....	2,354 55	.....	.....	830 80	30 97	28
.....	8 20	155 56	664 00	.....	3,003 45	236 00	114 36	
.....	85 45	.....	3,308 10	3,000 15	2,882 14	442 00	37 50	29
.....	37 05	75 00	898 00	771 70	741 90	150 00	30 00	30
.....	.....	.....	3,176 84	3,097 93	2 979 48	416 00	439 00	31
.....	38 00	75 00	1,635 00	1,830 85	1 759 80	520 00	39 00	32
.....	87 95	105 00	2,924 70	2,282 50	2,032 25	600 00	520 45	33
.....	.....	.....	1,340 40	931 35	914 36	600 00	.....	34
521 85	70 35	26 46	3,504 00	3,015 20	3,177 75	624 00	433 50	35
.....	97 00	258 84	1,939 45	1,971 20	1,988 40	300 00	101 12	36
.....	12 20	252 82	1,231 90	1,266 50	1,075 30	420 00	16 25	37
.....	78 20	.....	3,285 50	3,009 80	2,841 40	520 00	632 00	38
.....	485 85	.....	5,289 90	5,239 50	5,221 85	1 248 00	295 21	39
.....	68 45	.....	4,801 20	5,180 40	4,785 30	800 80	975 34	40
.....	28 75	25 45	1,465 85	1,320 30	1,243 10	307 00	19 25	41
.....	17 35	.....	1,795 20	1,818 05	1,568 75	600 00	172 00	42
.....	48 80	284 50	3,374 85	3,176 40	3,021 15	900 00	491 08	43
.....	34 35	.....	1,328 60	1,638 70	1,404 60	600 00	233 25	44
.....	.....	50 00	3,412 45	2,894 80	2,831 85	840 00	1,289 50	45
.....	74 60	253 50	2,138 40	2,566 45	2,201 44	400 00	262 00	46
.....	10 85	.....	1,332 65	1,452 25	1,417 58	600 00	.....	47
.....	16 00	.....	212 00	294 50	343 55	.....	23 25	48
.....	48 85	35 45	3,162 95	3,062 97	3,049 42	400 00	615 24	49
.....	26 40	148 20	2,036 50	1,397 90	1,519 65	240 00	323 50	50
.....	87 40	1,250 00	8 468 48	7,511 23	7,318 10	900 00	2,106 47	51
.....	52 00	34 20	1,860 55	1,954 40	1,908 65	304 00	81 45	52
.....	89 65	.....	2,456 45	1,866 60	1,984 30	370 00	155 70	53
198 00	.....	.....	9,392 10	8 633 50	7,613 60	1,431 10	2,040 60	54
1,850 00	58 55	75 85	11,067 00	9,650 15	7,988 80	1,554 72	2,332 60	55
.....	57 55	16 42	2,739 85	3,042 15	2,690 70	500 00	623 15	56
.....	53 40	423 65	3,890 75	3,889 10	3,754 35	1,000 00	544 38	57
.....	105 25	.....	3,313 35	4,761 50	3,670 40	697 00	315 00	58
.....	.....	321 50	2,857 30	2,704 45	2 715 85	650 00	11 75	59
.....	90 15	.....	2,982 10	2,536 40	2,183 85	520 00	600 83	60
.....	128 80	625 93	7,876 85	7,325 30	6,610 15	1,000 00	1,485 00	61
68 50	54 20	.....	5,540 15	5,216 90	4,121 70	1,100 00	1,242 05	62
.....	175 00	.....	2,031 05	1,800 75	1,763 55	800 00	54 25	63
			204,911 49	196,295 03	184,326 21			

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS received by the Registrars of Deeds

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of reg. division.	Name of Registrar.	Surplus of gross income to municipality under sec. 126, cap. 136, R.S.O. 1897.				Surplus of net income to municipality under secs. 126 and 127, cap. 136, R.S.O. 1897.			
		Amount for 1902. 32	When paid. 32a	Amount for 1901. 33	Amount for 1900. 33a	Amount for 1902 34	When paid. 35	Amount for 1901. 36	Amount for 1900. 36a
1	C. F. Farwell	50 80	Jan. 30, 1903	....	....	103 27	Jan. 30, 1903	.....	116 44
2	W. B. Wood	55 29	" 12, 1903	13 42	13 75	51 60	" 12, 1903	26 00	27 40
3	Walter M. Dack	1,453 65	" 6, 1903	1 289 99	961 25	431 35	" 6, 1903	295 53	251 34
4	P. J. Coffey	152 29	" 15, 1903	230 22	196 56	83 87	" 15, 1903	122 93	70 95
5	Wm. McKim	27 08	" 15, 1903	37 05	....	26 27	" 15, 1903	41 25	....
6	Thomas McDonald	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Henry Elliott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	J. W. McLaughlin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	261 65
9	James H. Coyne	644 90	" 14, 1903	597 33	689 23	331 43	" 14, 1903	315 81	216 95
10	J. Wallace Askin	1,716 20	" 15, 1903	1,187 85	953 17	310 59	" 15, 1903	235 19	....
11	J. Duncan Thompson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	John Simpson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Patrick McCrea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	R. McKnight	440 04	" 15, 1903	296 10	244 60	266 85	" 15, 1903	215 33	188 76
15	Thomas Lauder	51 63	" 12, 1903	94 72	22 33	26 54	" 12, 1903	77 23	9 65
16	J. Baxter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	R. C. Young	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	David Robertson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	A. Vandervoort (act'g.)	482 15	....	537 40	503 40	34 87	....	142 27	47 84
20	J. D. O'Connell (acting)	1,267 85	" 15, 1903	1,285 63	1,163 10	433 61	" 15, 1903	509 70	511 43
21	J. P. Gildersleeve	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	P. D. McKellar	1,828 05	" 15, 1903	1,034 35	903 92	189 11	" 15, 1903	52 80	22 74
23	A. McLean	1,591 35	" 5, 1903	1,596 30	1,286 00	144 77	" 5, 1903	155 84	118 79
24	P. C. McGregor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	James Armour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	Wilmot H. Cole	36 74	" 14, 1903	48 52	31 61	7 09	" 14, 1903	19 25	4 36
27	S. Gibson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	E. A. Currie (acting)	42 97	Dec. 19, 1902	82 28	....	28 40	Dec. 19, 1902	113 93	....
	Carl E. Fisher	13 76	Jan. 15, 1903	....	50 69	....	....	....	30 00
29	R. H. Dignan	111 60	" 15, 1903	45 88	38 78	215 10	Jan. 15, 1902	123 90	67 40
30	W. R. Abrey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	John Waters	85 36	" 2, 1903	69 60	47 94	73 62	" 2, 1903	67 10	57 72
32	Stephen Blackburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	John Ewart Lount	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	John Loughrin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	A. J. Donly	48 21	....	53 04	145 99	37 64	....	42 21	....
36	A. E. Mallory	7 00	" 15, 1903	8 22	9 95	....	....	....	....
37	F. W. Field	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	Geo. W. Dryden	106 50	" 14, 1903	51 91	34 14	55 40	" 14, 1903	36 55	23 88
39	Alex. Burritt	894 95	" 12, 1903	869 75	860 92	255 52	" 12, 1903	269 93	298 53
40	Geo. R. Puttullo	650 60	" 15, 1903	840 20	642 65	104 01	" 15, 1903	150 88	137 17
41	Thos. Kennedy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	K. Chisholm	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	D. D. Hay	124 98	" 12, 1903	85 28	54 23	48 38	" 12, 1903	30 07	33 16
44	P. Whelihan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	B. Borrow	132 49	" 14, 1903	39 48	33 18	49 04	" 14, 1903	24 40	12 38
46	J. Higginson	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 45	....
47	Walter MacKenzie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
48	F. J. Arjohn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
49	R. A. Campbell	82 59	" 14, 1903	62 55	57 25	63 02	" 14, 1903	49 48	83 28
50	Alex Robillard	....	....	....	1 96	....	....	....	....
51	Samuel Lount	2,484 24	" 13, 1903	2,005 62	1,909 05	293 33	" 13, 1903	169 22	187 93
52	John C. Alguire	....	....	....	....	3 12	" 6, 1903	15 94	....
53	J. M. Munro	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
54	Peter Ryan	....	....	....	....	1,760 20	" 1903	1,503 38	982 35
55	Charles Lindsey	....	....	....	....	2,816 71	" 13, 1903	2,253 24	1,361 15
56	C. D. Barr	23 97	" 13, 1903	58 43	19 07	9 26	" 13, 1903	36 28	13 16
57	John D. Moore	267 23	" 2, 1903	266 73	226 31	65 83	" 2, 1903	92 16	235 47
58	Jas. E. Morin (acting)	....	....	....	202 12	281 76	Feb. 11, 1903	.....	139 13
59	John Anderson	35 71	Feb. 15, 1903	20 40	21 60	18 21	" 15, 1903	2 90	6 60
60	N. Higinbotham	48 21	Jan 14, 1903	3 64	.....	31 30	Jan. 14, 1903	25 68	....
61	R. K. Hope	2,188 42	" 15, 1903	1,912 65	1,555 07	337 32	" 15, 1903	319 12	228 86
62	Jas. Massie	1,020 07	" 13, 1903	858 45	348 70	85 60	" 13, 1903	99 15	99 15
63	James. J. Pearson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule A.—*Concluded*			Schedule B.							
Net amount received by registrars.			Number and aggregate amount of mortgages registered.							
Amount for 1902. 37	Amount for 1901. 37a	Amount for 1900. 37b	For nominal consideration or amount not specified Class 1 38	For $1,000 or under. Cl's 2 38	Over $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000 Cl's 3 38	Over $2,000 and not exceeding $5,000. Cl's 4 38	Over $5,000. Cl's 5 38	Total number. 39	Aggregate amount. 40	No. of registration division.
2,618 53	2,043 24	3,094 73	3	374	91	33	12	513	561,1 1 26	1
2,016 00	1,734 03	1,773 94	3	294	128	75	16	516	641,715 00	2
2,831 34	2,616 94	2,533 31	14	545	246	169	20	994	1,316,865 50	3
2,085 49	2,241 76	2 033 84	11	320	125	78	9	543	628,121 79	4
1,736 50	1,871 25	1,486 75	29	202	135	76	3	445	563,872 30	5
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